# Everett Souvenir

1870

1893

Everett Sq. 1893. Showing West End Electric System.

Everett Spring 1870

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**Erratum.** On page 14 read Mrs. Mary O. instead of Mary F. Atwood. On page 108, Wm. B. Marshall, born 1867 instead of 1857.


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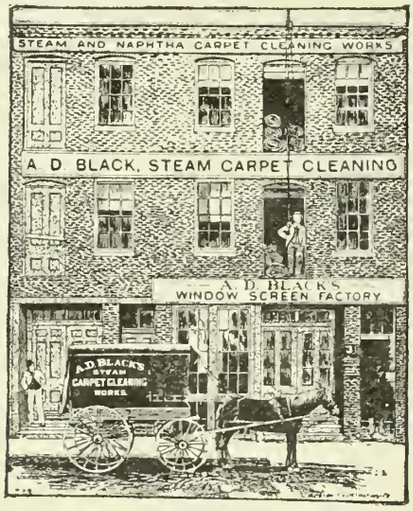


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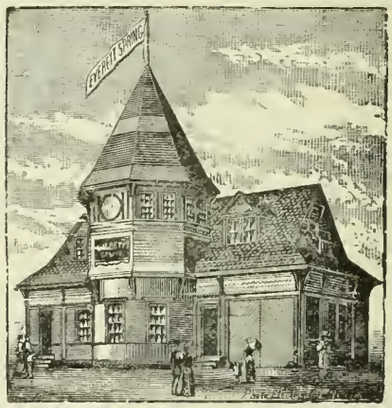


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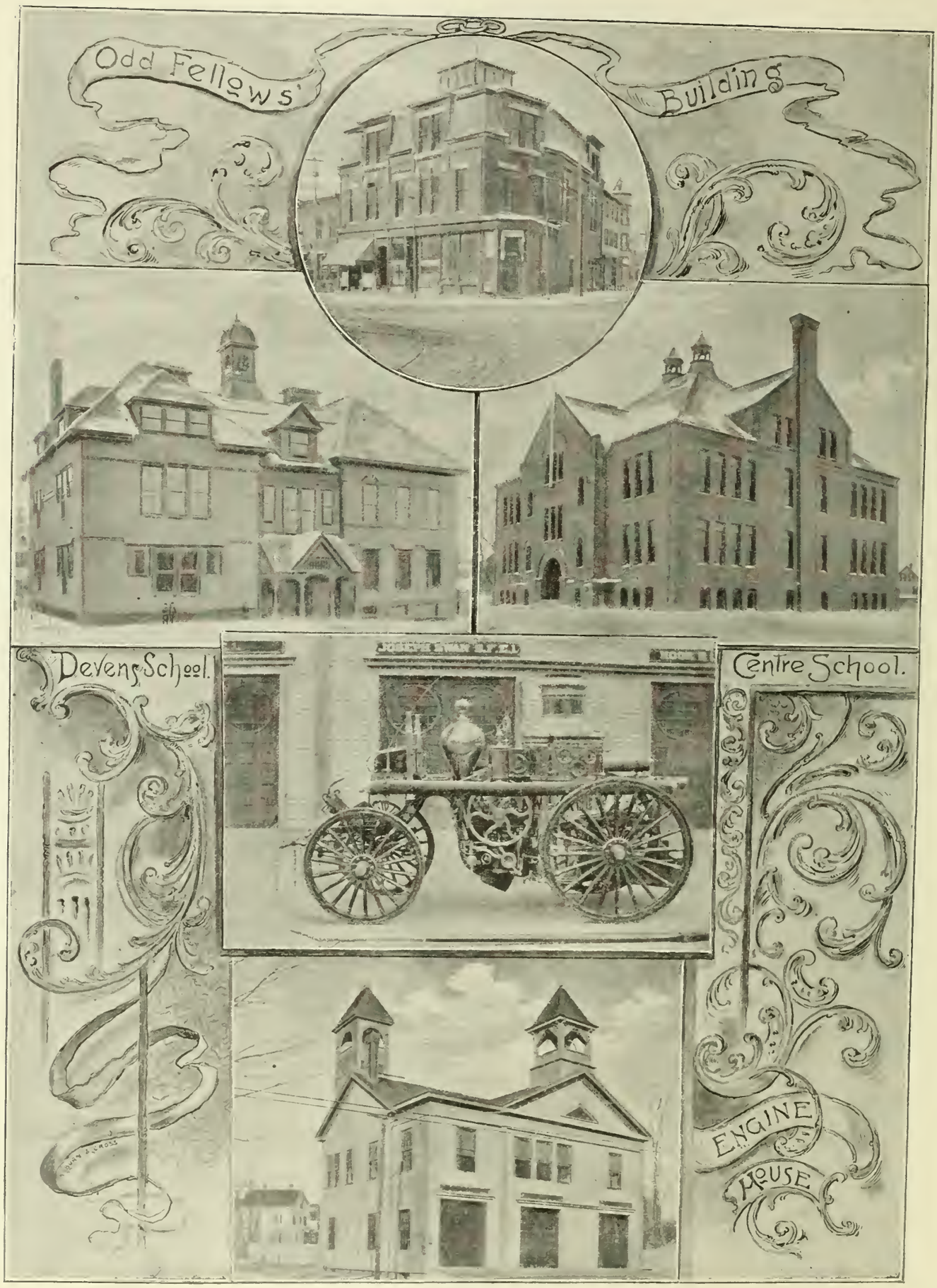
# Introduction.

THE change from a town to a city government marks an epoch in the history of Everett. It affords a fitting occasion to take a survey of the past and present, and to gather up in a form convenient for reference and preservation, memorials of the men and things that, amid the rapid changes incident to our wonderful growth, are in danger of being lost and forgotten. In the twenty-three years since Everett was incorporated, many changes have taken place. Almost a new generation has sprung up. Those who were then prominent in town affairs have mostly passed away. With the increase of population from 2,220, to 16,000, the face of the town has entirely changed. Old landmarks have been removed. Old houses and other buildings have been torn down or burned. To give, so far as practicable, a panorama of the past and present of South Malden and Everett; to do justice to the memory of those who have preserved and transmitted to us the priceless blessings which we enjoy, is the object of this work. The space is too limited for a full and complete history. We offer a sketch merely showing the main outlines of the past. To those who have kindly assisted us in this undertaking we tender our grateful acknowledgements.


Odd Fellows' Building
Devens School.
Centre School.
Engine House

# EVERETT:

## AN HISTORICAL SKETCH.

BY DUDLEY P. BAILEY.

### I.

BOUNDARIES AND DESCRIPTION.

The city of Everett, formerly known as South Malden, was incorporated as a town, March 9, 1870, and named in honor of Edward Everett. It contains a territorial area of about 2273 acres, lying between the Mystic river on the south, separating it from the Charlestown district of Boston; Medford on the west, Malden river forming the boundary; the city of Malden on the north; Chelsea and Revere on the east, Island End River forming the boundary for a part of the distance. The area of the town when incorporated was said to be 2473 acres, but a section west of Malden River, estimated to contain about 200 acres, was annexed to Medford in 1875.

A tongue of land extending on both sides of Broadway from Mystic River nearly to Mystic street, containing the old Charlestown almshouse, belongs to and is under the jurisdiction of the city of Boston. About five hundred acres in the southwesterly portion of the city consist of salt marsh, and the whole of that section is but little above tide-water; but from the eastern division of the Boston & Maine Railroad and the Saugus Branch the land gradually rises toward the northeast, reaching an altitude of one hundred and thirty-three feet above mean low water on Belmont Hill, and one hundred and seventy-five feet above mean low water on Mount Washington, which last is the highest point of land in the city. Between these two hills runs a narrow valley, broadening into extensive meadows as it stretches northwesterly to Malden. On the easterly side of this valley rises Corbett Hill, from the summit of which the land slopes gently northeasterly to the Malden line. The greater proportion of the city is not more than sixty feet above mean low water.

The general shape of the town approaches the form of an ellipse, its longest axis running northeast and southwest. Its greatest length is about two and one half miles, its greatest breadth about one and three quarters miles. The number of acres taxed in 1892 was 1814.

About one hundred acres in the northeastern portion of the city are occupied by Woodlawn Cemetery, one of the most beautiful in the vicinity of Boston. Between one hundred and fifty and two hundred acres are occupied by streets and ways, and a considerable portion consists of water surface.

Of Everett's geology Nason's Gazetteer of Massachusetts says, "The geological formation is upper conglomerate, drift, and the St. John's group. The soil is sandy in some parts; in others clayey." This last feature is found almost uniformly on the high lands. Clay land suitable for the manufacture of bricks is also found on the low lands not far above tide water.

There are about eleven hundred to twelve hundred acres suitable for building purposes. Some of the best building land is comprised in the strip of territory southwest of Belmont Hill and Mt. Washington, and just above the railroad extending from Chelsea to Malden. The soil in this tract is composed for the most part of a sandy loam, with a substratum of gravel.

Farming is carried on to a limited extent, mostly in the form of market gardening. The number of farms in 1885 was forty. The aggregate value of their products was $66,076, the largest items being milk, $19,955; greenhouse products, $12,520; vegetables, $13,577. The total value of the agricultural property was $466,925. Of the taxable area, 946 acres, according to the census of 1885, were devoted to agricultural pursuits, of which 356 acres were cultivated and 390 acres uncultivated; the latter including 12 acres of woodland. The area in farms is now much reduced by the extension of building and the cutting up of farms into house lots.

The number of manufacturing establishments in 1885 was 44, of which two were corporations having eighteen stockholders and forty-two private firms with fifty-eight partners and members. The total capital invested was $129,698, of which $60,400 were invested in buildings and fixtures, and $127,070 in machinery. The value of stock was $878,016; the value of goods made and work done was $1,496,795; the number of employees was 717; the amount of wages paid, $304,270. The aggregate running time in all these establishments was 11,886 days out of a possible 13,566 days, an average of 268 working days for the year, leaving 13 per cent of lost time. The oldest branch of manufactures is that of bricks, one establishment in this branch dating from the year 1795. Of the total manufactured product, bricks, building materials, and stone work represented $803,454; clothing and straw goods, $33,941; iron goods, $66,000; oils, paints, colors, and chemicals, $492,497. The fire losses of the different manufactories for the ten years ending June 30, 1885, were $146,750.

Everett ranked in 1885 as the 78th town in the Commonwealth in regard to its manufacturing products, and the 151st in regard to the product of each individual.

## II.

### EARLY HISTORY.

The whole town of Malden was originally included, by virtue of a grant in 1633, within the territorial limits of Charlestown, the part north of the Mystic River being known as "Mystic Side." The exact date of the first settlement is not known, but as early as 1629, Ralph Sprague, who in the preceding year had landed at Salem, and taken up his residence at Charlestown with his two brothers Richard and William, passed over and explored the country on Mystic Side, which they found an "uncouth wilderness" full of "stately timber," inhabited by a remnant of the once powerful tribe of Pawtuckets, under the rule of an Indian chief called Sagamore John, who dwelt at Beacham Point, now the Van Voorhis estate, according to some authorities, but in Medford according to others.

His tribe had been under the leadership of the sachem Nanapashemet, who was killed in 1619. After his death, his widow, the Squaw Sachem, established her authority over the tribe, and reigned until her death in 1662.

In 1634 an allotment of land was made to the several inhabitants of the tract afterwards known as the Five Acre Lots, bounded by a line running from the Powder Horn Hill to the North or Malden river; and the Charlestown Book of Possessions, as early as 1638, shows allotments of numerous tracts on the Mystic Side within the territorial limits of Everett.

Penny Ferry was established where Malden bridge now is, in 1640, and it continued to exist until the opening of the bridge in 1787. The road to the ferry, according to Corey's History of Malden, lay near the edge of the marshes between the burying ground and Mystic River, in part coinciding with Bow and Main streets.

So far as known, the earliest settlers in what is now Everett were William Sargent, described as a "godly Christian," in 1643 or earlier; Thomas Whittemore, near Chelsea line, 1645 or earlier, Thomas Caule, at the ferry, as early as 1643, Deacon John Upham, in 1650, apparently in what is now West Everett, Peter Tufts, between 1638 and 1640. He kept the Penny Ferry in 1646. William Bucknam, the ancestor of a long line of prominent citizens of Malden, appears as a purchaser of real estate as early as 1649, and was certainly a resident at Mystic Side prior to 1664. The old house, supposed to have been erected by him was, until about fifteen years ago occupied by our veteran fireman, Joseph Swan, one of his descendants, and stood on the site of Mr. Swan's present residence. Portions of this edifice are still standing near the spot. It is among the oldest buildings in the town, if not the oldest. Edward Carrington had a tract of land allotted to him by the pound in 1638, and his estate is bounded on land of William Bucknam.

House situated on Main Street, just south of Winthrop Street; site of house of Edward Carrington, and it is thought that this or a part of the same may have been the house erected by him. He settled in Mystic-Side about 1637.

By act of the Court of Assistants, passed May 16, 1649, O.S., "Upon the petition of the Mystic Side men, they are granted to be a distinct Towne, and the name thereof to be called Mauldon." The boundary between Charlestown and the new town appears to have been established on a line running from near Powder Horn Hill, in a northwesterly direction to the North, now Malden River, and Stephen Fosdick, Thomas Whittemore, William Sargent, and Richard Pratt are mentioned as abuttors thereon.

The portion still remaining within the limits of Charlestown, included all the southwesterly portion of Everett, and must have corresponded nearly with what was afterwards the southwest school district, though including a somewhat smaller area. Judging from references in ancient deeds, the line

The Old Red House.

Located on Bow Street until its destruction a few years since; built in the colonial period, was owned and occupied by Thomas Lewis, of the firm of Thomas Lewis & Sons, owners of Lewis Wharf, Boston, afterward for very many years the home of Timothy C. Edmester. (Reproduced from a photograph in the collection of the late George F. Wallis.)

For a further description of this Revolutionary relic see the description of South Malden, in 1835, by F. B. Wallis, elsewhere in this Souvenir.

**The Old Bucknam House,**

Supposed to be more than two centuries old at the time of its destruction, a few years since. The old pear tree in the lower left hand corner of the cut is said to have borne pears for over two hundred years in succession, and is still standing. The present residence of Joseph Swan, on Bucknam street, is on the exact site of the old house.

which passed through the Bucknam farm would extend from southeast to northwest, some distance southerly from Nichols, High, and Hancock Streets. The exact location cannot now be given. These territorial arrangements continued until 1726, when the remaining territory of Charlestown north of the Mystic River was annexed to the town of Malden, except a small strip of land at Penny Ferry, which has been mentioned before as still belonging to the city of Boston.

Steps had been taken to effect a separation from Charlestown as early as 1721. It appears from the Malden town records that "At a General Town meting jn malden on ye second of June 1721, John pratt moderator, It was putt To vote to se wher This Toun will Joine with our Charlestown naighbours jn petitioning To ye Generall Court for Ther coming off from Charlestown to be one Township with malden according To ye warrant. And ye vote passed on the Afirmative. And That is all yt dwell on ye north side of mistick River up To malden line; and from boston line To medford line." Chelsea was then a part of Boston, and so remained until 1738.

On account of the opposition of Charlestown, the separation was not consummated until 1726, when it was effected in answer to the petition of Joses Bucknam, Jacob Wilson, and Jonathan Barrett. The tract thus set off comprised about one half of the present town of Everett, and thirty-four years later, in 1760, it was inhabited by thirty families.

South Malden had always been separated in some measure by natural geographical features from the rest of the town by the Great Swamp, extending from the Chelsea line westerly, so that a comparatively narrow strip of habitable territory connected the south with the rest of the town. The southerly part had not long been annexed to Malden before its inhabitants began to desire separation.

The immediate occasion for this movement was the relocation of the meeting-house at the Center, which, by an order of the General Court made Aug. 4, 1729, was to be placed where the Malden Universalist Church now stands, some distance north of the old site at or near Bell Rock. The location of this meeting house gave rise to a very bitter controversy between the north and the south parts of the town, culminating in a separation. The new meeting-house was occupied for the first time Aug. 16, 1730, and on the thirteenth of September following the people of the South side held their first separate meeting for public worship. In 1734 they appear to have erected a house of worship on what is now Belmont Hill, on the lot now occupied by Hawes Atwood, as a residence, at the corner of High Street and Broadway.

The lot for the church was given by Jonathan Sargeant, a worthy descendant of the "godly Christian" before mentioned, "in consideration of the love, good-will and affection that I have for, and do bear for the Christian people that inhabit in the south part of Malden, and for the propagation of the Gospel among them," and "for the erecting of a new meeting house in order to the worshipping of God in the Congregational way." His deed is dated Aug. 6, 1731, and the lot comprised a quarter of an acre, and was reached by a way twenty-six feet wide, which led from the highway.

**Remnant of the Bucknam House.**

Still standing on Joseph Swan's Estate.

A council of three churches met April 16, 1734, and on the 18th, embodied the South Church, with sixteen male members. On the fourth of September following, Jonathan Sargent and Ebenezer Upham were chosen

ruling elders, and John Mudge, deacon, Rev. Joseph Stimpson, of Charlestown, was settled as pastor of this church, Sept. 24, 1735, and continued to serve, with some interruptions on account of ill-health, until 1744, when he was dismissed.

The south part still remained by law an integral part of Malden proper, but a movement had been inaugurated some time before to have it incorporated as a separate town or precinct. At a public town meeting held March 5, 1733, it was "voted that Jonathan Barrett, John Willson, and Lieut. Samuel Bucknam to be ageants to apear at the Generall Court the second Wednesday of the next Sessions to act in behalf of the town of Malden referring to a petition of Joses Bucknam, John Mudge, and sundery other of the inhabitance of the Southerdly part of said town, which petition is that the Generall Court would set them of into a disstinct Township or precinct acording to the bounds mentioned in said petition."

At a town meeting held May 17, 1736, "according to the desire of Mr. Jonathan Sargeant and others it was put to a vote to see if the town will set them of with all the inhabitants and estates into a distinct township or parrish by the bounds hereafter mentioned, beginning at a stake and heep of stones in the marsh by Molton's island which is the station line or bounds between Boston and Malden, and so as boston line runs to the creek where Boston line crosses the creek in Capt. Oliver's farm and from thence on a strate line to pemberton's brook at the bridge and from the said bridge south and southwesterly as the same runs to the end of hutchinsons lane and from thence on a strate line to sandy bank river, then as the river runs to the mouth of it, and from the mouth of the said river southeast as the grate river runs to wormwood point [formerly so called, now a part of the Van Voorhis estate], and from the said point north eastwardly as the river runs to the first station with all there proportionable part of all there ministerial lands belonging to the said town, and it passed in the negitive." These bounds would include somewhat more than the present territory of Everett.

**Old Blaney House.**

Now the residence of Wm. J. Partridge. Formerly the residence of Capt. Benj. Blaney, an officer in the Revolutionary Army, and a prominent citizen of Malden. This house is nearly, if not quite 200 years old, and parts of it are said to be 250 years old. It was one of the aristocratic residences of its time, and is built of oaken timbers and wrought iron nails. Capt. Blaney was a tanner, and opposite this house was his tanyard.

In 1737, the efforts of South Malden for separation were more successful, and by act of the General Court passed Dec. 27, 1737, the south part of Malden was set off as a separate parish by the lines prayed for by the petitioners, "Saving that Samuel Bucknam, John Shute, James Hovey, James Green, Obadiah Jenkins, Isaac Waite, Isaac Wheeler and Jonathan Knower" were allowed to continue with the North Precinct, so long as they with their families should attend the public worship there.

From this time much of our knowledge of South Malden, and of the men who were prominent in its affairs for more than a hundred years later, is derived from the records of the South Parish and South School District.

## III.

### SKETCH OF THE SOUTH PARISH.

The first precinct meeting was held Jan. 23, 1738, at which Captain Samuel Green was chosen Moderator; Thomas Waite, 3d, Clerk; Captain Samuel Green, Stower Sprague, Benjamin Blaney, Samuel Stower, Joseph Willson, Committee to call precinct meetings.

At a meeting held March 13, 1738, a permanent organization was effected: Elder, Jonathan Sargeant; Moderator, Thomas Waite, 3d; Clerk, James Barrett; Captain Samuel Green, Nathaniel Upham, John Burditt, Joseph Willson, a Committee; Lieut. Thomas Burditt; Thomas Waite, 3d, Stower Sprague, Benjamin Blaney, John Winslow, Assessors; Joses Bucknam, Treasurer; and Phinehas Sargeant, Collector.

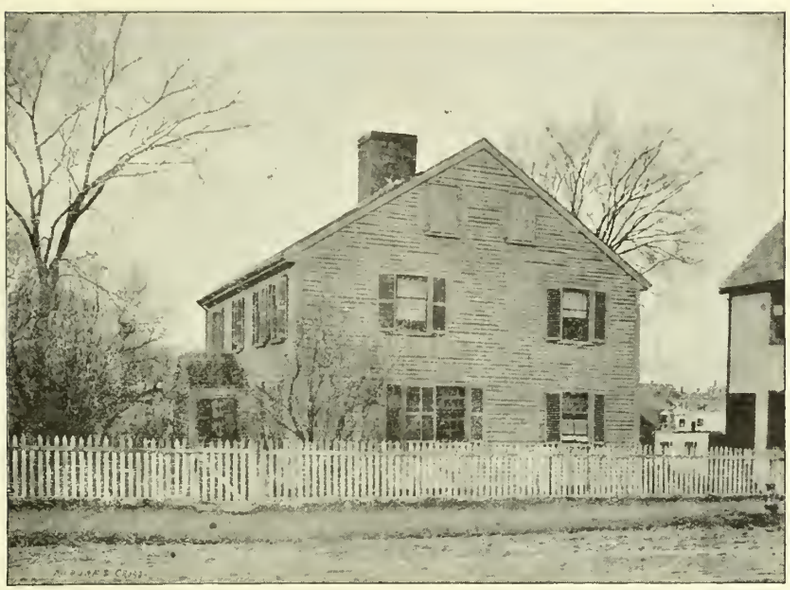
A parish was a territorial corporation at that time, and taxes were assessed for the support of public worship in the same manner as ordinary town taxes. The assessors held their first recorded meeting at the house of Benjamin Blaney, now occupied by William J. Partridge, June 9, 1738, and assessed a sum of seventy-five pounds for the support of "ye ministry."

At a meeting of the South Precinct, March 30, 1739, "a vote was called for to see if ye Precinct would finish ye Schoolhouse, and ye vote pased in ye negitive."

At a public meeting of the South Precinct in Malden, May ye eighth, 1739, voted, "To finish ye outeside of the Meeting house."

The South Precinct maintained a troubled existence of fifty-five years. For about three years after the departure of Mr. Stimpson, they we rewithout a pastor.

On April 2, 1747, Rev. Aaron Cleveland was called to the pastorate, at a salary of £360, "old tenor,"—depreciated paper money, not worth twenty cents on the dollar. Shortly after, on April 24, 1747, the South Parish voted to raise £1200, old tenor, for the purpose of providing a parsonage, and selected the tract of land which, with eight acres added in 1749, is now known as the "Sargent and Popkin estate," on Main, Prescott, Everett, and Tremont Streets. The old parsonage may still be seen near the corner of Main and Prescott Streets, recently occu-



**The Parsonage of the South Parish, in Malden.**

Situated on Main Street just South of Prescott. It was built in 1747 or earlier, and was for many years the residence of Rev. Eliakim Willis, the last minister of the South Parish, and later by Col. John Popkins.

pied by Mr. Wm. G. Heaver. Mr. Cleveland commenced his labors May 23, 1747, and continued to serve until Nov. 1750. For somewhat more than a year from this time the parish was without a pastor. On Oct. 16, 1751, it concurred with the church in calling Rev. Eliakim Willis as the precinct's minister, but the negotiations for his settlement were somewhat protracted, and it was not until Feb. 20, 1752, that the terms were definitely fixed, the salary to be £53. 6*s*. 8*d*., specie value, the use of the parsonage, enlarged and repaired, and 18 cords of wood. Considerable opposition was developed by a portion of the parish, who desired reunion with the North Precinct, which now proposed to pull down the new meeting-house and remove it to its original site. These overtures were rejected and Mr. Willis commenced his labors. The affairs of the parish steadily declined from this time, owing largely to internal discord and the withdrawal of influential members. In 1758, it proposed a reunion with the North Parish, the united parish to maintain two ministers, to be paid from the town treasury, but the North Parish acted upon these proposals "in the negitive." On March 23, 1766, the South Precinct, finding itself unable longer to raise the money to pay Mr. Willis his salary, voted to convey to him its parsonage house and land on condition that he would relinquish his civil contract and preach to them for three years, the weekly contributions to belong to the parish, and to be paid to Mr. Willis for the purpose of extending the period of his service. This parsonage estate remained in the hands of Mr. Willis and of his devisees until 1870, when all of it, except the house lot, was sold and cut up into building lots. At the end of the term for which he was thus compensated, Mr. Willis, at the request of the parish, engaged to continue the work of the ministry for a free contribution from Sabbath to Sabbath. From March 27, 1775, to June 5, 1787, through all the period of the Revolutionary War and for four years after, there is no record of any parish meeting.

At the latter date, in consequence of dissensions in the North Parish, growing out of the ministry of Rev. Adoniram Judson, a considerable number of wealthy members left the former and joined the South Precinct. With this seasonable reinforcement the prospects of the South Parish brightened. The then dilapidated old meeting-house on Belmont Hill was repaired, and for four years the parish enjoyed an era of prosperity. On the dismission of Rev. Mr. Judson, in 1791, the way was opened for a reconciliation between the North and South Parishes.

At a meeting held Jan. 12, 1792, the South Parish accepted the terms of union reported by a joint committee of the two parishes, and on Feb. 23, 1792, after a separation of fifty-five years, the articles of union were confirmed by the General Court. Rev. Mr. Willis became the pastor of the united churches, and so continued until his death, though with Rev. Aaron Green as colleague after Sept. 25, 1795.

By the terms of the agreement it was stipulated also that the Rev. Mr. Willis should be allowed to preach in the South Meeting-house six Sabbaths a year, so long as he should continue able to administer the sacrament to any of the then church.

The old meeting-house continued to stand for several years longer, but was at length sold about the year 1796. On Dec. 10, 1800, we find the last entry of a meeting of the South Parish, at which meeting it was "Voted that the Money the Meeting House was Sold for that

**Interior of Kitchen in the Blaney House.**

From a photograph taken for the Everett Souvenir.

Belonged to the South Parish in Malden Should be as a fund in the hands of the Treasurer of the South District upon Intrest so long as the District Continues to be a District in the South Part of Said Town and that the Intrest of that Money be anualy be Laid out By the Said District Com'ttee for the Benifit of the Schooling of the youth."

Rev. Eliakim Willis, already mentioned as pastor first of the South Parish and then of the united parishes, was a man of eminent piety, and very highly respected in the community. He was born in New Bedford, Jan. 9, 1714, and graduated from Harvard College in 1735. He died March 14, 1801, aged 88. He was chairman of the committee that reported the instructions of the town of Malden, addressed to Ezra Sargent, then representative in the General Court.

**Former Residence of Capt. Nathan Nichols.**

And before him of Capt. Isaac Smith. Situated on Chelsea St., south-east of Ferry St. It is said to have been 200 years old or more. Partially burned March 18, 1874.

From a photograph of a painting.

**Capt. Nathan Nichols**

Was born in South Malden, Mass., April 18, 1765. Died August 19, 1841. At the age of ten years witnessed the Battle of Bunker Hill. Commenced to follow the sea at fourteen, and was shipmaster before he attained his majority. His voyages were made principally to Russia and Holland. He sailed for Thomas Russell of Charlestown, whose residence was where the Waverly House now stands. He followed the sea until the war of 1812, and then was shipping agent for Mr. Russell for a term of years. He owned and cultivated what is now known as the Nichols Farm. He represented the town of Malden in the legislature, in the years 1819, 1820, 1823, 1824. Married Dorcas Smith, of Malden, and had eight children. The present City Treasurer of Everett is one of his grandchildren.

## IV.

### NOTED MEN OF THE SOUTH PARISH.

At this point we may notice a few of the prominent citizens who were residents in this part of Malden during the latter part of the eighteenth and the early part of the nineteenth century.

Captain Isaac Smith was for many years a representative of the town of Malden, in the General Court, and was said to have been an influential member. Though taken from the almshouse in Boston when a boy, he sustained as a citizen an enviable and untarnished reputation. He is mentioned as the commander of an armed vessel in the Revolutionary War. He lived first in the north part of the town, and afterwards removed to South Malden, where he had large landed possessions, which, after his death in 1795, were for the most part sold to his son-in-law, Captain Nathan Nichols, for many years a prominent and respected citizen of Malden. At the time of his death, Captain Smith was said to have been the wealthiest man in Malden. As indicating the standard of wealth in those days, it may be added that Captain Smith left, after his estate was settled, about $20,000 to be divided among his ten heirs.

There still remained, at or near 1800, several citizens who had taken a prominent and honorable part in the Revolutionary War. Among those may be

**The Nehemiah Oakes House.**

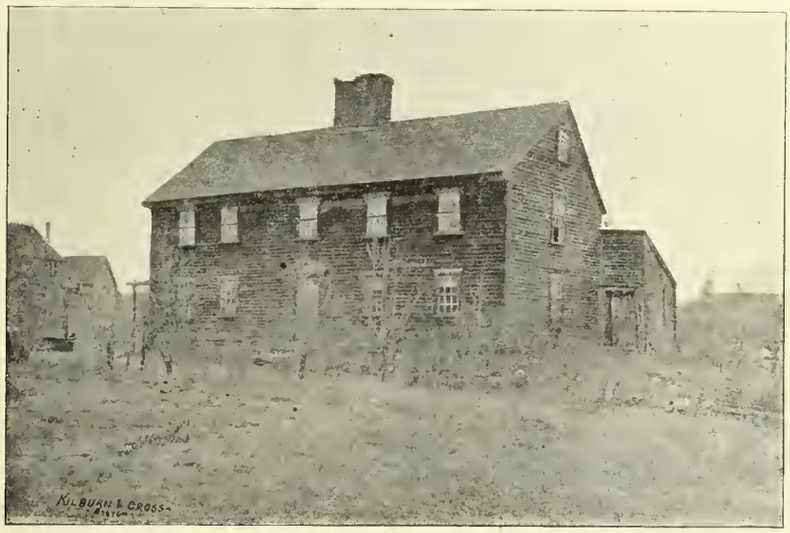
Still standing on Ferry Street.

mentioned Captain Benjamin Blaney, who commanded the company of militia from Malden in the battle of Lexington, and the company which marched to join Washington's army in New Jersey, in Dec. 1776. His father was a prominent man in the South Parish, and a magistrate of some note, and was found dead in the road when returning from the discharge of his duty, not without suspicions of murder. Captain Blaney was prompt in duty and persevering in effort. He frequently served as moderator in parish meetings. He removed from the town in the latter part of his life. Among the minute men who marched under the command of Captain Blaney, April 19, 1775, were the following prominent citizens of South Malden: Nehemiah Oakes, Sargeant; Winslow Sargent, Drummer; Ezra Sargent, Silas Sargent, Naler Hatch, Daniel Waters, Stephen Payne, Jr. A familiar acquaintance with the men of the time would doubtless show many others.

**The Jonathan Green House,**

On Ferry Street, near the Malden line.

Colonel John Popkin was of a Welsh family, and was born in Boston in 1743. Before the Revolutionary War he was a member of Paddock's Artillery Company. In the army he was a captain of artillery in Gridley's Regiment, and was in the battle of Bunker Hill and at the siege of Boston. He was commissioned captain in Knox's Artillery, and was in the battle of White Plains; he was made a major in Greaton's Regiment, Jan. 1, 1777; was aide to General Lincoln at Saratoga, and was commissioned lieutenant colonel of Crane's Artillery Regiment, July 15, 1777, in which position he continued until the disbanding of the army in 1783. After the war he resided in Bolton, and later in South Malden in the old South Parish parsonage house, devised in part to his wife by Rev. Mr. Willis, on Main near the corner of Prescott Street, where he died May 8, 1827. He was a member of the Society of Cincinnati, and was for many years an inspector of customs in Boston. He walked to and from Malden, four miles, every day, from 1789 until he was more than eighty-four years old. His most distinguished descendant was Rev. John S. Popkin, born Jan. 19, 1774, a clergyman and professor in Harvard College, and his successor in the Society of the Cincinnati. Colonel Popkin married, as his second wife, Sarah Sargent, widow of Rev. Nahum Sargent. The daughter of the latter, Miss Elizabeth H. Sargent, lived in the old parsonage on Main Street, until her death, Feb. 1, 1877. Ebenezer Willis Popkin, a son of Colonel Popkin, lived on the same spot until his death, Dec. 12, 1883.




**The Howard House, (so called).**

Standing next north of the Glendale Chapel. Over the door may be seen the date of the latest addition, 1797. The older part is much more ancient. From this older house, tradition says, a man named Whittemore went to the Battle of Bunker Hill, and was killed.

Captain Jonathan Oakes was born in Malden, October 4, 1751, and was in command of a vessel in the merchant service before he was twenty years of age. In the latter part of 1776, he was captain of the private armed brigantine "The Hawke," of ten guns and eighty men. The next year the "Hawke" was taken into the service of the State, and sailed with Captain Manley on the disastrous cruise in which his associates were captured at Halifax. Captain Oakes was fortunately separated from them, and thus escaped and took several valuable prizes. He continued in command of the "Hawke" until 1779, making three important captures in 1778. He then purchased an interest in the armed brigantine "Thomas," of which he took command. In 1780 he made a cruise in the ship "Favorite," of ten guns, and when he returned he took command of the "Patty," of which he was an owner. In 1781, while in command of the latter vessel, he took the British brig "Betsey," bound for Lisbon. He was a representative in the General Court for twelve terms, the longest service on record, with one exception. Captain Oakes died August 16, 1818, at the age of 67 years, leaving a son of the same name, who also was for many years a prominent citizen of South Malden. Two grandchildren

**An Old House on Shute Street.**

Former residence of George Shute. Probably a century or more old.

of the latter are now living in Everett, — Mrs. Mary F. Atwood and Mrs. Harriet S. Merrill.

Captain Daniel Waters was among those who marched with Captain Blaney on the day of the battle of Lexington, where he saw his only service upon the land. Immediately upon the investment of Boston, he was appointed by Washington upon the gunboat doing duty on Charles River, and in 1776 was promoted to the schooner "Lee," in which position he distinguished himself by bringing the prize ship "Hope," which had been captured by Captain Mugford, into Boston Harbor in the face of the British fleet, and by assisting in the capture of a number of transports, in one of which was the colonel and a portion of the 71st Regiment, with supplies of great value to the Continental service. He was appointed a captain in the United States Navy March 15, 1777. He sailed as a volunteer with Captain Manley in the "Hancock," and upon the capture of the British frigate "Fox," of 28 guns, was put in command of that vessel. Both vessels were captured at Halifax by a superior British force. Captain Waters was taken a prisoner to New York, where he was retained until April, 1778, when he was exchanged. In March, 1779, he was in command of the United States brig "General Gates." He commanded the ship "General Putnam," a privateer of 20 guns, on the expedition to the Penobscot in 1779.

**Late Residence of Thaddeus Pierce,**

Father and son, for nearly 70 years. Prior to its purchase by Thaddeus Pierce, the elder, it was owned by Mr. Burditt.

In December, 1779, he sailed on a cruise in the armed ship "Thorn," of 18 guns and 120 men, and on Christmas morning captured two British brigs, "Tryon" and "Sir William Erskine," after inflicting great loss upon both. These two brigs carried 34 guns and 178 men. The "Thorn" lost eighteen men, killed and wounded, among the latter being Captain Waters, who received a wound in the knee, from the effects of which he became permanently lame. The "Tryon," after being captured, escaped while the "Thorn" was pursuing the "Erskine," but in a shattered condition.

In January, 1780, Captain Waters fell in with the ship "Sparlin," of 18 guns and 75 men, from Liverpool for New York, which was taken after an action of forty minutes. His next, and probably his last, voyage was as commander of the armed ship "Friendship," from Boston, to which he was appointed in Jan. 1781. After the war he retired from the sea and lived on his farm in Malden, where he died March 26, 1816. The site of his residence was at or near the present location of the Everett Spring House, and his lands extended on the westerly side of Ferry Street as far north as the estate of Thaddeus Pierce, and southerly to Island End.

Besides the persons above mentioned, the name of Nalor Hatch appears as a naval commander. Capt. Hatch commanded a company which was stationed at Beacham's Point, on the Van Voorhis estate, during the battle of Bunker Hill. He also commanded the earthworks afterwards thrown up at Beacham's Point, and at the junction of Main and Bow Streets.

For many of the foregoing particulars I am indebted to the historical sketch of Malden, by Deloraine P. Corey, in "Drake's History of Middlesex County," to the "Bi-centennial Book of Malden," and to Mussey's "Reminiscences and Memorials."

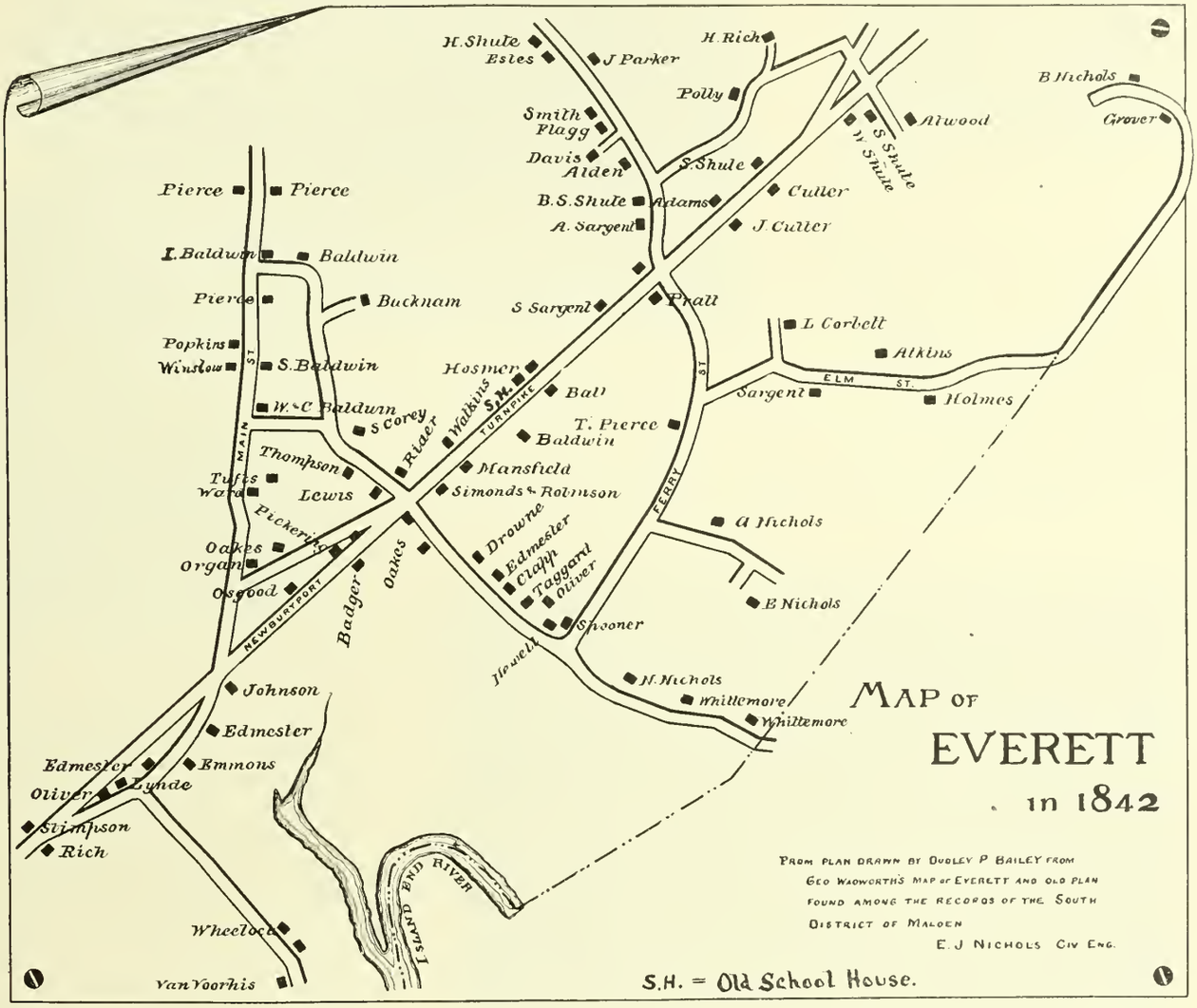
## V.

### OLD ROADS AND ROUTES OF TRAVEL.

It may be well to notice at this point some of the changes in the southern part of the town. In the course of one hundred and sixty or seventy years since its settlement, it had become a fairly prosperous farming community, with convenient roads and means of communication with Boston. It is probable that the oldest road is that leading to Penny Ferry, already mentioned, now Bow Street. It is impossible to give the exact date at which this road was laid out.

In 1796 a county road was laid out, three rods wide, from Main Street to what is now Everett Square, and thence northeasterly in a nearly straight line over Belmont and Corbett Hills and through the swamp, then turning easterly to Linden. A portion of this road is now known as Lynn Street, a part as School Street, and for upwards of a mile between these two it was mostly within the limits of what was afterwards the Newburyport Turnpike. The road to Wormwood Point, now known as Beacham Street, was laid out in 1681, Shute Street as a town way in 1695, and afterwards as a county road. Chelsea Street, formerly extending through Bucknam and Locust Streets to Main Street, was laid out in 1653. Another old road is Ferry Street, formerly known as the County road to Winnisimmet. Main, Ferry, and Chelsea Streets have been several times widened by the County Commissioners. Elm Street, Nichols Lane, now a part of Nichols Street, and Paine's Lane, now a part of Chelsea Street, are also old roads.

So far as can be ascertained, these are the only roads in South Malden of an earlier date than 1800. Formerly ordinary travel went around through Medford and thence to Boston, making quite a journey and interfering seriously with public convenience. The building of Malden bridge, which was formally opened to the public by the firing of cannon and other festivities, Sept. 29, 1787, proved of great benefit to South Malden, offering as it did a direct route to Charlestown and Boston. This bridge was built by private capital, and was for seventy-two years owned and operated by the Malden Bridge Corporation, as a toll bridge. The payment of the tolls imposed a heavy tax upon the public travel, and continued to impede the growth of South Malden. To reach Boston, it was still necessary, according to the "Bi-centennial Book of Malden," to pass two toll bridges, and a man could not ride into Boston and out again without paying the heavy tax of forty-seven cents.




The above Map is here given for the purpose of designating the location of Roads and Houses, previous to 1842, in that part of South Malden now included in the City of Everett.

## VI.

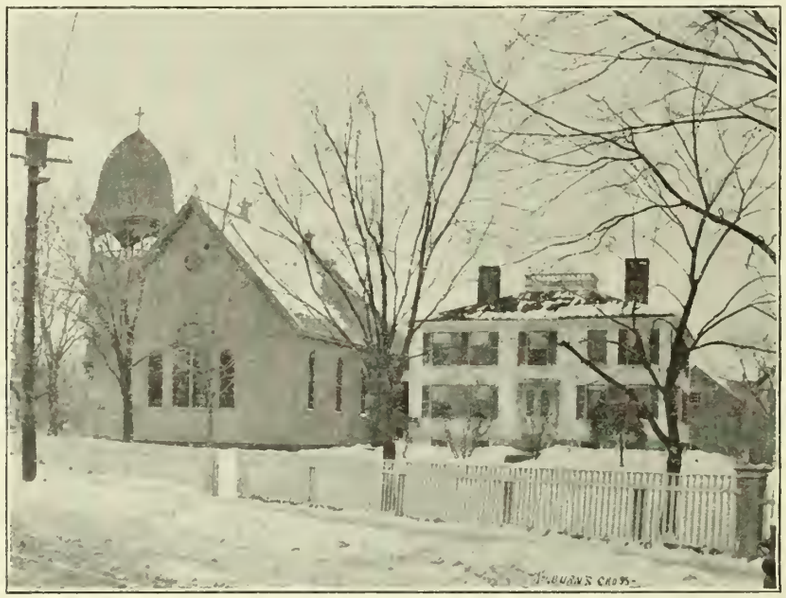
### THE SOUTH SCHOOL DISTRICT.

The south part of Malden did not long remain without a separate local organization. The South Parish was succeeded by the South School District.

On the 6th day of May, 1799, the town of Malden voted "To accept the report of the committee appointed to divide the town into districts." This report provided for three districts, the North, the Middle, and the South Districts; the boundaries of the South District to begin at the wharf on Malden Bank, so called, thence running easterly over the hill to the Chelsea line, leaving Jacob Perkins and Asa Tufts a little to the southward of said line. This line was probably not far from the line between the South and North Parishes, and included a slightly larger area than the present town of Everett.

The South Precinct had evidently had a schoolhouse for many years located on the southeast side of the county road, laid out in 1796, but on the division of the town into districts it was deemed advisable to build a new one, and on Oct. 7, 1799, the town voted to build a schoolhouse in the south part of the town of the same dimensions as the one proposed for the north part, and to raise six hundred dollars for the purpose of building these schoolhouses. William Emerson, Stephen Pain, Jr., Joseph Barrett, Jr., Bernard Green, Esq., and Capt. Amos Sargent were appointed as a building committee for both. On the 7th day of April, 1800, the selectmen were empowered to purchase land as a site for the schoolhouse, and, pursuant to this authority, they purchased of Thomas Sargent for $20 the lot near the corner of Hancock Street and Broadway, where the house of Hon. Alonzo H. Evans now stands. The South schoolhouse was erected thereon at the cost of about $300, and continued on or near that spot for the next forty-two years.

(1) Former Residence of Amos Sargent, on Ferry Street.
(2) Glendale Chapel, built in 1882.



Old Colonial Mansion.

Owned and occupied by John Lewis from 1825 till some time later. Afterward bought and occupied by Capt. Solomon Corey. Located on Chelsea Street, near the Grace Episcopal Church.

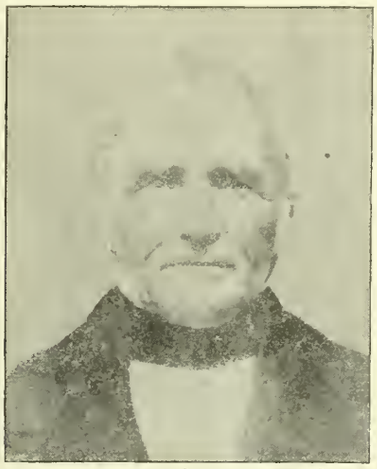
The old schoolhouse was bought of the proprietors by the town at an appraisal for $50, and sold for $35. The first meeting of the South District was held Dec. 10, 1800, on the same day as the last meeting of the South Parish. Capt. Benjamin Blaney was chosen Moderator, Ezra Sargent (since 1758, clerk of the South Parish) was chosen Clerk; Captain Jonathan Oakes, Stephen Pain, Jr., Capt. Amos Sargent, a Committee; Mr. John Howard, Treasurer.

It was voted "that the Committee Shall hire Such a Master and when they think best for the Benifit of the Children." It was also voted "that the fifty Dollars that Belonged to the Proprietors of the old Schoolhouse ly on Interest and that the Interest of it be anually Laid out for the Benifit of Schooling of the youth of the South District."

In 1802, Uriah Oakes, whose descendants to the fourth generation are still living in town, appears as Treasurer. The last entry in the handwriting of Ezra Sargent is under date of March 12, 1804. He was succeeded as clerk April 12, 1805, by Winslow Sargent.

From April, 1808, to March 4, 1819, there is no record of any meeting of the South District known to exist. At the meeting held on the latter date, Captain Ebenezer Nichols appears as Moderator; Isaac Parker, Clerk; Nathan Lynde, Treasurer; Captain Eben Nichols, Captain Nathan Nichols, and Isaac Parker were chosen a committee to purchase land for the District at their discretion.

At a meeting held March 25, 1820, it was voted to remove the schoolhouse, and Captain Nathan Nichols, Captain Ebenezer Nichols, Captain Uriah Oakes, Captain Thomas Oakes and Thaddeus Peirce were chosen a committee for the purpose. June 14, 1823, Captain Nathan Nichols was chosen clerk, and from that date to 1830 the records are very neatly kept in his handwriting. He was for many years a prominent citizen of Malden and a man of sound business qualifications, and grandfather of our present city treasurer. On the twelfth of March, 1830, Solomon Corey was chosen clerk, and so continued until 1834.



Solomon Corey.

Solomon Corey was born near Windsor, in Bertie County, North Carolina, November 4, 1791. After the death of his parents, a kind providence found him a friend and guardian in Captain Peter Windsor, who brought him to Kingston, Mass., where he found a home in the family of his warm-hearted protector. The kind care which the almost friendless boy received was always remembered by him with emotions of gratitude and love. He married at Kingston, 21 June, 1812, Charlotte Delano, born 16 March, 1795, only daughter of Peter and Charlotte (Delano) Windsor, and a grand-daughter of Samuel Winsor, the ancestor of the Winsors of Duxbury. The greater part of his life was spent upon the sea; and, as master of the brig "Cazenove," it is said he made the voyage from Boston to Smyrna in twenty-seven days, which is one of the quickest passages on record. He retired from active life about 1840, to his home in South Malden, whither he had removed with his family in 1828, where, in the quiet and kindly exercise of his duties as neighbor and friend, he enjoyed the esteem of all about him. His last sickness, unusually severe and painful, was marked by a patient resignation that was eminently characteristic of his whole life. His widow, Charlotte D. Corey, died August 19, 1861. Mr. Corey was the local justice of the peace, and as such drew a large proportion of the deeds, mortgages, wills, and other legal documents, for the inhabitants of South Malden. He was, for several years, clerk of the South, and later, of the South-west School District, and was the first postmaster of South Malden. Solomon and Charlotte D. Corey had eleven children, three of whom, Thomas S., Benjamin and Columbus, have been prominent citizens of Everett.

Nathan Lynde was Treasurer of the South District from March 4, 1819, to March 21, 1835, a period of sixteen years. From the year 1820 the names of William Peirce, Thaddeus Peirce, father of the late Thaddeus, Thomas Oakes, Captain Henry Rich, Elisha Webb, David Faulkner, Daniel A. Perkins, Leavitt Corbett, Alfred Osgood, and Seth Grammer frequently appear in the proceedings of the South District.

At a meeting held March 27, 1837, measures were taken for establishing a primary school, which was subsequently opened in Webb's Hall, so called, in the house now owned and occupied by Deacon Calvin Hosmer. By a report of the financial concerns of the South District for the year 1839, the cash receipts are stated at $641.52.

In 1841 the increasing population of the South District, and the local jealousies of its different sections, led to an agitation for a division, and on March 19, 1842, Captain Jonathan Oakes, William Peirce, Stephen Stimpson, Benjamin Nichols, Benjamin S. Shute, and Solomon Shute were chosen a committee to report on a proper division line between the two districts. This committee reported March 21, 1842, in favor of a line running across the hill so as to leave Daniel A. Perkins, Jonathan Baldwin, Jr., and William Whittemore on the west side of the line, the east side to keep the schoolhouse and land for their own. At a town meeting held April 18, 1842, it was voted that the South District be divided ac-

Zera Estes,

Believed to be the oldest native of Malden still living among us, was born January 9, 1805, in a house which stood on the lot occupied by the residence of Miss Susan Clapp. His father was Samuel Gardner Estes, a brickmaker, who was born at Salem, and came to Malden when about twelve years of age, and died in 1837. Zera Estes has passed the eighty-eight years of his life in Malden, following the occupation first of a shoemaker and later of a farmer. He married, April 10, 1831, Lydia Vinning. Both still reside on Ferry Street, near the Malden line, in the house built by Mr. Estes in 1837, having enjoyed sixty-two years of wedded life. They have several children. Mr. Estes enjoys the kind regard of all who know him. He is still in the possession of his faculties, with a remarkable memory of former events and old residents in Malden. He took pains to procure, in 1878, from Charles D. Adams, last Clerk of the South School District, the old record book of the South Parish and South School District, a most valuable repository of historical information, now the property of the City of Everett. To Mr. Estes we are indebted for many facts of interest in the history.

Residence of Deacon Calvin Hosmer.

Built by Captain Thomas Oakes, about 1805, or a little later. From 1816 to 1825 it was the home of Rev. Ebenezer Nelson, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Malden. From 1830 to 1840 owned and occupied by Elisha Webb. At the latter date it passed into the hands of Dea. Calvin Hosmer.

cording to the above line, and all the inhabitants southwest of said line were set off as a new district by the name of the Southwest School District. At this time there were in South Malden 88 houses and 105 families, representing, probably, 525 inhabitants, as compared with 52 houses in 1828.

**Thaddeus Peirce**

Was the son of Thaddeus Peirce, who is mentioned as one of the clerks of the South School District. The second Thaddeus Peirce was born August 17, 1814 in Chelsea. In the spring of 1815, his parents moved to South Malden and settled on the farm on Ferry Street, which was his home for seventy-seven years. He married April 10, 1851, and his son, Franklin Peirce, is a prominent member of the Congregational Church and the Everett Y. M. C. A. Thaddeus Peirce followed the occupation of a farmer. During his long life, his land advanced very much in value and he disposed of a large share of it at a good price. He was prominently identified with the establishment of the Glendale Union Christian Society, of which he was a member up to the time of his death, January 9, 1892, and enjoyed the confidence and esteem of those with whom he was associated.

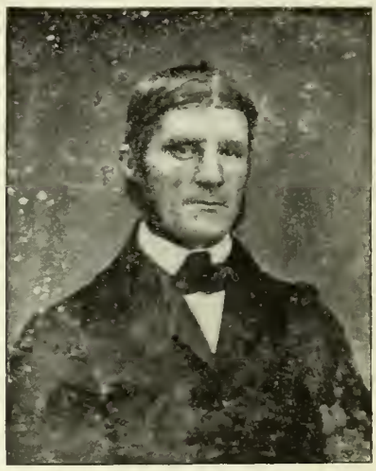
The South School District continued in existence until 1853, and the old schoolhouse was, in August following the division, removed to the present Glendale Schoolhouse lot on Ferry Street, which the South District purchased of Mary Polleys for the sum of $300, originally containing about two acres, of which an acre and three quarters were sold. The old schoolhouse was repaired, and continued to be used until 1854, when it was replaced by a new building which continued in use until 1885, when it was in turn replaced by the present Glendale schoolhouse. This was enlarged in 1891.

John Cutter, Jr., was chosen clerk of the South District, June 18, 1842, and served until March 7, 1849, when he was succeeded by Charles D. Adams, who continued in office until the abolition of the district system.

## VII.

### THE SOUTHWEST SCHOOL DISTRCT.

The Southwest District, as the new district was called, embraced the larger portion of the population and wealth of the former South District. It held its first meeting on May 12, 1842. William Peirce was chosen Moderator; William Johnson, the last clerk of the South District before the division, and for many years a prominent citizen of Malden and Everett, Assessor, Town Treasurer, Representative to the General Court in 1851 and 1881, was chosen Clerk; Stephen Stimpson, Prudential Committee. A Building Committee was chosen consisting of Jonathan Oakes, Stephen Stimpson, George Winslow, Uriah Oakes, Charles Baldwin, Henry Van Voorhis, and William Peirce. This Committee was authorized to select and purchase a lot of land as a site for the schoolhouse, and to borrow not exceeding $1500 for building the same, in addition to $500 to be raised by taxation, making a total of $2000 placed at the disposal of the Building Committee, later increased to $2400.



**James M. Cutter**

Is the son of John and Abigail K. Cutter and brother of John Cutter, Jr., lived about forty years in South Malden, removing to Brighton in 1867 and returning to Everett, in which he still resides upwards of twenty years later. When he bought, with his father, the property in Glendale, Uriah Oakes said to him: "Young man, you have more money than brains." The investment, however, proved to be a good one for Mr. Cutter.

A plan prepared by A. Benjamin was presented, and it was voted to make the building two stories high, and thirty by forty feet in size on the ground. The Committee was authorized to expend not exceeding $2400 for this building. The Prudential Committee was authorized to employ such

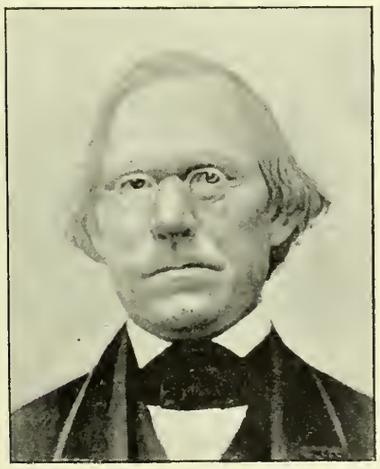
**Elisha Briggs Loring**

Was born July 19, 1813, at Duxbury, Mass. His father, Alden Loring, and his mother, Lucinda (Briggs) Loring, were descended from old Plymouth County stock: his grandmother Loring was Alathea Alden, a direct descendent of John Alden, one of the Pilgrim Fathers, made famous by Longfellow's poem, "The Courtship of Miles Standish." The limited educational privileges he enjoyed were obtained in the common schools of Pembroke, Mass. His boyhood days were spent on his grandfather Briggs' farm, but as was customary at that time, he was apprenticed to a carpenter and learned the trade thoroughly. In 1837 he came to South Malden to help build the Deacon William Johnson house, now the residence of W. H. Adams, still standing not far from the Everett R. R. Station. He married Lucy Fisher Smith at Canton, Mass., in 1839. Her parents, Luke Smith and Sally (Fisher) Smith, were natives of Mass., living near Bangor, Me., where she was born. Mrs. Loring was a woman of great capability and character, very energetic, and proved a fitting helpmect, in every sense of the world. She died April 21, 1873, 53 years and 4 months old. Their children, all born in South Malden, were Lucy Maria, Elisha Alden, Frank Minot and Emma Sophia; the two sons are still living, the present Inspector of Buildings, Elisha A. Loring, being one. He first lived in the Johnson house, from there moved to the "Old Corey House," now owned by the Episcopal Society, erected the house on Broadway, in 1842, residing there till his death, February 21, 1890.

For thirty-three years of the thirty-five, from 1847 to 1882, his name is borne on the records of the towns of Malden and Everett as an official: seven years as an assessor and three as selectman of Malden and five years as selectman of Everett, besides other responsible and minor positions filled by him during all that time. His strong will, strict honesty and scorn of deceit or sham in anything he undertook or did were qualities inherited in some degree from the stern old Puritan Fathers. A remark he once made to the writer, was that for a long term of years he had held office and during that time never paid a cent nor solicited a vote for himself. The changes he saw in South Malden and Everett seem almost wonderful to look back upon now. Then a trip to Boston must be made by Butler's stage coach, one trip a day, or by walking to Chelsea Ferry, or over Malden toll bridge through Charlestown. Then the canal from Boston to Lowell was in operation, boats passing through the lock, then near the brewery and under the bridge over which the road ran, the basin for canal boats being where they are now filling in for a park. What would the mechanic of the present day think of working in Medford ship yards, did they still exist, and be obliged to walk to and from his work, or to take a short cut across the marsh in warm weather, swimming Malden River, his clothing in a box that was pushed before him to be resumed on

the farther side? It seems almost absurd even to think we could do such things today. During his long career as a master builder, many of the most substantial structures now standing in Everett, were erected by him, that will for many years to come be monuments to his memory and examples of such solid, faithful, conscientious work as are rarely found now but which might well be copied today. The houses of Hawes Atwood, Esq., and of Mr. R. M. Barnard, are samples of his work. Mr. Loring though blunt and out-spoken, extremely tenacious of his opinions when once his mind was made up as to the right or wrong of any question, was very kind-hearted and easily touched; the misfortunes, trials or sufferings of any one appealed to his sympathies at once.

teachers as it judged proper, and a school was opened in a small shop, still standing in the rear of Mr. John Pickering's house on School Street, while the new building was in process of erection. By a report of the Building Committee, presented at a meeting held Aug. 22, 1842, it appears that the contractor, Mr. Elisha B. Loring, received for labor and material furnished $1581.89. The cost of the land, which was purchased of Jonathan Oakes, now worth probably $5000 or more, was $150. The chairs for the building cost



**David N. Badger**

Was the son of Thomas Badger, a deacon at Dr. Baldwin's Baptist Church. He was born in Boston, July 16, 1799. Married in 1832, Mary Ann Lewis, the eldest daughter of John Lewis. After serving an apprenticeship, he, when 21 years of age, opened a trunk store on Court Street, where he continued until his store was burned. After his father's decease, his sons succeeded to his grocery business under the style of R. S. & D. N. Badger, at the corner of Prince and Thatcher Streets. After acquiring a competency, he retired to South Malden in 1839. He was the first librarian of the Southwest district, and was twice postmaster of South Malden, one of the founders of the Universalist Society, and one of the first deacons of the Universalist Church and a man of sterling worth. In politics he was a Democrat. With some of the other prominent citizens of this section he was strongly opposed to the division of the town of Malden. He died December 4, 1878, aged 79 years. His wife survived him for several years. He left one son, David Newell Badger, still living; a daughter, Mary Ann Badger (Evans), who died a few years ago.

**Captain Thomas Oakes Mansion.**

This house formerly stood on the site of the present residence of Wilmot R. Evans. It was removed to its present location on Chestnut Street, about 1875. (Now remodeled.)

$108, and the furnace $149.44. These and various other items brought the total cost up to $2595.11. A vote of thanks to the Building Committee was adopted, and the Prudential Committee was directed to employ a male teacher.

The upper story was not at first used for school purposes, but continued to be used as a hall, and the Building Committee was authorized to furnish the same with seats. The Prudential Committee was also at the same meeting authorized to let the schoolhouse hall for religious worship, lyceums, and singing schools, but not to allow dancing or drilling.

At the annual meeting of the District held March 21, 1843, Solomon Corey

**"The Hall."**

Remodeled from the Captain Thomas Oakes House.

Former Residence of Nathaniel T. Davis.

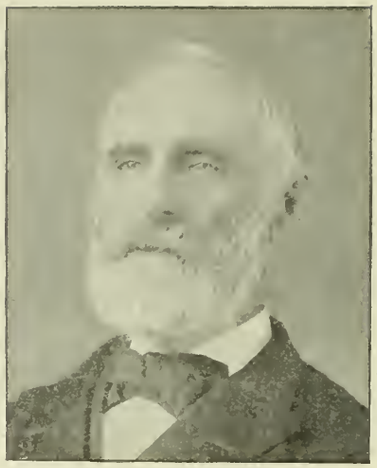
Built about 1835, on the site of the former residence of Captain Jonathan Oakes (of Revolutionary fame), off Ferry Street, in the rear of Warren Bettinson's Residence.

William Baldwin

Was the son of Jonathan Baldwin and Mary (Sargent) Baldwin, and was born September 10, 1808, in the house (long ago torn down) formerly owned and occupied by his father, on the north side of Locust Street, about mid-way between Bucknam and Main Streets. He and his brothers, Charles and Samuel, for several years carried on a dyeing establishment on the spot where the factory of the Waters' Governor now is. On the breaking out of the gold fever, he went to California in 1849, and remained about two years. Returning he resumed the dyeing business, but this not proving financially profitable, he established a fruit stand in Boston, where he sold grapes and similar articles. His death, which occurred in 1856, resulted from eating grapes, the stones lodging in his stomach. He was twice married, first to Betsey Ward and afterwards to Eliza A. Peirce. He was one of a family of whom our esteemed fellow-citizen, Frederick Baldwin, is the sole survivor.

was chosen Clerk, and continued to hold that office until the abolition of the district system in 1853. A school-district library was established in 1842, and rules were adopted for the regulation thereof on March 21, 1843. The late David N. Badger, long a respected citizen of South Malden and Everett, was chosen as the first librarian at the same meeting.

Schools were opened in the new school building in the fall of 1842. From the report of the Prudential Committee, March, 1843, it appears that the number of school children in the Southwest School District between



Samuel H. Clapp

Was the son of Timothy Clapp and Sarah (Waitt) Clapp. He was born in South Malden, Nov. 5, 1813, in a house which formerly stood on the lot at the north corner of Winter and Chelsea Streets, afterwards burned. He was educated in the district schools of Malden, and was a great reader of solid books. As a boy he worked for his father in the brick and tile business, and later succeeded his father in the business. His brick-yard was southwest of Chelsea Street at the foot of Ferry Street. In later years he added the drain tile business in a yard on Spring Street, near Second Street, known as the "Tile Works." This he sold out in 1865. In 1869 he started what became the first Everett Express, now owned by Herbert M. Thurston, Mr. Clapp having sold the route in 1873. He was one of the charter members of the Winthrop Congregational Church with which he was connected through all his transformations. In this he always took a deep interest up to the close of his life. He was, in 1846, one of ten building committee of the southwest district school house. He married, November 29, 1835, Susan Peirce, daughter of William Pierce, who with four daughters, Sarah E. Whittier, wife of George; Adaline P. Atkins, wife of Francis W.; Abby F Mann, wife of Jeremiah E., and Harriet A. Tibbitts, wife of Charles E., survive him. Mr. and Mrs. Clapp lived to celebrate the fifty-sixth anniversary of their marriage. He died April 5th, 1892, having lived on Chelsea Street all but one year of his life, and in his late residence 44 years. He was an upright man and a good citizen.

Residence of Charles and William Baldwin.

Built about 1836. Now standing near the corner of Main and Chelsea Streets. (From a photograph in the collection of the late George F. Wallis.)

Seth Sweetser Lynde

Was the son of Nathan and Hannah (Sweetser) Lynde. His father was one of the Lynde family which was settled on the northern part of Malden, now Melrose. On his mother's side he was descended from the Sweetser family, who were among the early settlers on Mystic-side. He was named for his grandfather Seth Sweetser, from whom his mother inherited the "Lynde farm," so called, which covers a large share of the territory of Mystic Village. After a somewhat varied business career he came back to his birth-place in South Malden, devoting himself mainly to the care of his large landed estates. He died March 29, 1874. He was one of a small but highly respectable minority which strenuously opposed the separation from Malden and was one of the committee appointed by that town, October 22, 1867, to appear before the legislative committee in opposition. He also headed a remonstrance on which were found such solid names as, Uriah Oakes, David N. Badger, John Lewis, Henry L. Chase, Lewis P. True, Geo. W. Peirce, Samuel, Frederick and Charles Baldwin, and David Dyer, father of Alderman Dyer.

the ages of 4 and 16 years was 119, and that the amount paid for teachers' services from the organization of the District was $306, male teachers receiving $30 and female teachers $16 per month. Other incidental expenses brought up the total expenditures to $347.67. The district continued to prosper, and was steadily reducing its debt, when on Friday, the 27th day of February, 1846, at about one o'clock in the morning, the new school building took fire and was totally destroyed, with its contents, including apparatus and library. The loss was estimated at $2700; the insurance was only $1200. The examination of the schools was to have taken place the same day.

On the twelfth day of March the District met and voted to build a new schoolhouse larger than the first, and chose as a Building Committee George Winslow, Stephen Stimpson, Samuel H. Clapp, Capt. Jonathan Oakes, William Peirce, James H. Dix, Charles Baldwin, and David N. Badger. From a report of the Treasurer at the same meeting it appears that the total expenditures for schools was $497.02 for the preceding year. It was voted that the new schoolhouse be 55 feet long, 42 feet wide, two stories high; the first story to be fitted up immediately for school purposes, the second to be used as a public hall until needed for use as a schoolroom. It was also voted to raise $500 for the building by taxation this year. An attempt to reconsider this action March 24, was defeated by a vote of 42 to 25, but the width of the building was reduced to 36 feet instead of 42, and the expenditure was limited to $3300, which was considerably exceeded. The new building, like the old, was built by our late esteemed fellow-citizen Mr. E. B. Loring, with that thoroughness which was characteristic of all his work. It continued to be used for school purposes by Malden and Everett for forty-three years, and after being remodelled in 1871, and partially burned in 1875, was abandoned for school purposes in the fall of 1889. Transformed into an engine house in the spring and summer of 1890, it promises to serve out a further extended term of usefulness. The final report of the Financial Committee, submitted March 18, 1847, shows a total expenditure on the building of $3642.32, of which the contractor, Mr. E. B. Loring, received $2903.33, including extras.

The school accommodations in South Malden were further enlarged in 1866 by the erection of two new schoolhouses one on Thorndike Street and the other on Ferry Street, at a cost of about $8500 finished and furnished. Schools were opened in the lower story of each building in the spring of 1867, the upper stories being left unfinished until some years later. Both of these buildings have since been sold, the former in 1881, and the latter, with the lot on which it stood, in 1882. In 1868 a schoolhouse was also erected on Hancock Street, at the corner of Hanson Street, costing for building and land $2165.61. The first school in this building was established in the spring of 1869. This school was discontinued in November, 1874, and the land and building sold at auction for $1341.17 in 1875. These buildings were supposed to be of ample size to afford accommodations for many years, but the rooms were too small to admit of good ventilation, and within fifteen years from the date of their erection they were all outgrown and discarded as not worth remodelling. There were no other schoolhouses erected in South Malden before its incorporation as a separate town.

The Old Lynde House (on Bow Street).

Occupied by Nathan Lynde and his descendants until a few years ago.

## VIII.

### RENEWAL OF THE AGITATION FOR INCORPORATION AS A TOWN.

The whole number of scholars in the District May 1, 1846, between the ages of 4 and 16 years was 166. On the thirtieth day of October, 1847, it was voted to let the schoolhouse hall free for Sabbath schools. A committee consisting of Jonathan Oakes, Solomon Corey, and Daniel A. Perkins was chosen at the same meeting to pe-

tition the legislature for leave to assess and collect their own district taxes. This movement developed into an effort to have South Malden set off and incorporated as the town of "Winthrop," and a petition for this purpose headed by Jonathan Oakes was presented to the General Court Feb. 2, 1848, by Mr. Bowker, of Boston, and referred to the Committee on Towns, which, on April 13, 1848, reported "leave to withdraw," and the matter was referred to the next General Court, April 17, 1848. At the next session, on Jan. 11, 1849, the petition was taken from the files of the previous year, and referred to the Committee on Towns, which again reported leave to withdraw, March 19, 1849, which report was accepted March 29. At the following session redoubled efforts were made for separation, and numerous petitions were presented from South Malden, beginning with one headed by James H. Dix, presented by Mr. Brewster, of Boston, Jan. 16, 1850. Other petitions followed, headed respectively by Miss Joanna T. Oliver, Solomon Corey, and Willard Sears.

From a statement entered in the record book of the Southwest District under date of Feb. 1, 1850, the following interesting facts appear in regard to Malden and the proposed new town: The whole town grant for schools for 910 scholars was $3000, of which the Southwest District with 147 children received $495.35, and the South District with 77 children received $259.49, and both with 224 children, $754.84.

The valuation of the Southwest District was, real estate, $255,658; personal, $70,321; South District real estate, $102,843; personal $18,145; total, $446,967, without including estates of non-residents.

The estimated number of polls in the proposed town of Winthrop was 305; number of inhabitants was 1169. The whole amount of property was stated to be $711,233.

The proposed town of Winthrop was at that time much the richest part of Malden, the average valuation to each poll being $2332 as compared with $1618 in the centre $1477 in the East and $1088 in the North District now Melrose. The separation was more bitterly opposed on this account.

The parent town of Malden, attacked on the north by the petition to incorporate Melrose, and on the south by the petition to incorporate Winthrop, yielded to the wishes of the former in order to secure its co-operation in opposing the separation of the wealthier section. Thus Melrose was incorporated, while the incorporation of South Malden was postponed for twenty years more. The committee on towns reported leave to withdraw on its petition, and this report was accepted April 29, 1850.

For six years the project for the separation of South Malden slumbered; but on the 19th of March, 1856, another petition, headed by Henry Howland, was started, and after receiving 144 signatures, was on March 25 presented in the House of Representatives by Mr. P. J. Stone, of Charlestown (brother of our esteemed fellow-citizen, Mr. Amos Stone), and was referred to the Committee on Towns. This petition prayed that the South and Southwest Districts might be incorporated as a town under the name of Belmont, — a name which still clings to one of our hills. A committee consisting of Henry Howland, Joseph Gerrish, H. W. Van Voorhis, Stephen Stimpson, George

**The Van Voorhis Mansion,**

Situated on what was once known as "Beacham Point."

**Henry W. Van Voorhis**

Descended from an old Dutch family. His father, Henry Van Voorhis, was born at Fishkill, N. Y., in 1780, and after serving an apprenticeship in the morocco business, removed to Charlestown, about 1801, where he was first employed by a Mr. Mead. Later he went into business with Isaac C. Mead, the son of his employer, and married the daughter of the latter for his first wife. Later he married Elizabeth Edmands, by whom he had three children, of whom Henry W. Van Voorhis and John Courtland Van Voorhis still survive. Henry Van Voorhis continued in business until 1821, when he retired with a competency. He removed to South Malden in 1828, having purchased with Mr. Mead, in 1814, the farm formerly owned by John Beacham, late known as the Van Voorhis estate, where he died in 1843. He was one of the building committee of the Southwest District School House. Henry W. Van Voorhis was born in Charlestown, June 13, 1815, and received his education in the schools of that city. He married, July 17, 1839, and had two sons, Gulian H. Van Voorhis who has been several times elected selectman, and Fred C. Van Voorhis who died some years ago. With his brother, John C. Van Voorhis, under the firm name of H. W. & J. C. Van Voorhis, he for many years operated a grist-mill on the Van Voorhis estate. He has frequently filled positions of trust, and was one of the first board of selectmen of the town of Everett. In 1879 and 1880 he had strong support in the Republican caucus to select a candidate for representative to the General Court. He was, in 1871, chosen as one of the first board of Water Commissioners of the town of Everett, and was one of the Charter Members of Palestine Lodge of Free Masons. He removed from Everett in 1891, much to the regret of a wide circle of friends. His brother, John C. Van Voorhis, was born November, 15, 1821. He was one of the pioneers in the establishment of the Everett Public Library, and as one of the Committee to solicit books, had an active part in this worthy enterprise. He was one of the Charter Members of Palestine Lodge.

**William Peirce**

Was born at West Cambridge, January 2, 1786, and was the son of Solomon and Amity (Fessenden) Peirce. Married, in 1808, Elizabeth Floyd, of Malden, to which he removed in 1813. By his first wife he had four children; Mrs. Susan Clapp, wife of Samuel H ; Mrs. Eliza A. Baldwin, wife of William; William Peirce, and Adaline True, wife of Lewis P. He married, as second wife, Sarah Perkins, in April, 1808, by whom he had two children; Joseph Perkins Pierce and George W. Pierce. On February 28, 1860, at the age of seventy-four, he married as his third wife, Caroline Mansfield, with whom he lived 18 years. In 1818, he purchased from the heirs of William Dexter, a three-fourths interest in the farm containing 107½ acres in Malden and 17 acres in Medford and Stoneham, of which he subsequently secured the entire title, which cost less than $5,000. He also added other large tracts to his possessions which extended from Malden river to the top of Belmont hill. He followed the occupation of a farmer during most of his life. He served the town of Malden as a member of the school committee, and as a selectman. He represented the town of Malden in the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1836. Though unostentatious in manner he was a man of superior business capacity, of sound judgment and upright character, enjoying the respect of all. He died March 10, 1878, at the advanced age of 92 years, 2 months, and 8 days.

Sargent, James H. Dix, John Lewis, and N. W. Turner was chosen to prosecute the matter before the Legislature. Another name suggested for the new town was Tremont. On April 7, the town of Malden voted (of course) to oppose. The committee on towns reported leave to withdraw, but the matter was recommitted April 14. On April 15 a petition of Thomas Greenleaf and others, in aid of the other, was presented. The effort, however, proved fruitless. The committee on towns reported reference to the next General Court, and the report was accepted by the House in concurrence April 18, 1856.

At the next session of the Legislature the struggle was renewed by taking from the files, on Feb. 14, 1857, the petitions of the previous year, which were again referred to the Committee on Towns. On March 7 a petition signed by John Lewis, Jr., and others, in aid of the others, was received, and later a remonstrance from Manson L. Mills and others. As in the previous year, the movement was defeated, the Committee on Towns reporting leave to withdraw April 18, which was accepted April 21, thus ending all further attempts until 1867.

## IX.

### SOUTH MALDEN IN 1853.

The last meeting of the Southwest District was held March 16, 1853, at which Solomon Corey was chosen clerk, Timothy C. Edmester, prudential committee; Stephen Stimpson, treasurer; Wm. Peirce and H. W. Van Voorhis, finance committee. Their term of office was short, for at a town meeting held April 4, 1853, Malden abolished the district system.

On the first day of May, 1853, the number of tax-payers in the Southwest District was 199, and in the South District 88. As indicating the comparative wealth, and taxation of 1853 and 1892, it may be added that there were in the South and Southwest Districts in 1853 only 14 tax-payers who were assessed $100 or more each, against 184 in Everett in 1892. After making all due allowance for increased rates, these figures indicate a marked increase in wealth. The names of the tax-payers in South Malden paying $100 or more in 1853 were: Eliphalet Kimball, $113.89; Nathan Lynde's heirs, $240.43; John Lewis, $161.92; Nathan Nichols' heirs, $450.50; Uriah Oakes' widow, $337.31; Wm. and G. W. Peirce, 172.53; Rebecca Perkins, $110.84; Joseph Swan, $189.87; Stephen Stimpson, $123.67; Simon Tufts, $273.84; H. W. and J. C. Van Voorhis, $582.94; George Winslow's estate, $189.18; Leavitt Corbett, $192.15; David Faulkner's widow, $135.22.

**The Old Battelle House.**

Formerly occupied by Rev. Nathaniel Battelle, a chaplain in the Revolutionary War, and afterwards purchased by Deacon Eliphalet Kimball. This house was once a story and a half building, and is probably more than 100 years old. Said to have been once occupied by Timothy Dexter, an eccentric Boston merchant, who was born in Malden, January 22, 1747 (see S. L. Knapp's "Life of Timothy Dexter" 1823). Bought by David Dyer in 1856 and occupied by him until his death in 1873, and later owned by the Dyer heirs.

As showing the relative importance of South Malden, the following figures giving the school appropriations for the whole town, and the proportion alloted to South Malden for four years previous to the abolition of the district system, will be of interest:

*School Appropriations.*

| Years. | Whole Town. | Portion allotted to S. and S. W. Dists. | Per cent. of Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1849–50 | $3,000 | $754 84 | 25.16 |
| 1850–51 | 3,500 | 897 22 | 25.60 |
| 1851–52 | 4,000 | 1,408 27 | 35.20 |
| 1852–53 | 4,000 | 1,186 56 | 29.60 |

The abolition of the district system marks the close of another epoch in the history of South Malden; and at this point it may be well to note some of the changes which had occurred during the previous fifty-four years since the establishment of the South District.

One of the most important public works belonging to this period was the construction of the Newburyport Turnpike, which was laid out pursuant to a

warrant of the County Commissioners dated Sept. 22, 1804. The proprietors were incorporated March 8, 1803. The work of laying out this road extended through the years 1804, 1805, 1806. The portion in South Malden was laid out and constructed in the two latter years. This road was laid out four rods wide, and has so continued to the present time. It covered in part the location of the county road laid out in 1796 to East Malden. It continued to be operated as a turnpike road until 1852, when it was made a public highway by the County Commissioners. In 1856 the boundaries were established by suitable monuments, and it has for more than eighty years constituted one of the important landmarks within our territory, and one of the great arteries of travel. It extends in a nearly straight line northeasterly from Malden bridge to a point near the northerly boundary of Everett, where it turns slightly to the west just before reaching the Malden line. (See map, page 15.)

**The Whittemore House,**

Formerly owned and occupied by Nehemiah M. Rider, on Chelsea Street, near Everett Square. Previously owned and occupied by John Lewis.

**William Whittemore,**

The son of Joseph Whittemore and Rheuhama Whittemore, was born in Stoneham, Mass., February 2, 1784. He came to Malden with his parents when a boy, and attended the Malden schools. He learned the shoe making trade, which business he followed together with farming until the day of his death. He attended the Congregational Church, where he took great interest in the singing for many years. He reared a large family of children (ten in number) five of whom still reside in Everett. His wife, whom he married in January, 1810, was Esther R. Nichols, the niece of Captain Nathan Nichols, of Malden. He resided for many years near the present junction of Irving and Chelsea Streets, close by the Nichols Farm, and afterwards in the house still standing on Chelsea Street, opposite Odd Fellows' Building. He carried on business in the little shop which stood on the present site of Vanderhoof's barber shop. He died November 20, 1850.

**The Old Shoe Shop,**

Owned by Wm. Whittemore.

**The Old Corbett House,**

Formerly owned by Charles Hurd, and before him by Chittendon. Birthplace of Everell J. Nichols.

The Congregational Church.

Reproduced from a stereoscopic view, kindly loaned by Mrs. A. P. Potter. (Probably taken about 1871.) The land on which this church stands was sold by the Whittemore heirs, for six cents a foot.

## X.

### SKETCH OF THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

From the reunion of the North and South Parishes in 1792, until 1847, there appears to have been no regular place of worship in the south part of Malden, though for a time before the District was divided, Miss Lambert, a day-school teacher maintained a Sabbath School in the old schoolhouse on the hill where Mr. Evans' house now stands. In 1847, such was the growth in population and wealth that the religious needs of the community began to require some local religious organization and service. By the union and co-operation of several members of the different evangelical churches, and other benevolent persons residing in South Malden and Chelsea, a Sabbath School was opened in the schoolhouse of the Southwest District, on the first Sunday in May, 1847. The first superintendent of this Sunday School was Deacon Calvin Hosmer, a member of the Baptist Church, in Malden. J. H. Dix was secretary and treasurer, and W. C. Barrett librarian. At the first session thirty-six persons were present and such was the interest manifested that the formation of a church began to be seriously considered. For the purpose of trying the experiment for a few months, the hall in the Southwest Disrict was opened for public worship on December 19, 1847, and Rev. Joseph A. Benton was engaged to supply the pulpit for the first Sabbath. On the evening of March 8, 1848, a number of persons residing in South Malden, and members of different churches, convened at the house of Mr. Uriah Oakes to consult with reference to the formation of a church, and Uriah Oakes, John Willcutt, and Samuel H. Clapp were made a committee to prepare articles of faith and make other needed preparatory arrangements. The council met on the sixteenth day of March. Among the facts presented for the consideration of this council were the following: Within a radius of one mile from the schoolhouse there dwelt a population of 600 steadily increasing. The Sunday School, which began with 36 members, then numbered 140, and for the last four Sabbaths the average attendance had been 118. The attendance at the meetings for public worship in the hall had varied from 80 to 240 in the day time, and from 60 to 200 in the evening, and the increase had been gradual from the beginning, and during the last three Sabbaths the average had been 223. The council voted to proceed with the organization of the church in the evening, the exercises of which were: Reading of results of council; Reading of the Scriptures by Rev. Mr. Guernsey of Charlestown; Prayer by Rev. Mr. McClure of Malden; Sermon by Dr. Bladgen of Boston; Constituting the church and prayer by Rev. I. P. Langworthy of Chelsea; Fellowship of the churches by Dr. Edward Beecher of Boston; and concluding prayer and benediction by Rev. J. A. Benton.

The names of the original members of the church were as follows: Isaac Clapp, Samuel H. Clapp, Uriah Oakes, Nehemiah M. Rider, William Whittemore, Jr., John Wilcutt, Eliza A. Baldwin, Harriet Battelle, Elizabeth Blaney, Susan P. Clapp, Rebecca J. T. Mansfield, Charlotte Oakes, Sarah Oakes, Elizabeth W. Oliver, Joanna T. Oliver, Lucy B. Oliver, Lucy Pierce, Elizabeth Stimpson, Esther R. Whittemore, Esther Whittemore, Joanna T. Whittemore, Mariah H. Whittemore, Emeline Willcutt, Mary A. Wilson, — twenty-four in all. Miss Joanna T. Oliver, whose portrait could lately be seen in the vestry of the Congregational Church, was one of the earliest pioneers, as she was one of the most earnest workers in this field.

Rev. Joseph A. Benton

Left South Malden in January, 1849, sailing in the vessel "Edward Everett," by way of Cape Horn, for California, arriving there July 6, of the same year. He was to have made a speech July 4th, but was too late. He founded the first college in California in which he was a professor. He also started and edited the first newspaper in that state, which was known as "The Pacific." He died in Oakland, where he had resided, May 8, 1892.

This little church met almost uniformly for business, at first, at the residence of Mr. Uriah Oakes. On March 25, 1848, at the regular business meeting held at the house of Mr. Oakes, it was voted that the church be called the "Winthrop Congregational Church," probably in anticipation of the incorporation of South Malden as the proposed new town of Winthrop. Uriah Oakes and John Willcutt were the first deacons. Rev. J. A. Benton was, on July 19,

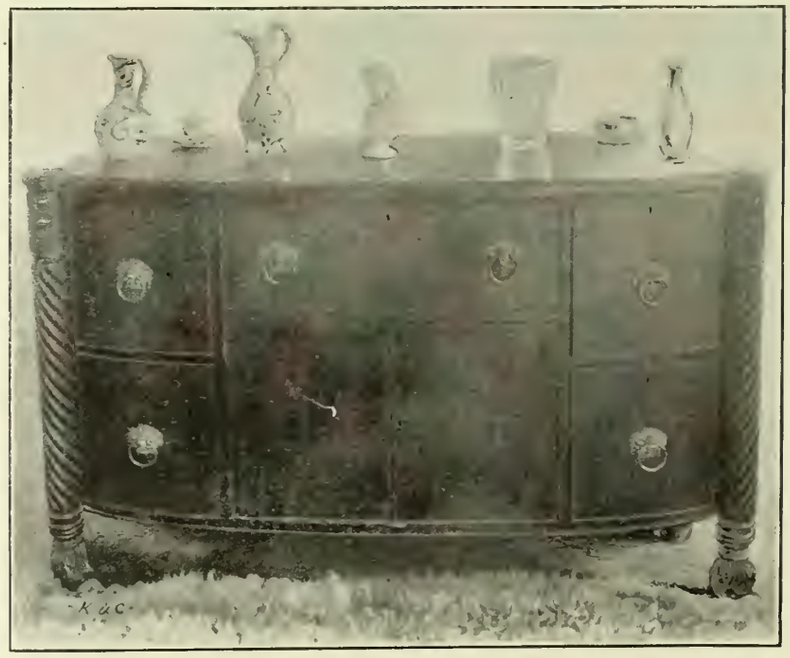
Joanna T. Oliver.

1848, unanimously called as acting pastor, in which position he continued to officiate until November, 1848. Though the period of his ministration was short, he deeply influenced the polity of the church, inasmuch as he was the author of the Confession of Faith, and By-Laws, which, with some changes in 1871, 1886, and 1892, still continue in use. After the departure of Mr. Benton, the church was for about a year without a regular pastor.

On the 18th of October, 1849, Rev. Francis G. Pratt of Andover Theological Seminary, pursuant to a call of the church August 19, 1849, was installed as the first regular pastor of the church, in which position he continued for nearly nine years, until April 13, 1858. During his ministry the land was purchased for a house of worship, and the building which, as enlarged, the church still occupies, was erected in 1852, with a seating capacity of about 350. It was dedicated December 8, 1852, and the first Sabbath services were held in the new church on December 12, 1852, previous to which time the meetings had been maintained in the Southwest District schoolhouse. The land now worth about $1 per foot was purchased of William Whittemore's heirs for six cents per foot and the house and land cost about $12,000. In securing this, Deacon Eliphalet Kimball was a prime mover, and Samuel H. Clapp, James H. Dix, Alonzo H. Evans, William Whittemore, William Baldwin, and J. M. Guilford were also prominent in this movement The pastorate of Mr. Pratt was a prosperous one for the church, many members being added during his ministry.

On the 8th of September, 1858, Rev. James Cruikshanks was installed, pursuant to a call extended to him on the 9th of June, and accepted June 26. The church was far from unanimous in this call, and during the deliberations of the council there was presented a protest in behalf of fifty-five members of the church, against the settlement of Mr. Cruikshanks. After listening to both sides, the council decided that the proceedings were regular, and they proceeded with the installation. Thereupon sixteen members, having been denied regular letters of dismission, withdrew under the advice of an *ex parte* council, and formed the Chapel Congregational Church of South Malden, of which Rev. L. H. Angier was pastor. They purchased a lot of land and erected a chapel on the site of the present residence of Mr. George C. Stowers, at the corner of Cottage and Winter Streets, which last street from that fact was for some time called Chapel Street. The new Chapel Congregational Church continued to exist until October, 1861, when, after various negotiations, both that and the Winthrop Congregational Church were disbanded, and reunited in one body as the South Malden (afterwards Everett) Congregational Church, with forty-four members, October 30, 1861, this action being recognized by a council held October 31. Of this council, Rev. Dr. Blagden, pastor of the Old South Church of Boston, was moderator. The original cause for the disruption had been removed in the resignation of Rev. Mr. Cruikshanks, which was tendered June 17, 1859. He was dismissed by council June 29, following. The first deacons of the Chapel Church were Uriah Oakes, and Ephraim Hall. The chapel was burned Jan. 2, 1867. The first deacons of the reunited church were Uriah Oakes, E. P. Foster, and George Whittemore. The first pastor was Rev. George B. Denham, who served from October 30, 1861, to April 6, 1862.

On April 6, 1862, Rev. Oliver Brown, of Quincy, Mass., became acting pastor, in which position he continued until Feb. 26, 1864, having received Jan. 4, 1864, a vote of thanks for his earnest and successful labors in the interest of peace. On Feb. 26, 1864, a call was extended to Rev. David M. Bean to become pastor, which was accepted March 5, and on June 28 he was duly installed by a council called for that purpose. During his pastorate occurred a powerful revival, as the result of which there were added to the church July 1, 1866, nineteen individuals, besides numerous others in the course of his ministry. On November 24, 1868, Rev. Mr. Bean was dismissed by council. On Jan. 28, 1869, a call was extended by the church to Rev. Albert Byrant, formerly missionary in Turkey, who accepted, and was installed March 25, 1869. During his ministry in 1871, the Creed and By-Laws were revised, and young people's prayer meeting was instituted. Mr. Byrant's pastorate con-



Antique Piece of Furniture.

To be seen in the house once occupied by Joanna T. Oliver.
(From a photograph taken for the Everett Souvenir.)

tinued until May 13, 1874, when he was dismissed.

On the 4th of August, 1874, a call was extended to Rev. W. J. Batt, which was declined, and in January following a call was extended to Rev. Webster Hazlewood, who was installed July 7, 1875, resigned Feb. 10, 1876, and was

Rev. Eddy T. Pitts,

The son of Orrin Pitts and Martha W. (Thomas) Pitts, was born in New Portland, Maine, August 28, 1853. He was educated in the High School of Bath, Me., the Nichols Latin School, and graduated in 1881, from Bates College, Lewiston, Me. He was a teacher for a number of terms, and was at one time master of the Bowdoinham High School. His first pastorate was in Limington, York County, Me. He was ordained February 8, 1882. From 1885 to 1887 he was pastor of the Church of the Pilgrimage, in Plymouth, Mass. His next pastorate was at Weymouth, Mass., and from there he came to Everett, in September, 1889, to become pastor of the First Congregational Church. July 9, 1879, Mr. Pitts married Ruth Etta Townsend, daughter of Joseph and Ruth (Wentworth) Townsend. They reside at 12 Chelsea Street.

dismissed by council May 4, 1876. From Aug. 1, 1876, until Oct. 17, 1881, Rev. Wm. H. Bolster served as acting pastor, harmonizing the dissensions growing out of the previous pastorate, and leaving the church in a healthy and prosperous condition. From an able historical sermon delivered by Mr. Bolster, Nov. 11, 1877, many of the foregoing particulars are derived.

On the 26th of April, 1882, Rev. George Y. Washburn, a graduate of Andover, who had supplied the pulpit for five months, was ordained and installed. During his ministry large numbers were added to the church, which also prospered in other directions. On July 1, 1883, as the result of a revival thirty-five were added to the church, twenty-four on profession of faith. A debt of $4000 which had existed since the building of the church in 1852, was extinguished. This desirable result was consummated April 26, 1886. The church edifice was afterwards thoroughly repaired and newly frescoed. In 1887 and 1888, especially the latter, there were revivals resulting in numerous additions to the church.

Mr. Washburn closed his labors in April, 1889. During his pastorate, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the reunion of the Winthrop and Chapel Churches was appropriately commemorated, Oct. 31, 1886, on which occasion Mr. Washburn delivered a very interesting historical sermon. His pastorate was marked by the establishment of the Courtland Street Mission, March 29, 1885, and the Mystic-Side Mission, March 28, 1889.

Rev. Eddy T. Pitts was called to the pastorate July 30, 1889, and, having accepted the call, commenced his labors on Sunday, Sept. 1, 1889, and still continues in this position. The membership of the church in December, 1892, was 310, as compared with 145 in 1879. The number in the Sunday School was 500, as compared with 230 in 1879. The number of volumes in the Sunday School library was 450. The receipts of the Society during the year in 1891–1892 were $3513.66; the expenditures $3513.57; the benevolent offerings $907.46.

From 1852 to 1891 there had existed, in connection with the Congregational Church, a religious society which owned the church property and attended to its secular concerns. This body adjourned without day, April 21, 1891, after conveying the property held by it to the First Congregational Church of Everett, that corporation having been organized on March 4, 1891, under chapter 404 of the acts of 1887, from the Everett Congregational Church.

During the past year the church has remodelled and enlarged its house of worship, increasing its seating capacity to about 600. The expense thus incurred was about $15,000, — $11,500 for the building and $3,500 for refurnishing. The contractors were Mead, Mason & Co., and the interior was frescoed in a very tasteful manner by Everett B. Wilson, a graduate of the Everett Center Grammar School. The church was rededicated on Sunday, Dec. 25, 1892, just forty years and seventeen days from the first dedication. The sermon on this occasion was preached by Rev. Elijah Horr, D.D.

## XI.

### THE PROGRESS OF LOCAL IMPROVEMENT.

The account of the Congregational Church has carried us far beyond the period under notice at the time of its institution. Returning now to the period prior to the abolition of the district system, a few facts require mention. Sometime after the establishment of the fire department in Malden, an engine was procured and an engine house built in South Malden in 1847. The first fire engine was a common hand engine named "General Taylor," in honor of the hero of the Mexican war, then freshly wearing the laurels of victory. This continued in use as the only engine in South Malden and Everett until 1878. The engine house erected in 1847 was partially destroyed by fire in 1860, when it was sold and removed to the lot next southwest of Whittier's store, where it still stands remodelled into a dwelling-house. The next engine house, now the police station, was erected in 1860, and the engine house lot was at the same time enlarged.

Engine House, in 1860.

Woodlawn Cemetery, occupying about one hundred acres in the east part of Everett, besides seventy-six acres more, known as the "Corbett farm," purchased by the corporation in 1868, was organized August 31, 1850. The grounds were consecrated July 2, 1851; the corporation confirmed and established April, 1855. The first interment was made on the evening of July 1, next preceding the consecration. The order of exercises at the consecration consisted of music, reading of the Scriptures by Rev. I. P. Langworthy, prayer by Rev. Wm. I.

**Elm Street,**

Looking toward Ferry Street, from near the Corbett Farm. These elms were set out by Andrew D. Nichols and others, about seventy years ago.

Buddington, original hymn by Rev. J. H. Clinch, of Boston, address by Rev. Geo. E. Ellis, of Charlestown, hymn by Henry W. Fuller, Esq., prayer and benediction by Levi Fuller.

Mr. Henry W. Fuller was connected with the cemetery from its origin to his death, August 14, 1889; and to make it what it is may be said to have been his life work. The cemetery will remain his most enduring monument.

Woodlawn is one of the most tastefully adorned cemeteries in the suburbs of Boston, and does lasting honor to the elegant taste of Mr. Fuller. It embraces an area of about one hundred acres between Elm and Fuller streets. The corporation has made repeated attempts to procure from the town leave to bury in the Corbett farm, but heretofore without success.

The number of interments in Woodlawn cemetery to June 1, 1856, was 948, to January 1, 1879, 11,459, to April 25, 1890, 19,187, and to Dec. 31, 1892, 21,515.

A new road to Chelsea, now known as Second Street, was laid out by the County Commissioners in 1852, and was built in 1854 at a cost of $5279.89.

A postoffice was established in South Malden, and Solomon Corey was appointed the first postmaster, Jan. 17, 1852. The first postoffice was established, and was for several years kept, in the store of Uriah Oakes, at the corner of Chelsea Street and Broadway, now occupied as a fruit store. In 1857 James H. Dix succeeded Mr. Corey, and removed the postoffice to the store now occupied by Whittier Brothers. Mr. Dix continued to be postmaster during 1857 and a part of 1858, and was in 1858 succeeded by George W. Chase, who served until June 10, 1859, when David N. Badger was appointed, and continued in the office until about Jan. 1, 1865, when he was succeeded by Joseph Gerrish, who was postmaster from 1865 to 1869. David N. Badger was then reappointed, and served until Nov. 7, 1871, when George E. Kimball was appointed as the first postmaster of Everett proper, in which position he remained until July 25, 1872.

Before the erection of the Masonic Building Mr. Badger had kept the postoffice in his building on Broadway (the old engine house reconstructed), next southwest of Whittier's store. The postoffice was removed to the Masonic Building in the fall of 1871. Shortly after Mr. Kimball's appointment several improvements were introduced. Two daily mails were established, instead of one as had formerly been the case, and letter boxes were provided. Mr. Kimball having removed to Chelsea, Dr. James B. Everett was appointed postmaster July 25, 1872, having been the acting postmaster for several months prior to that date.

He continued in service until April 6, 1886. In 1876 Mr. Kimball again returned to Everett, and as assistant postmaster was connected with the office during the remainder of Dr. Everett's term. The postal service during this period was greatly extended and improved. Everett was made a money order office in 1879; shortly afterwards, in the same year, an additional daily mail was established, making three daily; a telephone was connected with the office in 1880; a Sunday mail was established early in 1881; a telegraph office was opened Nov. 6, 1882; in 1884 it became an international money order office. On the 6th of April, 1886, Columbus Corey, son of the first postmaster, succeeded Dr. Everett. The office up to this time had been kept in Dr. Everett's drug store; but on the appointment of Mr. Corey, a new office, with suitable appointments, was fitted up also in the Masonic Building, separate from any other place of business, a change which had become imperative, owing to the growth of the business.

**"Oakes Corner."**

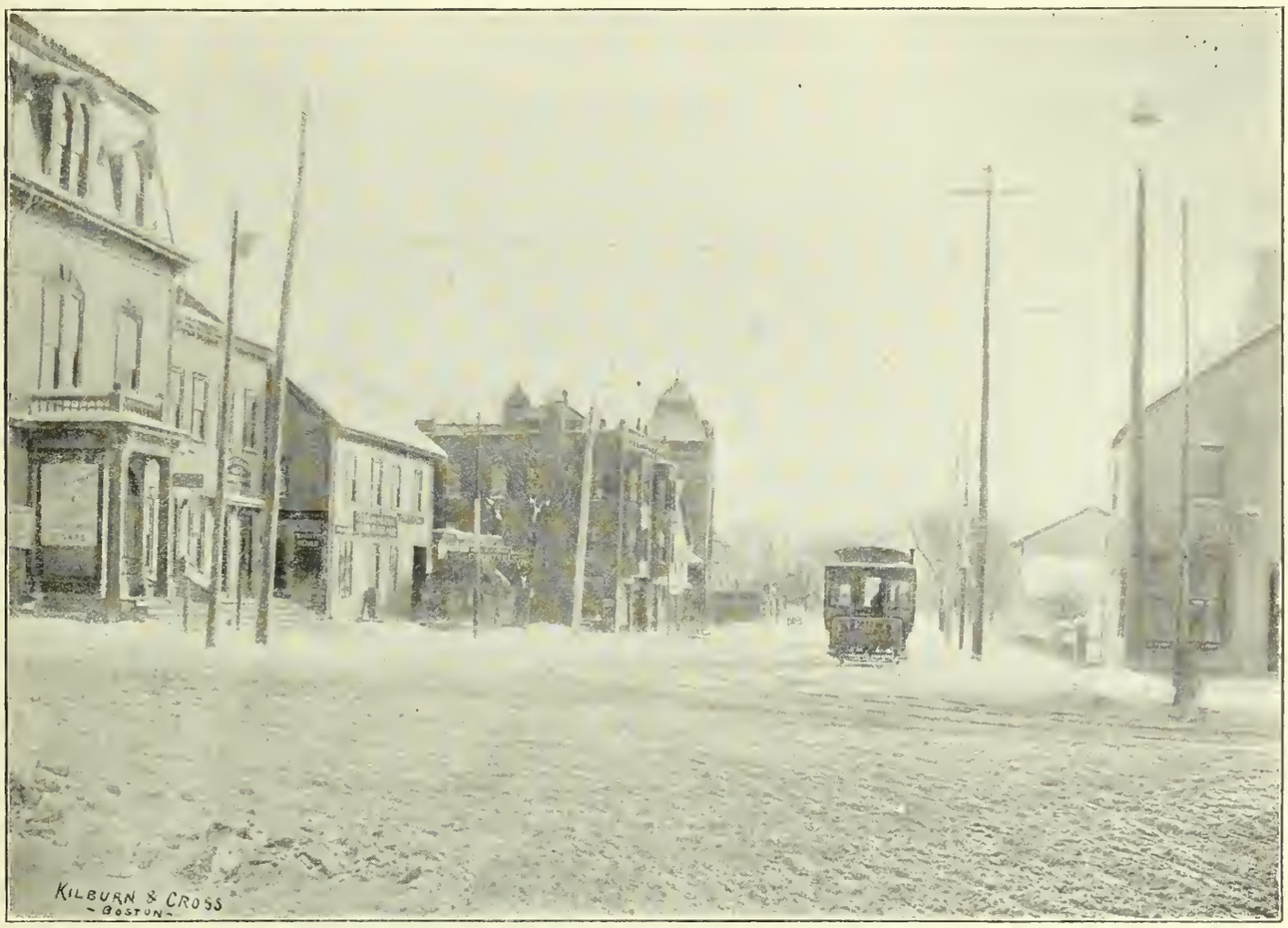
In former years the store on the corner, which remains practically the same at present, was known as the Union Store, Division No. 2, kept by Uriah Oakes; and the first postoffice in South Malden was in this store.

In the forty-one years which have elapsed since the establishment of the postoffice the business has shown a wonderful increase. This is indicated by the increase in the compensation of the postmaster from $53.90 in 1853 to 141.66 in 1863; $430 in 1873; and $1200 in 1882, when it became a presidential office. The business of the postoffice for the year ending March 31, 1890, amounted to $5602.82, and the compensation of the postmaster to $1700. On the first day of June, 1890, Mr. Corey was succeeded by Mr. Charles Manser, who had been designated as the choice of the majority of the Republicans by a caucus held in Everett Hall, April 21, 1890. On July

1, 1890, another daily mail was established, making four every week-day. A free postal delivery was established which went into operation Nov. 1, 1890, the houses having been numbered pursuant to a by-law of the town adopted Dec. 2, 1889. Through the kindness of post-masters Corey and Manser the following interesting facts relating to the growth of the business during their terms of service have been furnished: —

the administration of Mr. Manser, whose previous connection with the Boston postoffice had given him a valuable training for the position, our postal facilities have been greatly improved. On July 1, 1890, an extra allowance was granted by the department for rent and light, and the office was enlarged and improved. On the same date two extra Boston mails were established; on September 1 following, two Eastern mails; Jan. 1, 1891, a

vice was first established, Nov. 1, 1890, four carriers were employed. This was increased to five Dec. 1, 1890, and to six on July 1, 1891, at which last date the office was raised to the second class. Three substitute carriers are also employed. On July 1, 1891, two stamp agents were allowed, and on Sept. 1, 1892, the number was increased to four. The number of pieces registered in the three quarters ending Dec. 31 was 1231, or at the rate of




**Chelsea Street, looking South-east from Everett Square.**

Post Office. Fitzgerald Building. "Oakes Corner."
Entrance to Masonic Hall. Winchester's Store. Y. M. C. A. Building.

| Years ending March 31. | Money Orders issued. Domestic. | Foreign. | Postal Notes issued. | Total Receipts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1887 . . . | 492 | 129 | 482 | $3,450 00 |
| 1888 . . . | 619 | 191 | 497 | 4,500 86 |
| 1889 . . . | 778 | 354 | 582 | 5,034 15 |
| 1890 . . . | 951 | 321 | 517 | 5,602 82 |
| 1891 . . . | 1060 | 419 | 718 | 11,405 69 |
| 1892 . . . | 1406 | 501 | 900 | 13,013 98 |
| 1892 * . . . | 1423 | 537 | 744 | 11,582 50 |

* 3 qrs. ending Dec. 31.

The number of letters and parcels registered was 1362 in the year ending March 31, 1892, as compared with 1254 for the preceding year. Under

New York city mail; May 1, 1891, the free delivery system which up to that time had covered only about three quarters of the town, was extended over its whole territory; July 1, 1891, an additional Boston mail; April 1, 1892, two New York city and Western mails; May 1, 1892, another Boston mail.

The office now despatches six mails and receives seven on every week-day. On Sundays it despatches one mail and receives one. When the carrier ser-

1641 per annum. The time is approaching if it has not already arrived, when Everett should make an effort to have the government provide a postoffice building of its own and measures should be taken at an early day to bring about this much desired result.

A large part of South Malden or Mystic Side was originally laid out in small lots of five and ten acres each. The greatest admirer of the system of peasant proprietors could ask for nothing better; but in the course of two

centuries these holdings, too small to afford the owners a livelihood, had one by one been absorbed by large landed proprietors, until nearly the whole area of South Malden was divided among a small number of large farms, several of them exceeding 100 acres each.

About the year 1845 these large tracts began to be cut up and subdivided and laid out into house lots; and during the twelve years from 1845 to 1857, no less than twenty-five large and important tracts of land were thus surveyed and placed upon the market in lots desirable for building purposes. Among these we may mention the Daniel Waters estate in 1845, a tract belonging to the Winnisimmet Company and others in 1846, the former farm of Jonathan Oakes on Belmont Hill, and the farm of Timothy Clapp in 1850, the Belmont lands, and the estate of Jonathan Oakes' heirs on School Street, in 1852, the Lynde farm in 1854, Mount Washington, and the Samuel Pierce farm, on both sides of Bradford Street, in 1856. The opening of these large tracts to settlement had no small influence in promoting the subsequent increase in population and wealth.

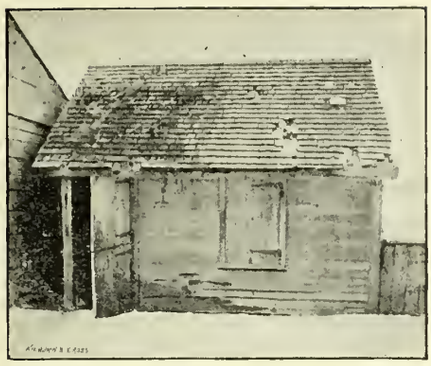
The period just then beginning was marked by a great improvement in travelling facilities. The Eastern Railroad and the Saugus Branch were both opened through South Malden in 1854, and communication by street railway with Boston was opened in 1858. One line of cars ran via Main Street to Malden, operated by the Malden & Melrose Railroad Co., afterwards leased to the Middlesex Railroad Co., incorporated June 6, 1856; and another line passed through School Street and Broadway and Summer Street to Woodlawn and Cliftondale, operated by the Cliftondale Railroad Co., incorporated April 1, 1859. In the course of a few years later they made half-hourly trips during the day, and hourly trips until late in the evening, and the fare to Malden was ten cents. The last-named route was abandoned many years ago, the former adopting a new route through Chelsea and School Streets.

During the preceding half century the tolls on Malden Bridge had been materially reduced, but the tolls levied upon travellers upon that and the Warren and Charles River bridges still constituted a serious incumbrance upon public travel. The two latter bridges were made free April 30, 1858. One of the most important events as regards the growth of South Malden was the abolition of tolls on Malden Bridge, which was laid out as a public highway, free from tolls, April 1, 1859. The significance of this event was not misunderstood by the inhabitants of South Malden, and the day was observed with great rejoicings. The town bells were rung, and a detachment of the Charlestown Artillery fired a national salute at morning, noon, and evening. A procession, headed by Captain Stephen Stimpson as chief marshal, followed by a cavalcade of prominent citizens on horseback, among them Hon. Alonzo H. Evans, R. M. Barnard, and Deacon Calvin Hosmer, escorting the selectmen of the town in a barouche drawn by

**Everett Square, in 1875.**

Showing Horse Car Route through School Street.

(From a photograph in the collection of the late George F. Wallis.)



**The Old Toll House.**

(Still standing in rear of Freeman's Inn.)

four white horses, with the Malden Brass Band, the General Taylor Engine Company, and the children of the public schools in several vehicles, and others, proceeded across the bridge with flags flying, as far as Charlestown Square, and back again to South Malden, where they partook of a bountiful collation, and listened to patriotic addresses in the afternoon. Malden and later Everett had to bear a large proportion of the expense of keeping this bridge in repair until 1874 when the whole expense was imposed upon the city of Boston.

A great impetus was given to the growth of the population, which rose from 1169 in 1850, to 1547 in 1860, and 1986 in 1867. The assessors' valuation, not including the states of non-residents, increased from $779,125 in 1854, to $910,675 in 1860, and to $1,104,493 in 1867. The number of miles of accepted streets in 1859 was 11, increased in 1869 to 14.

## XII.

### SOUTH MALDEN IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

At the outbreak of the war, thirty-seven of the citizens of South Malden responded to their country's call; but Everett not being a separate municipality, and there being no Grand Army Post here until 1883, the record of their names and deeds was never brought together, and is even now imperfect, though the most important facts, so far as known, are given below.

In the spring of 1883 a few of the veterans conceived the idea of organizing a post. On canvassing the town, it was found that fifty or sixty old soldiers were at that time residents of Everett. The post was formally instituted on Thursday evening, June 14, 1883, in Everett Hall, with a membership of twenty-four, by Deputy Commander Geo. S. Evans and staff.

The name of James A. Perkins Post was adopted in honor of Lieut. James Amory Perkins of the 24th Massachusetts Volunteers, a gallant and efficient officer, who was killed in an assault upon Fort Wagner on Morris' Island, Aug. 16, 1863, at the early age of twenty-seven years.

The Post prospered and increased from the outset, meeting first in Odd Fellows' Hall, until the spring of 1884, when it leased what was lately known as Grand Army Hall on Chelsea Street, adjoining the Masonic Building.

About this time a relief fund was established for the relief of old soldiers and sailors and their families, whether members of the organization or not; and it now amounts to a considerable sum. In the spring of 1889, the Post leased its present quarters on the third floor of Plaisted's Block. The membership in Dec. 1892, was 87. It annually observes Memorial Day with appropriate ceremonies; and from an eloquent address, by the Adjutant of the Post, Comrade Andrew J. Bennett,

**"The Volunteer."**

Fellow Citizen, Elisha A. Loring.

delivered on Sunday afternoon, May 29, 1887, a few extracts are given, with some additions giving such particulars as can be obtained in reference to the men of South Malden, who offered themselves on the altar of their country during the Civil War:

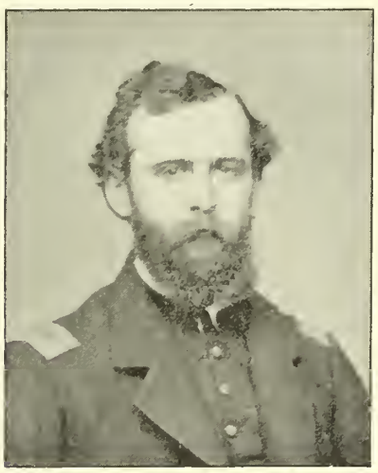
ROLL OF HONOR OF SOUTH MALDEN, 1861–1865. — These are the names of patriots who have passed over to the majority:

Robert Atkins, 3d Iowa, who left a peaceful home, never in the flesh to return.

James M. Baldwin, 1st Mass. Cavalry.

Harry H. Currier, 44th Mass.

Hugh L. Currier, 44th Mass. Well I knew these in the old days, in the decade before the struggle; in the sunshine of youth, before we dreamed that any occasion would present itself in their lives to make them heroes.



**Captain Edward E. Clapp,**

Son of Sanuel H. and Susan Clapp, was born at South Malden, January 14, 1837, was educated in the common schools of the place, and commenced business as a clerk in a large paper store in Boston, where he remained about three years. He then went to Pittsburg, Pa., where he was at the time of his enlistment. He raised a company in the 155th Pennsylvania Infantry, of which he was at first lieutenant. He was promoted, September 24, 1863, to the rank of captain. He was in the battles of Gettysburg, Fredericksburg, where he was wounded, and the Wilderness. He was killed on Sunday, May 8, 1864, at Spotsylvania Court House while leading his company. Though trained as a civilian, he is said to have made rapid progress in his acquaintance with military matters. He was, while at Pittsburg, connected with the Third Presbyterian Church, of which he was an active member.

Edward E. Clapp, Penn. Infty, who fell at Spottsylvania in 1864; one whose life, yielded up at the demand of country, had given the promise of large usefulness. "He had that fine fibre of manhood which is better than genius." Rest, beloved son and affectionate brother; soldier of the Republic, faithful unto death, rest!

"Green be the turf above you, friend of our better days,
None knew you but to love you, none named you but to praise."

Charles Dean, Senior, died at Soldiers' Home, Chelsea, May 27, 1887, morocco dresser.

Hervey Dix, 3d Iowa, who fell Aug. 19, 1861, in a victorious engagement at Kirksville, Mo., whose last words were, "The 3d Iowa never surrenders." The lyric muse has chanted his dirge in a requiem dedicated to his regiment. His familiar form, I doubt not, is present to the mind's eye of those who knew him.

Stephen Emerson, theological student, graduate of Harvard College, 1st Mass. Infantry, killed at Chancellorsville, May 5, 1863. Had this youth returned, he might perhaps have been our Laureate. At the call to arms he doffed his college gown, girt on his armor, went to the front, and died like a hero. "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends."

Joseph P. Emmons, brickmaker, about twenty-two years old; a former Malden school boy; died at Andersonville; Company I., D.C. Cavalry, and afterwards Company G, 1st Maine Cavalry.

William H. Faber, ropemaker; 19th Mass.; an old Malden school boy.

Some of you will remember when the flag was at half-mast in this village in 1864, his death having been reported. He recovered, returned, and died at home.

Ephraim Hall, 19th Mass.; one of the cleverest men of one of the cleverest regiments sent out by the old Bay State.

Jesse Lincoln, 35th Mass.; a smooth-faced boy. His comrade relates that, one morning when his company was moving out to the front, and Jesse, weak and debilitated, had been ordered by the surgeon to remain in camp, he persisted in following. "Bob looks so lonesome going off without me," said the boy.

Edwin Lord, 1st Mass. Cavalry; a brave man.

Joseph Spooner, 1st. Mass.; type of stalwart New England stock, grand soldier of the glorious 1st Mass., whom Hooker led and Cudworth loved, who was in all the campaigns from the baptismal battle of Blackburn's Ford, in July, 1861, till one day in 1864, when the survivors stood before our war governor, who characterized them as "war-worn and scar-worn veterans."

John Spooner, 45th Mass.; younger brother of the preceding. Somewhere along the broken line where the waters of the Gulf beat against the coast of the Lone Star State, he found a grave.

Augustus S. Stimpson, 1st Mass. Cavalry. He was a fireman, as was his comrade, Lord. The circumstances of this man's life, before he became a soldier, from week to week and month to month, made him familiar with danger.

Wm. Whittemore, 44th Mass. We could not think of him as dead. It seemed as though at any time we might see him approaching us with the smile of greeting in his eyes.

The following is the list of names of living comrades who enlisted from South Malden: —

Captain Samuel Richardson Knox,

Son of Robert and Ann (Richardson) Knox, was born in Charlestown, Mass., August 28, 1811. His earliest American ancestor was Adam Knox, who was born in the North of Ireland in 1719; he came to this country at an early age and settled in Boston in 1737. His son Thomas, grandfather of Samuel, was born in Boston in 1742, was a pilot, living in Boston at the beginning of the American Revolution, and it was a tradition of the family, undoubtedly true, that at the battle of Bunker Hill he was requested by the Commander of the British Naval forces to take a man-of-war up the Mystic River, in the rear of Charlestown, to cut off the retreat of our soldiers, but true patriot as he was, he absolutely declined to make the attempt. Robert, son of Thomas, and father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Boston, November 1, 1770, also a sailor, entered the Naval service in 1812 as sailing master, and during the war with Great Britain was in command of Gun Boat No. 81, performing coast guard duty; he was afterwards attached to the Charlestown Navy Yard until compelled by advancing age to retire. He, with his family, resided in South Malden at different periods in his life. His son Samuel early developed the inherent love of the sea, which was already seen in two of his elder brothers, Joseph B., who was engaged in trading voyages to the North-west Coast and Sandwich Islands, and Robert Jr., who was in the general merchant service, visiting many foreign ports, and at an early age he made one or more voyages in vessels commanded by the latter.

He entered the United States Navy as midshipman in 1828, his first service being on board the famous Frigate "Constitution," and afterwards on board the Guerriere and Dolphin, on the Pacific Station, returning home in 1833, and in November of that year he sailed in the ship Europa, from Boston, for the North-west coast. Returning home in 1836 he was promoted to past-midshipman in 1837, and placed in command of the schooner "Hadassah"; was employed with Lieut. Charles Wilkes in the surveys of Savannah and May Rivers, the Georges Banks and Shoals. He was with the Wilkes' Exploring Expedition in 1838'–42 and sailed from Norfolk, in August, 1838, in command of the little Shooner Flying Fish, formerly a New York pilot boat, and in that vessel reached the most extreme southern point attained by any vessel of the squadron, Knox's Highland, in latitude 70° 14′ south, having been named in his honor. He was in command of the Flying Fish two years and five months, until she was sold at Singapore, when he joined the Ship Vincennes for the remainder of the cruise. He was promoted a lieutenant September 1, 1841, and was on board the Ship Plymouth and Frigate Cumberlain in the Mediterranean in 1843–'4–'5. In the Mexican War he commanded a landing party of marines and sailors, at the capture of the Castle of San Juan d' Ulloa, Vera Cruz, and led a shore party at the assault on Tuspan. Subsequently he had the command of the Schooners Flirt and Wasp. In 1849–52 he was in command of the U. S. S. S. Massachusetts, employed on special service with a board composed of military and naval officers making a reconnoissance of the coasts of California and Oregon for naval and military purposes. Later he was Light House inspector on the Atlantic coast, but retired from the navy in September, 1855, and returning to it again on the commencement of the Civil War was engaged in the blockading service off Galveston and the mouth of the Mississippi river, and chasing two armed steamers up that river, had a skirmish with the Confederate batteries. He was in command of the naval Rendevouz, at Boston, in 1863–'5, and was made a captain on the retired list, April 4, 1867.

Captain Knox was never married. He made his home with his parents in Charlestown until 1853, when he purchased an estate on Baldwin Avenue, South Malden, where he resided with his brother, Robert Jr. and three sisters for the remainder of his life, identifying himself with the interests of the town, becoming known throughout the community and making many new friends. In his public life he faithfully served his country, appreciating the responsibility of his official position, yet always modest and unassuming. By his fellow officers he was highly esteemed, as well as by all under his command, as a man of courage, of executive ability, kindliness of heart and considerate for the welfare of others. His love for his kindred was strong, his interest in the honor and good name of his family was always manifest, and his sterling integrity unquestioned. As a member of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, he was much interested in its researches. In the home life of the Knox family, at Everett, there was a peculiar charm, appreciated by those who were so fortunate as to be brought within its influence, and to this Captain Knox contributed much. Here, surrounded by curiosities and mementos gathered from the four quarters of the world,—many of them now in the Museum of the Naval Library Institute at the Navy Yard, Charlestown,—family portraits, and with a large and well selected library, hospitable to the highest degree, he welcomed with sincere cordiality his many friends. His well informed mind, enriched by travels, observation and extensive reading, made his conversation always delightful, and his genial disposition and whole-heartedness sensibly touched all who were privileged to come under his roof. Here he died, November 20, 1883, in in the seventy-third year of his age. Of the family, only two sisters survived him, Ann Richardson Knox, who died in the following year, and Elizabeth Barrett Knox, who died in January 1889.

George Atkins, 2d Mass.

Bartlett Baldwin, 1st Mass. Cavalry.

Frank A. Brown, 17th Mass., the first man to enlist from South Malden.

Sebastian Cutter.

Charles H. Dean, 2d Mass Cavalry.

Daniel Desmond, 33d Mass.

John Earle.

George Emerson, 45th Mass.

Horace Flagg.

Alexander Greene, 1st Mass. Cavalry.

Thomas Grover, 45th Mass.

Edward Lawton, 17th Mass.

Fred Lincoln, Navy.

Elisha A. Loring, 38th Mass.

Frank M. Loring, 45th Mass.

Stephen McMarr.

Hiram Mills, Navy.
William H. Mirick, 17th Mass.
Isaac Newton Organ, 38th Mass.
William C. Peabody 33d Mass.
Wm. F. Pike, 5th and 61st Mass.
Edward L. Shute, 8th Mass.
Gulian H. Van Voorhis, 44th Mass.
James A. Wallace, 45th Mass.
Andrew J. Bennett, 1st Mass. Light Battery.

Some of these may have died since the date of the address.

It is to be hoped that a suitable monument may soon be erected to the brave soldiers who fell during the war of the Rebellion.

A most appropriate site for such a testimonial will be the Blomerth Estate, southwest of Everett Square, purchased by the town in 1892. This is to be laid out as a public ground, clear of buildings.

Samuel J. Cox,

The son of Isaac and Catherine I. (Hinton) Cox, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., March 23, 1844. When four years of age he came to West Cambridge (now Arlington) where he lived for six years. He then went West with his parents and spent several years in Missouri and Ohio. After the breaking out of the war he enlisted in the 93d Ohio Regiment, on Gen. Buckley's staff, and took part in thirteen engagements. At the close of the war he returned to Massachusetts, and came to South Malden, in April, 1869. He was a member of the board of selectmen of Everett, four years, 1874, '77, '78 and '79. He was a painter by trade. In 1879 he established a shop, where I. T. Winchester's grain store is now located, where he pursued his trade and also kept an assortment of hardware. In 1881 he erected the building Nos. 90 and 92 Chelsea Street, to which he moved his increasing business. For several years he lived on Elm Street, on the left, just east of the Corbett farm. He was for a long time an earnest and faithful worker in the Glendale S. S. and Society, having been one of the founders of the school. He was a member of the I. O. O. F. Mr. Cox was a man of scholarly tastes, a fluent speaker and ready writer. March 12, 1868, he married Eliza A., daughter of David K. and Eliza A. (Swain) Wellington, formerly of Arlington. He died September 18, 1882. His widow still lives on the homestead, lying between Chelsea and Cottage Streets.

## XIII.

### OTHER LOCAL SOCIETIES.

The Universalist Society, the second religious society in South Malden of those now existing, was formed in 1865. As near as can be ascertained, religious services began to be held by them in 1864, but the earliest record of any meeting for business is under date of March 28, 1865, at Badger's Hall, situated next southwest of Whittier's store. This meeting was called to order by Wilson Quint. William Johnson was made chairman, and R. M. Barnard, clerk. A committee consisting of Messrs. Quint, Lewis, and Barnard, was appointed to make arrangements with Rev. B. K. Russ, of Somerville, to preach for one year as a supply. The society continued to worship in Badger's Hall until Sept. 1872, their principal ministers being Rev. T. J. Greenwood, Dr. A. A. Miner, Rev. H. J. Cushman, Rev. L. L. Briggs, Rev. A. J. Canfield, Rev. W. H. Cudworth, and Rev. W. H. Rider, then a theological student. Just before the incorporation of the town they completed their organization as a religious society, July 8, 1869, the petitioners for this purpose being Wm. Johnson, Anthony Waterman, J. D. Bean, H. M. Currier, David N. Badger, James Pickering, Thomas Leavitt, Elisha B. Loring, Elisha A. Loring, Francis B. Wallis, Thomas Lewis, Adams B. Cook, R. M. Barnard, Philip Ham.

Shortly after the incorporation of the town, a movement was commenced for building a church, and on May 22, 1871, it was voted to commence building when subscriptions reached $3000. On the 24th of Sept. 1871, a building committee was chosen, consisting of Anthony Waterman, Elisha B. Loring, and R. M. Barnard. On the 19th of Oct. 1871, the committee was instructed to commence. The lot at the corner of Summer Street and Broadway was purchased, and the corner stone laid May 14, 1872. The first religious service was held in the vestry June 2, 1872, the building was formally dedicated Wednesday, Sept. 25, 1872, and the first religious service in the main audience room was held on the Sunday following. This church was remodelled in 1889, and rededicated Jan. 17, 1890, with appropriate ceremonies.

Universalist Church.

Before Remodeling.

The first superintendent of the Universalist Sunday School was Wilson Quint, who was succeeded by J. D. Bean, Philip Ham, Isaac E. Coburn, Rev. R. P. Bush, and A. J. Bennett. The Sunday School has increased from 150 in 1879, to 227 in the spring of 1890, and 290 in December, 1892. The Sunday School library contains 734 volumes. The pulpit continued to be occupied by preachers settled in neighboring towns, principally Rev. Warren H. Cudworth, until Dec. 1, 1879, when R. Perry Bush, then a student in the divinity school at Tufts College, was engaged as a stated supply until April 14, 1880, when he was unanimously called as pastor, and was installed June 13, 1880. He resigned Jan. 17, 1892, and preached his farewell sermon Feb. 28, 1892. He was succeeded by Rev. F. E. Webster, who was called March 31, and installed May 22, 1892.

Universalist Church, 1893.

Corner Broadway and Summer Streets.

The original cost of the building and land was $10,000, and it had a seating capacity of upwards of 200, which by the remodelling was increased to about 400, at a cost of $9000. It is adorned with memorial windows, the gift of R. M. Barnard and Henry Schrow. The architects of the remodelled building were Messrs. Brigham and Spofford.

The present value of the Society's church property is estimated at $16,000. It has also recently purchased a new organ at a cost of $1500. Its receipts and expenses were $3000 for the past year, including $800 raised for its church debt.

Rev. Warren H. Cudworth

Was born at Lowell, May 23, 1825. His father was Warren Cudworth, an overseer in the Merrimac Corporation, who came of good Puritan stock and died when his son Warren was only two years old. His grandfather, on his mother's side, was one of the famous Boston tea party and afterwards a minute man at the Battle of Bunker Hill, where he was wounded. While a mere boy, Mr. Cudworth developed a strong taste for music. His mother was a Congregationalist, but through his musical associations, he was led into the Unitarian fold. Yet his whole life reflected the influence of his early religious training. In 1842 he entered Phillips Academy, at Andover, from which he went to Harvard College, in 1845, graduating in 1849. Choosing the profession of a clergyman, he graduated from the Harvard Divinity School, July 15, 1851. He preached his first sermon at Somerville, July 6, 1851. He had but one pastorate, that at East Boston, extending over a period of nearly thirty-three years, from February 1, 1852 to his death, on Thanksgiving Day, 1884. The building up of this society was his life work. He was ordained March 17, 1852. When Fort Sumter was fired upon, he immediately offered his services as Chaplain, and in that capacity went to the front with the first regiment of Massachusetts volunteers, remaining with them until their return on the expiration of their term of service, May 25, 1864. In 1868, mainly through his efforts, a new church for his congregation was completed and dedicated. On January 4, 1872, he was elected Chaplain of the Massachusetts House of Representatives. He dropped dead while offering prayer at the Thanksgiving services at Maverick Congregational Church, in East Boston, November 27, 1884. Mr. Cudworth was too large a man to be hemmed in by denominational lines. He fraternized with all and enjoyed in a remarkably degree the esteem of all. He was abundant in labors: preaching, lecturing, writing, visiting, always working for humanity. Before the Universalist Society, of Everett, had a pastor, he preached for them probably more than any other one man. He was always ready to answer the call of the citizens of Everett, on public occasions. He addressed one of our High School exhibitions, and took the principal part in the opening exercises of the Everett Public Library. He possessed a poetical nature and has left some short poems of high merit, which show what he might have done had he directed his efforts in this line.

On July 15, 1867, a Sunday-school was organized in the Glendale District, by members of the Young Men's Christian Association, of Malden, which resulted, Jan. 1, 1870, in the organization of the Glendale Union Christian Society, with twelve members, which purchased the lot of land on which the Glendale Chapel now stands, Aug. 1, 1872, for $672. In 1882 a movement was inaugurated for building a house of worship; the corner stone was laid July 6, 1882; and the completed edifice was dedicated Oct. 11, 1882, the sermon being preached by Rev. W. F. Mallalieu. The cost of the building and land was about $2700. A Sunday-school was maintained there, and also occasional religious services, until 1888, when, these having been discontinued, the chapel was leased to the First Baptist Church, in Everett, which on Dec. 16, 1888, opened a mission Sunday-school there, which will be noticed later.

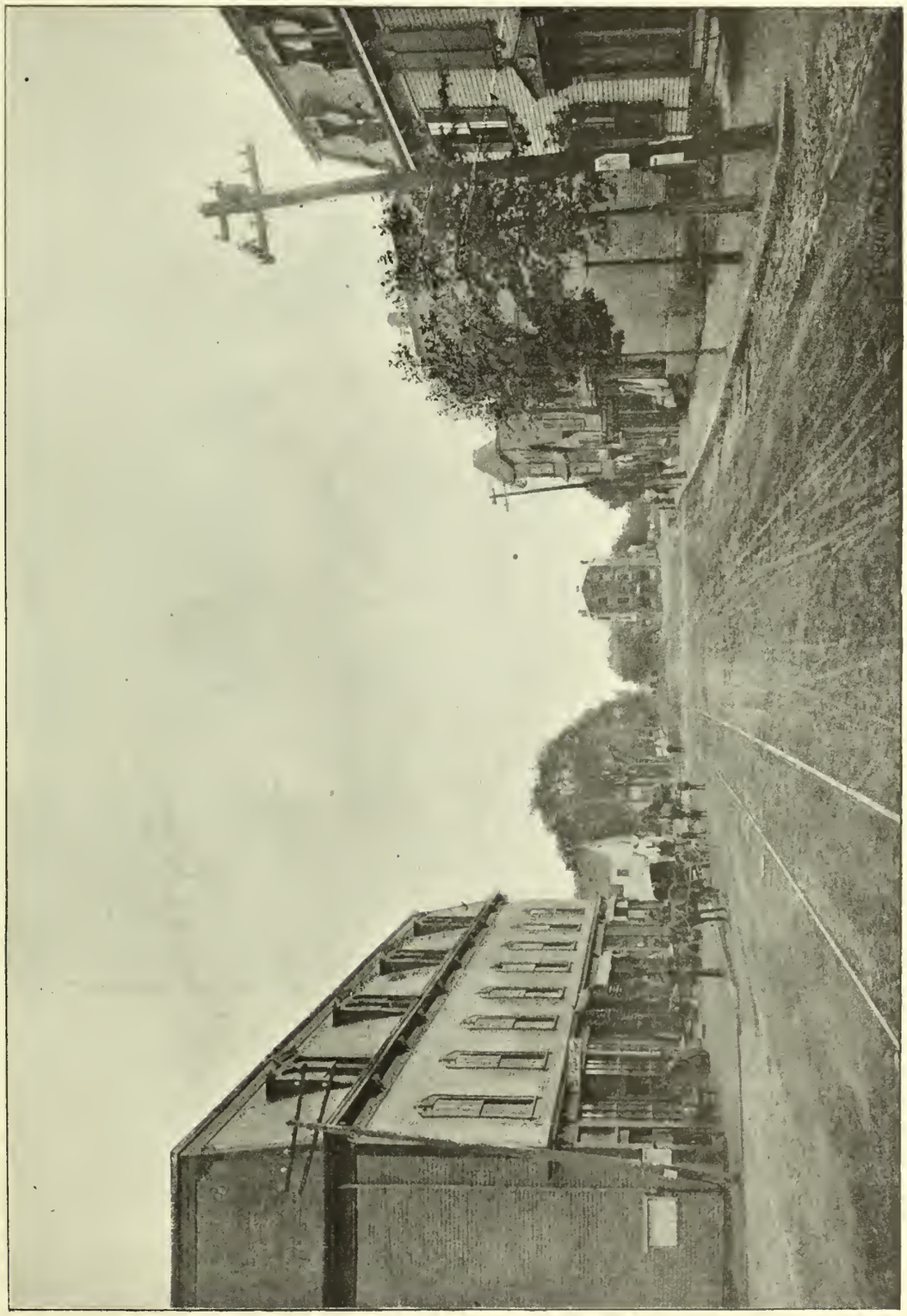
The only other organization antedating the incorporation of the town is that of the Palestine Lodge of Free Masons, which originated in a meeting held Sept. 23, 1868, at which permission was asked of the Mt. Vernon Lodge of Malden, to form a lodge of Free and Accepted Masons in South Malden, and Palestine was the name agreed upon for the new lodge. The petition signed by fourteen members of the Mount Vernon lodge, was approved at a communication held Dec. 3, 1868. The dispensation was granted Dec. 8, 1868, by Charles C. Dame, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. The Grand Master appointed George W. Peirce Master, Henry L. Chase Senior Warden, and Alfred Tufts Junior Warden. The first regular communication of Palestine Lodge was held in the engine-house hall, January 14, 1869, at which the organization was completed as follows: Treasurer, Thomas Leavitt; Secretary, James P. Stewart; Senior Dea-

George W. Peirce,

Son of William and Sarah (Perkins) Peirce, was born August 3, 1820. He received his education in the schools of Malden, and followed the occupation of a farmer, cultivating the broad acres owned by his father. He married, March 1, 1860, Eliza Wiley, who died March 1, 1868; after which he married again, his second wife surviving him. He was one of the charter members of Palestine Lodge, and its first master. He was a member of the first Board of Selectmen elected in Everett, and one of the Road Commissioners in the municipal year 1877–78. He died January 6, 1886.

The Old Peirce House (on Main Street).

For many years the home of William Peirce, Built by him in 1836.



**Southwesterly View of Everett Square (1889).**

Showing Masonic Building on the left; on the right the French roof building formerly occupied by the Home School, and in front, at the junction of School Street and Broadway, the Blomerth Building.

con, J. Franklin Wakefield; Junior Deacon, Philip Ham; Senior Steward, John G. Berry; Junior Steward, Albert W. Lewis; Inside Sentinel, Benjamin Corey; Marshal, Stephen A. Stimpson; Tyler, Thomas Leavitt; Chaplain, James Skinner.

The Lodge continued to operate under dispensation until Dec. 8, 1869, when it received a full charter.

The charter members were George W. Peirce, Henry L. Chase, Alfred Tufts, Thomas Leavitt, James P Stewart, J. Franklin Wakefield, Philip Ham, Stephen A. Stimpson, Benjamin Corey, Albert W. Lewis, Henry W. Van Voorhis, John C. Van Voorhis, Peter Hansen, and John G. Berry, the same who petitioned for the dispensation. But four of these, Messrs. Leavitt, Lewis, Stewart, and Ham, still remain members; Messrs. Peirce, Tufts, Wakefield, Hansen, Chase, and Stimpson have died, and Messrs. H. W. and J. C. Van Voorhis, Corey, and Berry have withdrawn. The lodge was formally constituted Dec. 22, 1869, by Grand Master, William Sewall Gardner and suite, and the first board of officers was installed at the same meeting. The lodge continued to hold its meetings at engine house hall until the spring of 1872. The need of a building, both for their own use and for town purposes was apparent, and the action of the town in postponing the erection of a town hall suggested the idea of erecting a building suitable both for town and lodge purposes. As the result, the Masonic building, at the corner of Broadway and Chelsea Streets, was commenced in October, 1870, completed in 1871, and enlarged in 1872. The lodge moved to their new hall in the spring of 1872, and the same was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies on Tuesday evening, June 11, in the same year, by Grand Master Sereno D. Nickerson, of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. The masters of the lodge have been as follows: George W. Peirce, 1869-70-71-72; Charles D. Stearns, 1872-74; Charles F. Atwood, 1874-76; Philip Ham, 1876-78; Columbus Corey, 1878-80; Nathan Nichols, 1880-82; John S. Nichols, Jr., 1882-84; James A. Wallace, 1884-86; Francis E. Dyer, 1886-88; George W. Whittemore, 1888-90; Thornton A. Smith, 1890-92; Thomas Milligan, 1892 to date. There had been admitted in 1890, in all, 165 members, of whom 11 had died, 34 had been dismissed, and 15 excluded. The membership of the lodge in December, 1892, was 124.

Chelsea Street, looking across Main Street (about 1873).

(From a photograph in the collection of the late George F. Wallis.)

Masonic Building (1873).

View looking eastward from the former homestead of John Lewis, on which, at that time, was an orchard. In the vestry of the Congregational Church, in the background, was held the first Everett town meeting.

(From a photograph in the collection of the late George F. Wallis.)

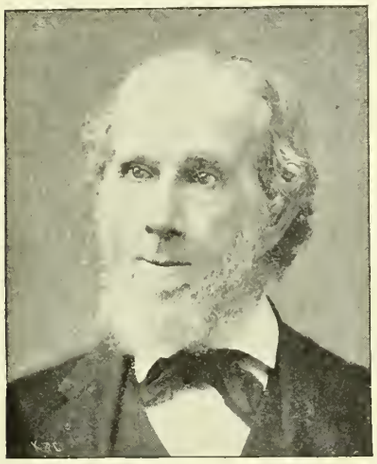
## XIV.

### THE FINAL STRUGGLE.

The march of events for fifteen years had been silently yet surely preparing the way for the realization of the often-deferred hope for the incorporation of South Malden, as a separate town, and the agitation which had slumbered since 1857, now revived in full force. In the autumn of 1867, petitions were circulated, and, having obtained numerous signers, were presented in the next General Court. The first was that of Hawes Atwood and sixty-two others, presented by Mr. Hughes, of Somerville, in the House, on January 10, 1868, for the incorporation of South Malden as a new town. Remonstrances were also presented. The attempt was unsuccessful, and on the 25th of February, 1868, the Committee on Towns reported reference to the next General Court, which, on the 27th of February, was accepted.

At the next session the effort was renewed, the petition of Hawes Atwood and others being taken from the files of the previous year and referred to the Committee on Towns. On January 18, 1869, several additional petitions were also filed, with some remonstrances. On March 16 the committee again reported leave to withdraw, but a minority consisting of Francis H. Goodspeed of Athol and Samuel D. Sawin of Charlestown dissented, and reported a substitute bill. On the 19th day of March, the report coming up for consideration, the substitute bill incorporating the town of Everett was moved by Mr. Goodspeed, of Athol, on behalf of the minority of the Committee on Towns.

The boundaries asked for in the original petition in 1868, corresponded with the boundaries of Everett as defined in its charter; but, as opposition was very strong in the westerly portion of the Glendale district, an attempt was made to disarm this opposition by leaving this section in the old town. The boundaries specified in Mr. Goodspeed's substitute bill, therefore, ran northeasterly only so far as to be in range with the northeasterly line of Myrtle Street prolonged, coming out on Broadway where Warren Avenue now is, and leaving all the territory northeast of this line and northwest of Broadway and Lynn Street in Malden.



**Hawes Atwood,**

The son of Stephen and Sally (Holbrook) Atwood, was born in Wellfleet, September 20, 1811. He was educated in the public schools of Chelsea. He is engaged in the wholesale oyster business, which he commenced October 7, 1826, at 41 and 43 Union Street, Boston, where he still continues to carry it on. For more than 66 years he has conducted the same business at the same "old stand"—a remarkable record. He is a member of Palestine Lodge, F. and A. M., of St. Paul's Royal Arch Chapter, Boston, and of the Boston Commandery Knights Templars. He has had two children, Adaline, who died in 1867, and Charles F., who is associated with him in business. Mr. Atwood, in no wise a public man, is yet a man of great public spirit, highly respected by all who have the good fortune to know him. February 28, 1833, he married Sarah S., daughter of Enos and Amy Smith, of Wellfleet. He resides at 305 Broadway.

This bill was debated on two successive days, and on March 25 was rejected by a tie vote of 67 to 67, and on the same day the report was accepted, 69 to 67. On the 26th of March, reconsideration was moved, and the matter was again debated on March 30, 1869, when the motion to reconsider was rejected by a tie vote of 101 to 101. After this the report was accepted, thus ending the struggle for that year. The name of Winthrop

**William Johnson**

Was the son of Lewis Johnson, of Stoughton, and the youngest of six sons. He was born March 20, 1812 in Stoughton, where he grew to manhood, learning the trade of his father, a marble worker. He was twice married; first to Caroline Chase, of Oxford, N. H., by whom he had four children: William, Alfred, Arthur and one daughter, of whom Alfred alone survives. On November 15, 1857, Mr. Johnson married Mrs. Jane Ward, of Worcester, who is still living. Mr. Johnson came to Malden when a comparatively young man. He built and for many years occupied the large hip roof house near the junction of Bow Street, Broadway and Main Street, now owned and occupied by William H. Adams. Shortly after the incorporation of Everett he built the house at the corner of Main and Chelsea Streets, in which he lived to the day of his death. He was the last clerk of the South School District, before its division, and the first clerk of the South-west District; represented Malden in the General Court in 1851 and Everett in 1881; was assessor of Malden seven consecutive years, 1861–67 inclusive, and after the incorporation of Everett was in office, either as assessor or treasurer to the day of his death, his last election to the latter office occurring while on his death bed. In religious belief he was a Universalist, was prominently identified with that society and one of its deacons. He was deeply interested in the temperance cause and a zealous advocate of prohibition and woman's suffrage. A man of unswerving rectitude, he was frequently selected to fill positions of trust. His intense hatred of injustice and wrong made him always the friend of the poor and oppressed. By industry and thrift he acquired a comfortable property. He died April 4, 1886, and resolutions of respect to his memory were adopted in town meeting held shortly afterwards.

having already been appropriated by another town, it became necessary to substitute some other name for the proposed new town, and "Everett" had been selected at a meeting held at the Congregationalist, vestry in September, 1868, by a vote of 88, to 33 for all others. The vote of the town of Malden to purchase the franchise of the Spot Pond Water Company, thus incurring a heavy water debt, furnished another argument to the petitioners for separation in the struggle of 1870.

At the session of the Legislature in 1870, there were two projects before the General Court, relating to Malden: one, a petition of E. S. Converse and others to annex the whole of Malden to Boston, on which leave to withdraw was reported; another, a petition to incorporate the town of Everett. Petitions came in more numerously than before, there being some 324 petitioners against 90 remonstrants. The committee, of which William Cogswell, now member of Congress, was chairman, reported leave to withdraw February 14, 1870, but a minority consisting of Messrs. Woodwell of Newburyport and Johnson of Provincetown dissented and reported a substitute bill, and on February 23 the

**Thomas Leavitt,**

The son of Martin and Tysza Pratt (Thomas) Leavitt, was born in Hingham, October 12, 1828. He received his education in the public schools of his native town, from 1835 to 1845. In earlier life Mr. Leavitt was engaged in the manufacture of machinery, and to some extent, was an expert for the government during the late war. For several years he was president of the Boston & Hingham Steamboat Co. and the Nantasket Land Co. He was also agent for Ex. Gov. Coburn, of Maine. For many years he has been president and one of the trustees of the Boylston Land Co., of Boston. He is the inventor of several useful inventions, among which are post office cancelling machines, in which he is now interested. Mr. Leavitt moved to South Malden in 1860, where he had built, the year before, the house he now lives in on Chelsea Street. He has been a member of the Everett Board of Water Commissioners since 1874, and has been chairman of the same since 1875. He has also served the town on many important committees. Mr. Leavitt is a member of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association; charter member of Palestine Lodge, F. and A. M.; also of Tabernacle Royal Arch Chapter, of Malden; member of Melrose Council, and charter member of Beauseaunt Commandery of K. T., of Malden; member of Charlestown Lodge K. of H. He is one of the trustees of the Everett Associates and also of the Everett Savings Bank. He has been a member of the First Universalist Society, of Everett, for many years, and was the musical leader of that church for some time.

In 1854 Mr. Leavitt married Martha E., daughter of John and Betsey (Coburn) Whittier, of Cornville, Maine.

motion to substitute the bill was debated the remainder of that day and a part of the next, when the bill was substituted; in favor, 126; those opposed not counted. The next day, on ordering the bill to a third reading, the vote stood yeas 130, nays 69. Among the distinguished names recorded in favor of the division were those of T. H. Sweetser, J. E. Fitzgerald, B. F. Mills, Bushrod Morse, G. L. Ruffin, C. R. Train, and A. J. Waterman, both of the last afterwards attorney-generals; and on the other side, General Wm. Cogswell, A. W. Beard, late State Treasurer, and now Collector of the port of Boston; Selwyn Z. Bowman, afterwards member of Congress; T. C. Hurd, now clerk of courts of Middlesex county, and J. K. Tarbox, afterwards member of Congress and Insurance Commissioner.

Among the prominent speakers who participated in this debate were Wm. Woodwell, Thomas J. Gargan, of Boston, and T. H. Sweetser of Lowell (the ablest lawyer of his day at the Middlesex bar, B. F. Butler excepted), in favor of Everett, and General Cogswell and S. Z. Bowman, against the substitute bill.

A singular fact in relation to the contest at this session was that, while the bounds of the new town asked for in the principal petition were those of the substitute bill of the previous session, the act actually passed followed the bounds asked for in 1868, thus including a considerable additional area.

The bill was engrossed in the House February 26, and sent to the Senate, where, after passing through prior stages, it was, on the third day of March, ordered to a third reading by a vote of 21 yeas to 10 nays, among the yeas being Messrs. George M. Buttrick, (now a resident of Everett), C. R. Ladd (afterwards auditor), and Patrick A. Collins (late member of Congress), who also strongly supported the bill in the debate in the senate. The bill was engrossed in the Senate on the following day, and on March 9 it was enacted in both Houses and signed by the Governor.

The achievement of this victory after so protracted a struggle was signalized by great rejoicings in Everett. On the evening of the day on which the bill was signed, the people gathered in the public square and in the vestry of the Congregational Church, speeches of congratulation were delivered, and a salute of 100 guns fired, with other demonstrations of rejoicing. In May the organization of the new town was celebrated by a sumptuous collation under one of Yale's largest tents, in which some six hundred people participated. Alonzo H. Evans presided, and, after a short address of welcome, read letters from the Governor of Massachusetts, the Mayor of Boston, and other distinguished persons. Interesting speeches were also made by Lieut.-Colonel Parker, Rev. Albert Bryant, Patrick A. Collins, A. O. Brewster, and others. Among those prominent in the contest for the incorporation of the new town were A. H. Evans, Hawes Atwood, William Johnson, Anthony Waterman, Stephen H. Kimball, Henry S. Whitmore, Columbus Corey, William E. Titcomb, and Thomas Leavitt.

The struggle for the incorporation of Everett was one of the hottest division contests on record. The case for the petitioners was conducted before the Committee on Towns by George O. Shattuck, while Hon. Daniel W. Gooch, representative in in Congress 1873-75, was employed by the town of Malden. The women of South Malden manifested great interest in the result, and large numbers of them attended the debates in the legislature.

While the general sentiment was strongly in favor of separation, there was a small but respectable minority in opposition; among whom may be mentioned, Manson L. Mills, who was a remonstrant also in 1857, Deacon Calvin Hosmer, Seth S. Lynde, Uriah Oakes, Josiah Oakes, David N. Badger, John Lewis, Henry L. Chase, Lewis P. True, George W. Peirce, and others.

## To Alonzo H. Evans of Everett, in the County of Middlesex, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

**GREETING**

**In the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, you are hereby required to notify and warn the inhabitants of said Everett, qualified to vote in town affairs, to meet at the Vestry of the Congregational Meeting House in said Everett, on MONDAY, the twenty-first day of March, instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to act on the following articles:**

**Art. I. To choose a Moderator.**

**Art. II. To choose all such town officers as towns are by law authorized and required to choose at their annual meetings.**

**Art. III. To see if the town of Everett will appoint a committee to confer with the town of Malden, respecting the division of the public property, debts, town paupers, and state and county taxes; and to adjust all matters between said towns of Malden and Everett.**

**Art. IV. To transact such other business as may legally come before them.**

**And you are hereby directed to serve this warrant, by publishing a copy thereof in some Newspaper, printed or published in the town of Malden, and by posting up copies thereof, all attested by you, in three public places in said Everett, seven days at least before such time of meeting.**

**Hereof fail not and make due return of this warrant, with your doings thereon to me, at the time and place of meeting as aforesaid.**

**Given under my hand this ninth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.**

**JAMES G. FOSTER, { Justice of the Peace within and for the County of Middlesex.**

**A true copy—attest:**
**ALONZO H. EVANS,**
**of Everett.**

Fac simile of the first Everett town meeting warrant.
(From a copy kindly loaned by J. H. Cannell, town and city clerk, 1870-93.)

**Edward Everett,**

**In honor of whom the town was named.**

## XV.

### FIRST YEARS OF THE NEW TOWN.

The first town-meeting warrant was issued by James G. Foster, justice of the peace, March 9, 1870, and the first town meeting was held March 21, 1870, in the vestry of the Congregational Church, where the town meetings continued to be held during the first year after the town was incorporated. At this town meeting, Alonzo H. Evans was chosen Moderator, and Joseph H. Cannell, Clerk, by 119 votes over J. F. Wakefield, who had 104 votes, Mr. Cannell having served by successive re-elections to the incorporation of the town as a city, and being unanimously elected city clerk. Hawes Atwood cast the first vote. Hawes Atwood, A. H. Evans, Columbus Corey, Anthony Waterman, and Elisha B. Loring were appointed a committee on the division of debts, public property, &c., with Malden. It was voted to have five Selectmen, and the first board elected, who were also Overseers of the Poor, consisted of Henry W. Van Voorhis, William H. Lounsbury, Elisha B. Loring, George W. Peirce, and P. Richmond Pratt. Of these, George W. Peirce, William H. Lounsbury, and Elisha B. Loring have since deceased. James G. Foster, William Johnson, and Otis Merriam were elected Assessors, Daniel Emmons was chosen Treasurer by 116 votes, against 104 for P. P. P. Ware, and served by successive re-elections, until Jan. 1, 1880. For School Committee, George S. Marshall and Charles F. Atwood were elected for three years, J. H. Whitman and Wilson Quint, for two years, and James G. Foster and H. M. Currier, for one year. Mr. Quint declined to serve on the School Committee, and the joint convention of the Selectmen and School Committee elected Dr. J. F. Wakefield.

Solomon Shute, Benjamin Corey, E. B. Edmester, Thomas Leavitt, George Sargent, and Timothy Murphy, were elected Constables. The number of ballots cast at the first town-meeting was 232. A code of by-laws was adopted May 17, 1870. The first Auditors, chosen November 8, 1870, were Columbus Corey and Joseph H. Cannell.

On the fourth of April the following appropriations were made: for schools, including contingent, $8000.00; highways, $3500.00; salaries of town officers, $835.00; poor, $500.00; fire department, $200.00; contingent, $3,000.00; street lamps, $500.00; bridges, $500.00; interest on town debt, $3000.00. These, with the State tax, $2726.40; county tax, $1109.91; overlays, $974.53, made a total tax levied the first year of $24,845.84, as compared with $147,146.70 in 1892.

The number of dwelling-houses in the town May 1, 1870, was 414; the number of acres of land taxed, 1959, or 145 acres greater than it is at present. The number of children between five and fifteen years of age was 432.

In the division of the town property the town of Everett received all the real estate located within its limits, with some personal property valued in all at $37,606.99, and in consideration of same, it assumed $38,500.00 of the debt of the old town. As showing the changes in the rates of interest, it may be remarked that the first loan procured by the town of Everett bore seven per cent interest, and this rate was paid for several years. A report made to the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, by the Town Clerk, October 17, 1870, states that there were at that time twenty-six miles of streets, four having been laid out and accepted the first year; viz., Lincoln Street, Fremont Avenue, Garland Street, and Oak Street, now called Central Avenue. This statement as to the length of the streets does not correspond with statistics furnished on the excellent authority of Mr. A. F. Sargent, in 1869 (fourteen miles) as the additions and the change of boundaries would fall far short of making up the difference between the two statements.

Among the first things that came up for consideration by the new town was that of providing a town house, which was indefinitely postponed, and certain proposed alterations in the old Centre schoolhouse met the same fate. At a town meeting held Jan. 11, 1871, it was voted to lease the hall and offices in the Masonic building for town purposes. The first town meeting in Everett Hall was held March 28, 1871, where all subsequent town meetings were held.

The incorporation of the town gave a marked impetus to all kinds of local improvement. Several additional tracts of land were laid out into house lots and opened to settlement, and the increase in population and wealth in the first five years was very rapid, the population increasing from 2220 in 1870, to 3651 in 1875, and the valuation from $1,736,379.00 to $4,404,650.00 in the same time.

For three years real estate advanced rapidly, and real estate operators and builders realized large profits. It is said that a single real estate venture netted its projectors $15,000, within about sixty days. The prices of lots sometimes doubled and trebled within a very short time.

**Mr. Paschal P. P. Ware**

Was born in Wrentham, Mass., June 12, 1820. His parents were Mr. James Ware and Eliza Pope. He was educated in the public schools of Medfield, came to Boston early in life and was employed in the dry goods, afterwards in the grocery trade. He finally became connected with the house of N. W. Turner & Co., who did an extensive and almost exclusive business in the gas fixture business of Boston. He was in after life connected with the Boston Lead Co., where he was engaged at the time of his decease. He was a genial, courteous gentleman, respected and beloved by the entire community in which he lived and was known. He served the town of Malden as one of its selectmen, in 1861 and in 1870, was strongly supported as a candidate for the first town treasurer in the new town of Everett — a position for which he was pre-eminently qualified — receiving 104 votes, the successful candidate receiving 116. He was a member of the Masonic Order, belonging to Mount Vernon Lodge of Malden, the Royal Arch Chapter of the Shekinah, and of Palestine Commandery of Chelsea, and had taken the 32nd degree in Free Masonry. He was a representative man of South Malden and Everett. He married, on June 27, 1850, Lucy Danforth Lewis, a daughter of John Lewis, who still resides in the beautiful home which for many years they enjoyed together. He died October 20, 1882, leaving besides a widow, a son of the same name and a daughter, Mrs. Lucy E. Peirce.

Methodist Church (about 1873).

(From a stereoscopic view, kindly loaned by Mrs. A. P. Potter.)

## XVI.

### RELIGIOUS HISTORY.

The moral progress of the town kept pace with its material prosperity. Two religious societies, the Baptist and Methodist, came into existence within the first two years after the town was incorporated. The Methodist Church originated in a class meeting held at the house of Joseph Ladd, April 12, 1870. The society was formally organized Oct. 11, 1870, and ground was broken for their church on the same day. The church had sixteen constituent members. The first pastor was Rev. W. F. Mallalieu, D.D. The corner stone of the new edifice was laid Dec. 19, 1870, and the completed structure was dedicated May 24, 1871, the cost of the building and land being $14,000.00. Rev. Wm. Cheney was pastor from April, 1871, until April, 1872; Rev. Edward W. Virgin from April, 1872, to April, 1875; Rev. Edward P. King from April, 1875, to April, 1878; Rev. Edward R. Thorndike from April, 1878, to April, 1881; Rev. Thomas Corwin Watkins from April, 1881, to April, 1884; Rev. J. W. Dearbon from April, 1884, to April, 1887; Rev. F. T. Pomeroy from April, 1887, to April, 1890; and Rev. Charles Young from April, 1890, with Rev. H. L. Wriston as substitute to April, 1892; Rev. A. W. Mills from April, 1892 to January 8, 1893.

The Sunday School, which numbered 356 in December, 1892, as compared with 200 in 1879, was organized May 28, 1871, and the number of volumes in the SundaySchool library in December, 1892, was 470. Charles W. Johnson was the first superintendent, and served four years. The parsonage was built in 1875. The membership of the church in December, 1892, was 390, as compared with 134 members and 14 probationers in 1879. The receipts of the society the past year reached $2258.83, and its expenses $2248.03.

The church was in 1886 seated with pews in place of settees, which had been previously used, at a cost of $500.00. Until 1882 this church was burdened with a heavy debt. Sunday, June 4, 1882, was set apart for raising the debt, and voluntary subscriptions were asked for, and some $4000.00 were pledged, to be paid in two years in four payments. The pastor, Rev. T. C. Watkins, labored indefatigably to make up the remainder, and his efforts were finally crowned with success. To him belongs the honor of being the pioneer in the movement for raising the church debts in Everett, and within a very few years every other church in town, stimulated by the example of the Methodists, had likewise paid its church debt. On Tuesday, July 4, 1882, subscriptions having been made covering the total amount of the church debt of $8000, the event was commemorated by a jubilee in Library (now Odd Fellows) Hall.

During the past year the church, having outgrown its original house of worship, removed it, and is now erecting, at a cost estimated at $20,000, what bids fair to be the finest church edifice erected in Everett, up to the present time. The architect of the new building is John C. Spofford, and the contractors are Mead, Mason & Co. The new building is to have a seating capacity of 700. With the completion of its new church, the society will have church property, including parsonage, worth $30,000.

### BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Baptist church started about a year later than the Methodist. The first meeting was held at the house of Levi Brown, on Charlestown Street, now on the corner of Paris Street, April 5, 1871, at which it was ascertained that there were some forty residents of Everett who were members of Baptist churches, besides others of Baptist sentiments. On Sunday, April 9, 1871, the first public religious service was held, consisting of a prayer meeting in Everett Hall, followed by the organization of a Sunday School. Levi Pierce was Moderator, and Mr. J. H. Parker, of Malden, was the first Superintendent, and S. H. Kimball, the first Treasurer.

On June 8, 1871, at a meeting held at Levi Brown's house, the church was organized with thirty-two constituent members. The church was formally recognized by a council, July 3, 1871, the 32 original members having increased to 40. Of this Council, Rev. G. W. Gardner, D. D., was Moderator. The sermon was preached by Rev. S. W. Foljambe, of Malden. W. O. Dodge was elected first Clerk, and Dr. Levi Pierce, Treasurer, who resigned and was succeeded by G. L. Packard. P. F. Packard and Levi Pierce were the first Deacons. For several months, Mr. J. H. Arthur, a student in the Newton Theological Seminary, afterwards a Missionary in Japan, and since deceased, labored with great success, and gathered in a large number of converts. Rev. W. F. Stubbert was

View of Chelsea Street, looking westerly, and showing Methodist Church (about 1873).

(From a stereoscopic view, in the collection of the late George F. Wallis.)

Baptist Church (about 1875).

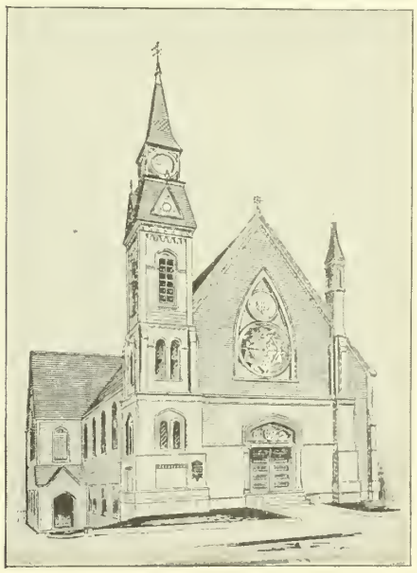
(From a photograph in the collection of the late Geo. F. Wallis.)

called to the pastorate, October 10, 1871, but declined. On January 22, 1872, a unanimous call was extended to Rev. Wm. B. Smith, who accepted the call and commenced his labors on the first Sunday in February, 1872. He was installed May 9, 1872. This pastorate was of short duration, as dissensions soon sprang up in the church. Mr. Smith resigned, and his resignation was accepted April 11, 1873, to take effect May 1st. For several months afterwards the pulpit was supplied by students from Newton Theological Seminary, Rev. J. R. Stubbert serving most of the time.

On the 24th of September, 1873, the church was formally organized as a corporation, and on the 15th of October following, purchased the lot of land on which its church edifice stands, from David N. Badger, containing 11,594 square feet, for $4,637.60 or 40 cents per foot. The corner stone of the church was laid June 24, 1874, by Rev. S. W. Foljambe.

On the 22d day of September, 1874, the church was formally dedicated, and Rev. Frank B. Sleeper, who had been called to the pastorate, July 8, 1874, was installed. The first Sunday Service in the new Church was held September 27, 1874. There were seventy-three members at the date of the dedication, and eighty-three in the Sunday School. The land, building, and furnishing cost about $13,000. The building had a seating capacity of about 280 in the main part and 75 in the vestry. Mr. Sleeper continued pastor until November 25, 1877, when he resigned and accepted a call to the First Baptist Church in Gardner. For some time after this the church was without a pastor, but depended upon supplies for preaching, among whom Rev. L. G. Barrett deserves mention as one whose labors were especially fruitful. September 9, 1878, a call was extended to Rev. W. F. Stubbert, D. D., of Bloomfield, N. J., who had been preaching for the church since May. He consented to remain for a time, but closed his labors January 25, 1879, after a short but most useful pastorate, in which he did much to restore and encourage the church, which he found in a somewhat depressed condition. Rev. L. L. Potter, then a student, was employed for six months, April 7th, 1879. The church then numbered 135. Mr. Potter was later called as a permanent pastor, and was formally installed October 9th, 1879. His pastorate lasted less than a year, as he resigned September 5th, 1880, and closed his labors September 30th, following. The pulpit was then supplied for sometime by Rev. A. N. Dary, who was called to the pastorate February 25th, while still a student at Newton, and ordained August 4th, 1881. He resigned September 23rd, 1883, and closed his labors October 1st, following. Rev. Wm. O. Ayer was called January 1st, 1884, began his labors with the church February 10th, and was installed February 26th, 1884. During his pastorate, stimulated by the example of the Methodists, the church resolved to pay off its debt, which amounted to upwards of $5,200.00. The day chosen to invite pledges for this purpose was Easter Sunday, April 13th, 1884, when, after a sermon appropriate to the occasion, pledges were invited, and in less than one hour the whole amount was guaranteed, the final payment being made in March, 1887. During the year 1886 extensive repairs were made on the church. The Sunday School has had besides Mr. John H. Parker, of Malden, four superintendents, viz: — Wm. O. Dodge, N. J. Mead, R. A. Edwards, Amos E. Hall and Fred S. Snyder. There are about 500 volumes in the Sunday School library. Rev. W. O. Ayer resigned June 20th, and closed his labors June 29th, 1890, after a useful and successful pastorate of nearly six and one-half years, during which the membership of the church was increased from 174 to 271, a net gain of 97. The number of persons baptized was 85. During this pastorate, in 1888, the Glendale Mission was established, which in 1891 became the Glendale Baptist Church.

In November, 1890, Rev. George B. Titus was called to the pastorate, commenced his labors December 1st, 1890 and was installed December 22d, 1890, the sermon being preached by Prof. J.



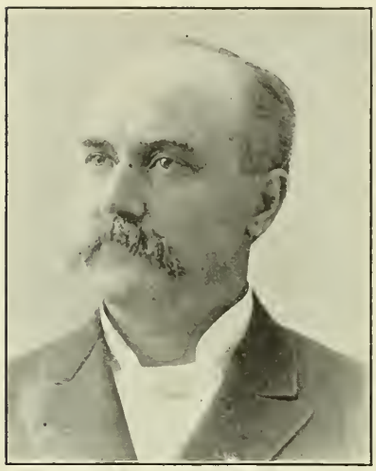
Baptist Church (1893).

Broadway, Everett Square.

M. English, of Newton Seminary. In 1891 the church commenced the work of remodeling its house of worship. The contractors for the work were Mead, Mason & Co., the firm which built the original edifice. The building was raised so as to provide a vestry in the basement, the seating capacity of the main auditorium was increased about 700, and a new organ, constructed by Mr. J. H. Sole, of Reading, was procured. During the progress of the work, the church worshiped in Y. M. C. A. Hall. The vestry was fitted for occupancy in the fall of the same year, and the re-constructed edifice was dedicated on Thursday evening, January 28, 1892, the sermon being preached by Rev. A. J. Gordon, who preached the sermon at the first dedication in 1874. The cost of the changes made, including the furnishing, was about $18,000, and the present value of the church property of this society is about $30,000. The number of members of the Church, December 31, 1892, was 289. The number in the Sunday School was 433. In 1891 the church gave nine of its members to the New Glendale Baptist Church. The bell in the new church was given by Dea. Calvin Hosmer; the pulpit furniture by Mrs. C. E. Mead; and a memorial window has been placed in it by Mr. E. C. Mead.

**William Oliver Ayer**

Was born June 25, 1845, at Sangerville, Me., where his father kept a grocery store. The latter moved to Bangor two years later, where his son received his education, graduating from the Bangor High School in 1865; from Colby University in 1868; and from Newton Theological Seminary in 1871. In 1864 he served two months as a soldier in Company A, Maine State Guards, in which Company Vice President Hannibal Hamlin was a private. On August 9th, 1871 he married Miss Ella M. Stevens, of Waterville. They had one son, who died when only five years of age. He was pastor of the Baptist Church in Peterboro, N. H., from 1871 to 1874 and of the Baptist Church in the flourishing town of Skowhegan, Maine, ten years, from 1874 to 1884. On February 10, 1884 he became pastor of the First Baptist Church in Everett, in which position he remained until June 30, 1890; since which date he has been pastor of the Baptist Church at Livermore Falls, Maine. Mr. Ayer was a member of James A. Perkins Post, G. A. R., and took an active interest in temperance and all other matters affecting the public welfare of the town. He was an earnest and efficient pastor, and his ministry was especially fruitful in additions to the Church in Everett. He enjoyed in an exceptional degree the confidence and esteem of all classes in the community.



**Rev. George B. Titus,**

Son of Thomas C. and Abigail A. (Potter) Titus, was born at West Port, Nova Scotia, December 4, 1849. He entered Arcadia College, but was prevented by sickness from completing the regular course of study. He preached his first sermon August 2, 1871, and was ordained at Osborne, Nova Scotia, March 26, 1874. He was pastor of the First Baptist Church of Beaver River, Nova Scotia, from September 1, 1877 to September 1, 1882. In 1882 he entered Newton Theological Seminary, from which he graduated in 1885. He was pastor of the Main Street Baptist Church of Saco, Maine, from July 1st, 1885 until November 30, 1890. He has been, since December 1st, 1890, the pastor of the First Baptist Church, in Everett. He married Adelaide C. Parker, daughter of Peter and Maria A. (Chipman) Parker, of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, on November 15, 1877. Mr. Titus is a man of fine presence, a good organizer, an able pulpit orator, and preaches a strong, uncompromising theology. One of the earliest, as it was one of the most important events in his pastorate at Everett, was the enlargement and remodeling of the Baptist Church edifice. Into this matter, projected during the previous pastorate, he entered with great earnestness, and at the Sabbath services, on June 21, 1891, presented the subject in an eloquent sermon, with so much effect, that about $9,000 were pledged for the purpose on that day.

ST. MARY'S SOCIETY OF EVERETT.

Up to the year 1876 the large Catholic population residing in Everett enjoyed no local place of religious worship. On July 9, 1876, the Catholics of Everett attended their first public services in the Town, Rev. James McGlew, of Chelsea, on that day offering Mass for them in Everett. They numbered then about 600, and they were assembled by Father McGlew, who had been aided by the services of Messrs. Joseph C. Finn, Thomas Dorsey and William J. Powers. On July 13, 1877 Father McGlew purchased for them the lot of land at the corner of Broadway and Mansfield Place, now Mansfield Street, containing 12,160 square feet. On this lot was erected, and now stands, St. Mary's Church.

In August, 1877, was commenced work for the erection of the church edifice. On Christmas day of that year services were held in the basement, and on May 14, 1882, the Church completed, was dedicated by Most Rev. Archbishop Williams. Since that date, the services have been held in the main auditorium.

St. Mary's Church was a "Mission" Church, attended by the Catholic clergy of Chelsea, till 1885, when, at the request of Father McGlew, Archbishop Williams constituted Everett and Revere a parish, and assigned to its charge Rev. Joseph F. Mohan, calling him thereto from Hopkinton, Mass. The Catholics of Everett numbered then about 1100.

Everett and Revere formed the parish till 1889, in which year, at the request of the Rector, Archbishop Williams constituted Revere a distinct parish, and assigned to its care Rev. James Lee, then of South Boston, who took charge in 1889. Since then, Everett too, has been a distinct parish, with the same Rector, Rev. Joseph F. Mohan.

In the work of the parish in Everett, the Rector has been aided most efficiently, by Rev. James J. Gilday, October, 1885, to June, 1890; Rev. Dennis F. Lee, June, 1890, to March, 1891; Rev. James J. Farrell, March, 1891, who remains at the present time.

At the end of the year 1892 it was computed that the average Sunday morning attendance at St. Mary's Church, was about 1800, requiring services at four distinct hours: 6.45; 8.00; 9.15; and 10.30. Besides those attending St. Mary's Church, very many attend services, respectively at Chelsea, Bunker Hill, and the Chapel at Holy Cross Cemetery, these places being more accessible and convenient to them.

**Catholic Church,**

Corner Broadway and Mansfield Street.

The Catholic population of Everett is now estimated at above 3000, the method of computation among Catholics being, to count as members of their church every man, woman and child who has been baptized into the Catholic Church.

In Jan'y, 1891, the need of increased accommodations in the near future being evident, several estates adjoining the Church lot, comprising 24031 square feet of land, were purchased by St. Mary's Society, the deeds bearing date January 27, 1891. This newly acquired property made ample provision for the future. The value of the Church property, including the residence of the clergy, is about $30,000. It includes an area of 36,191 square feet of land on Broadway, in one of the best sites in the city. In 1876, Joseph C. Finn was appointed sexton, and he holds the position of sexton at the present time. The Sunday-school was organized July 9, 1876, with William J. Powers, superintendent, and Miss Annette S. Hoogs, (Mrs. F. F. Driscoll) asst. superintendent. The superintendents have been successively, Messrs. William J. Powers, Patrick Flynn, S. F. Hoogs and D. W. Fitzgerald, who has held the position since 1881.

The Sunday-school commenced with 78 pupils in 1876, and in 1892 it had grown to 438 pupils and more than 40 teachers. The Sunday-school library was begun in 1885. Mrs. D. W. Fitzgerald was then appointed librarian, and she has ever since retained the position. The library has nearly 500 volumes. The choir was organized in 1876, with Miss Annette S. Hoogs, (Mrs. F. F. Driscoll) organist, who still holds that position. The Society of St. Vincent de Paul, one of the societies connected with the church, is an association for aiding the poor, without regard to their religious belief. The local branch or "Conference" of Everett, was organized in 1876, Mr. S. F. Hoogs, President. In 1884, its need becoming apparent again, it was re-organized, Mr. John McSorley, President, and since that time he has held that position. The Treasurer is Mr. D. P. Murphy, and the Secretary is Mr. D. W. Fitzgerald. The "Conference" has aided many worthy poor, irrespective of their religion, and it has obtained employment for many. The "Conference" meets on Tuesdays, at 8 P. M. The Holy Name Society is a devotional association for men and boys. It was organized in 1886. Its meetings are held on the third Sunday of the month, at 7.45 P. M. The President is Mr. S. F. Hoogs. The Sodality of the Blessed Virgin, is a devotional association for women and girls. It was organized in 1886, meeting, Thursdays, at 8 P. M. The Prefect is Mrs. F. F. Driscoll.

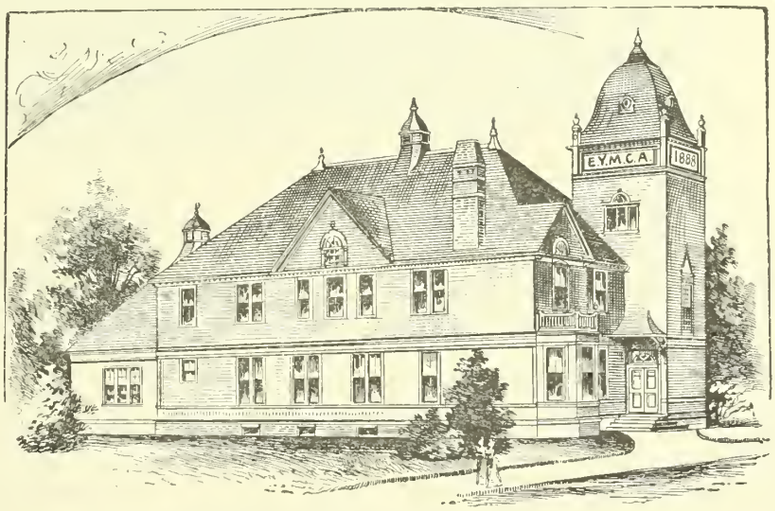
The officials of St. Mary's Church are as follows:—

Rector, Rev. Joseph F. Mohan.
Asst. Rector, Rev. James J. Farrell.
Sexton, Joseph C. Finn.
President of St. Vincent's Conference, John McSorley.
Supt. of Sunday Schools, D. W. Fitzgerald.
Librarian, Mrs. D. W. Fitzgerald.
Organist and Director of the Choir, Mrs. F. F. Driscoll.
President of Holy Name Society, S. F. Hoogs.
Prefect of Ladies' Sodality, Mrs. F. F. Driscoll.

### YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The Everett Young Men's Christian Association, which has been a living force for good in town, for nearly nine years, was organized September 15, 1884, although a society for special work among young men had existed previously, for about five months. The first officers were Francis Batchelder, President; William F. Moore, Secretary; Benjamin F. Noyes, Treasurer; the first two having held similar positions in the provisional organization, and having continued in these positions by subsequent re-elections until September, 1889, when, with all the other members of the board, they declined a re-election. Captain Noyes died in November, 1884. His place was filled temporarily until the following May, when George H. Small was chosen for the office. In 1885 the executive committee was increased to five, and A. N. Smith was chosen Vice-President, and held office until September, 1889. Mr. W. B. Marshall was the first Assistant Secretary, but declined a further election at the end of two years, and Mr. W. B. Price was chosen in his place, being elected the following year. Thus only one change was made in the board during four years. The harmonious and efficient action of this first executive committee contributed in no small degree to the success attained by the Association. The present officers, elected in September, 1892, are Rollins A. Edwards, President; A. N. Smith, Franklin Peirce, W. F. Moore, F. S. Snyder, Vice-Presidents; F. E. Paine, Secretary; G. H. Small, Treasurer.

The first room occupied by the Association was the banquet room in Odd Fellows' building, then known as Library Building, which was opened with appropriate exercises in the hall above, on the evening of November 24, 1884. Rev. Phillips Brooks, of Boston, was the principal speaker, being followed by Rev. W. O. Ayer, and the President and the Secretary of the Association. Later a change was made to the front room in the same building, and the Association being obliged to vacate this, another change was made to Everett small hall as the only available place. During the spring and summer of 1887 the demand for a building grew more and more pronounced, stimulated by the inconvenient quarters in which the Association was then located, and in October of that year, the organ of the Association, the Y. M. C. A. Star, published the plans and elevation of the proposed buildings This seemed to crystalize the movement. A canvass was begun soon after, and in 1888 the present lot of land was purchased, the



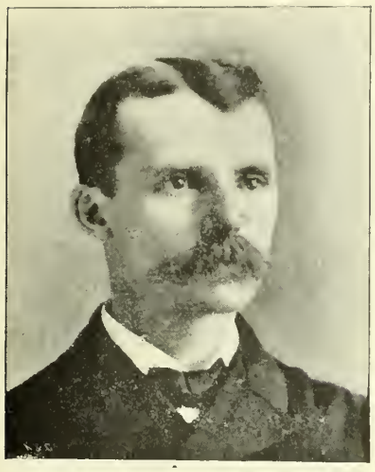

Young Men's Christian Association Building,
Chelsea Street, just south of Everett Square.

corner stone of the building was laid, July 31, 1888, and the present commodious and convenient building, with a seating capacity of 522, was erected after much persistent and self-sacrificing work, at a cost of $17,630, Brigham & Spofford being the architects, and G. M. Coan, contractor. The seating and furnishing of the hall and other parts of the building cost about $2,500 more. The ladies of the town supplied the piano used in the building, and also raised enough money to pay for furnishing the members' parlor. After the Woman's Auxiliary was formed, they furnished seats for the large hall besides making a gift of $500 for the building fund. The Boys' Branch paid for fitting up their room and social hall. The Yoke Fellows furnished the room in the tower, and the Heartsease Band the reception, reading and amusement rooms. The Grand piano in the large hall was a gift from the Say and Seal Club. Mr. Herbert Loud and other friends have presented pictures and books. The building was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies, November 12, 1888, Rev. Phillips Brooks again being principal speaker, while Rev. W. O. Ayer with Messrs. Batchelder and Moore officiated in the same capacities in which they did almost exactly four years previously. The religious work has always been kept in the foreground, and the strong Monday evening meeting, for men only, has really been the backbone of the association. The gymnasium was opened in December, 1888, and at once attained a deserved popularity among the young men. Mr. Walter C. Day volunteered his services the first season and was later engaged on a salary. In April, 1888, the Boys' Branch was formed, the first officers being Ellie H. Dorety, President; George D. Marshall, Vice-President; Charles W. Hapgood, Secretary; and Fred N. Small, Treasurer. Master Dorety took a great interest in the work and made an excel-

Wm. B. Marshall. Willard B. Price. Arthur N. Smith.
Francis Batchelder. Wm. F. Moore. Geo. H. Small.

## First Board of Officers

Of the Everett Young Men's Christian Association, 1885 to 1889.



**Rollin A. Edwards,**

Son of Alexander Edwards and Mary B. (Batchelor) Edwards, was born at South Framingham, Mass., May 10, 1850. He comes of good New England ancestry, which has produced one of New England's greatest theologians, Jonathan Edwards. He was educated in the schools of Framingham and began his business career in the retail shoe business, in Providence, R. I., in 1872. In 1874 he entered the employ of A. W. Clapp & Co., wholesale boot and shoe dealers, with whom he remained until 1882, when he became connected with the firm of Parker, Holmes & Co., as buyer of rubber goods, which position he still retains. He married, November 19, 1877, Almeda Weeks, daughter of William Weeks and of Hannah (Grindle) Weeks, of Jefferson, Me., and shortly afterwards settled in Everett. They have two children. Mr. Edwards has been clerk of the First Baptist Church in Everett, since 1879, and a deacon of the same since 1890. He was superintendent of the First Baptist Sunday-school ten years, from 1880 to 1890. He has been president of the Everett Young Men's Christian Association since 1889. He is a member of the Odd Fellows Lodge; of the Royal Arcanum; of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, of Everett, and of the Baptist Superintendent's Association, of Boston. He is an active worker in connection with the religious interests of Everett.

lent presiding officer. His untimely death in the summer following was a great loss to the Branch. The Woman's Auxiliary was formed on May 1, 1888, and the assistance rendered has been invaluable in building up the Association. The first board of officers was, Mrs. A. P. Potter, President; Mrs. A. Campbell, Mrs. J. W. Moore, Mrs. J. W. Masury, Mrs. J. S. Cate, Vice-Presidents; Miss Grace L. Batchelder, Secretary; and Miss Carrie L. Stimpson, Treasurer.

This Association has entertained the district convention on two occasions, and the first Woman's Auxiliary convention ever held in the world, took place in Everett. The Association has, within the last few years, been collecting a library, which, in December, 1892, contained 250 volumes. The receipts and expenditures of the Association for the year ending September, 1891, were $2,678.84. Its membership in December, 1892, was 400.

### GRACE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

(See cut, page 16.)

Grace Episcopal Church dates from January 10, 1886, when the first service was held in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, conducted by Rev. J. S. Beers, Rev. J. G. W. Durrell, and the choir of St. Thomas' Church, of Somerville. On February 5, 1886, at a meeting of those interested in the establishment of an Episcopal Church, held in the same place, it was voted to continue the services, and a system of pledges was adopted. On February 15, 1886, the first election of officers took place, and the society took definite shape. On March 2nd, the name of Grace Church was decided upon, and the committee reported that they had hired G. A. R. Hall, for Sunday services. The society was first conducted as a mission, and Rev. Francis Gilliat, the first missionary, assumed charge July 4, 1886. The society grew and prospered, and on January 21, 1887, it was voted to purchase, for church purposes, the land on Chelsea, at the head of Corey Street, (including the former residence of Solomon Corey) containing 18,571 square feet. It was conveyed to them April 23, 1887, at the price of $6,500. On the 14th of December, 1887, Mr. Gilliat tendered his resignation, and Rev. J. R. Peirce, of Dorchester, supplied the pulpit until April 22, 1888, when Rev. Percy Barnes succeeded Mr. Gilliat as Missionary. On June 8, 1888, the society voted to build a chapel on the land belonging to the parish. This was commenced July 16, 1888, Norman W. Clark, architect. The new chapel cost, with furnishings, about $5,000, and has a seating capacity of 250. The first service in it was held December 23, 1888. On December 2, 1888, Mr. Barnes resigned and Rev. J. R. Pierce again took temporary charge. On April 22, 1889, the society voted to request the appointment of Rev. T. D. Martin, of Pine Meadow, as Missionary in charge, who commenced his labors July 7th. After having operated for upwards of four years as a Mission, the society was organized as a parish, with a governing power of the rector, two wardens, clerk, treasurer, and eight vestrymen, on the 10th of April, 1890. Mr. Martin closed his labors July 1, 1891, and was, in the following autumn, succeeded by Rev. Arthur P. Greenleaf, who still remains in charge. The number of communicants in December, 1892, was 145, the number in the Sunday school, 146; volumes in Sunday school library, 250; receipts and expenses, $2,500 per annum. The present officers of the church, besides the pastor are D. W. Ranlet, Treasurer; J. Alvin Scott, Clerk, and Samuel M. Johnson and W. P. Livesey, Wardens.

The Advent Church was organized March 28, 1889, with 8 constituent members. The date of the first meeting for public worship was March 31, 1889, the officiating clergyman was Elder L. Boutelle. The church has not yet had a settled pastor. The number of members belonging to the church in December, 1892, was 40. It has raised for church expenses during the past financial year, about $600. A Sunday school was organized May 12, 1889, at a meeting of which R. S. Sidelinger was Moderator, with 12 members, since increased to 55. John H. Murphy has been its superintendent since organization. The first officers of the church were Elder, John H. Murphy; Deacon, A. A. Anderson; Clerk, Remly S. Sidelinger; Treasurer, Charles H. Weeks. The Sunday school library numbers 275 volumes. After worshipping about two years in Society Hall, the society leased the hall now occupied by it on Chelsea Street, where it enjoys a place of worship much better suited to its wants.

### COURTLAND STREET CHURCH.

The Courtland Street Congregational Church began as a Mission, March 29, 1885, and in that or the following year a chapel for its accommodation was erected by Capt. Samuel J. Sewall, one of the public spirited citizens of Mystic Village. Religious services and a Sunday school have since been maintained there, largely supported by members of the Everett Congregational Church. William H. Whipple was the first superintendent of the Sunday school. The work prospered, and the Mission developed into the Courtland Street Congregational Church, which was organized March 31, 1891, with 42 constituent members. Rev. William F. Warren served as pastor, first of the Mission and afterwards of the Church, from 1888 to 1892. He was succeeded by Rev. H. Calvin Crane, who recently closed his labors and was succeeded by Rev. John A. Hughes, who is shortly to be ordained and installed by a

**Courtland Street Church.**

council. The membership of the Church in December, 1892 was 55; the value of its Church property, $2000. The Sunday school had a membership of 130 and the number of volumes in the Sunday school library was 200. The receipts and expenditures of the Society in 1892, were $1200. The present superintendent of the Sunday school is E. Leroy Sweetser.

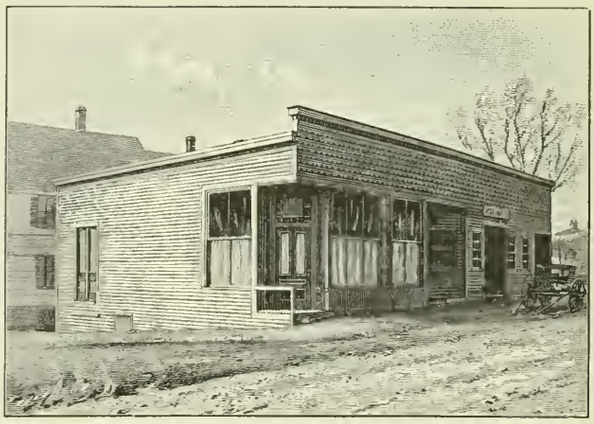
### GLENDALE BAPTIST CHURCH.

(See cut, page 16.)

The Glendale Baptist Church grew out of the Glendale Mission Sunday School, the first session of which was held December 16, 1888, in the Glendale Chapel, then recently leased to the First Baptist Church in Everett. At this session there were present about 50 or 60 persons. Sometime later, a regular preaching service was instituted, held on Sabbath evenings; the pulpit being supplied at first by Rev. T. C. Russell, and later by students from the Bowdoin Square Institute, Boston. In 1890 Rev. W. H. Davenport, then a student at Newton Theological Seminary, was engaged to labor in this field, and as a result of his efforts, the Glendale Baptist Church was organized, April 24, 1891, with 31 constituent members, increased in December, 1892, to 53. On completing his studies at Newton, Mr. Davenport was ordained and installed as pastor of the new Church, on June 3, 1891 and continued in this position until December 4, 1892, when failing health compelled him to seek a less trying climate. He was, on February 1, 1893, succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. William N. Thomas, of New London, Connecticut. The membership of the Sunday school had increased in December, 1892 to 198, and the average attendance for 1892 was 94. The deacons of the Church are John P. Hubbard and Walter L. Ritchie; treasurer, C. W. Crabtre; clerk, John F. Hubbard; Sunday school superintendent, D. P. Bailey. The average attendance at the Church services is about 75 in the morning and 100 in the evening. On December 11, 1891, the Church purchased 7048 square feet of land on Broadway, near the corner of Ferry Street, for $1762, on which it proposes, during the coming season, to erect a house of worship.

### MYSTIC-SIDE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The Mystic-Side Congregational Church originated in the Mystic-Side Mission, established under the auspices of the Mystic-Side Congregational Union, formed March 28, 1889, by members of the Malden and Everett Congregational Churches. The Sunday-school was organized March 31, 1889, in the room at the corner of Main and Woodville Streets, formerly occupied as a grocery store. It opened with a membership of 70, which has increased to 270. The number of volumes in the Sunday School library is 300. The mission has enjoyed a steady prosperity. It purchased, about January 1, 1890, 34,000 square feet of land, at the corner of Main Street and Willis Avenue, from Hon. Elisha S. Converse, for 20 cents per foot, of which Mr. Converse gave one-half, leaving the net cost to the society, $3,400. On September 20, 1892, Herbert Porter laid the corner stone of its church edifice, which has just been completed. On Thursday, February 23, 1893, the Mystic-Side Congregational Church was formally organized with 70 constituent members, 16 from the First Congregational Church, of Everett; 17 from the First Church, of Malden, and 37 others (16 by confession of faith), and was recognized by a council convened for this purpose, of which Rev. Alonzo H. Quint, D.D. was Moderator, Rev. W. F. Obear, Secretary. On the evening of the same day the church edifice was dedicated, the address of dedication being delivered by Rev. Theodore C. Pease. The building has an ordinary seating capacity of 250 which may be increased to 350 by throwing open adjoining room. The cost of the building was $9,500, and the present value of building and land is estimated at $20,000. The architects of the building were Hartwell & Richardson, the builder, L. L. Libby. The deacons of the church, which as yet has no pastor, are Herbert Porter, J. M. Berry, Geo. W. Jackson, and John Ross. The clerk is J. E. Higgins. The superintendent of the Sunday-school is Herbert Porter. The last service in the old quarters was held February 19. The present membership in the Sunday-school is 270, with an average attendance of 140. The seats in this church are free.



Building in which the Mystic-Side Cong. Sunday School held its services for several years.

The Beulah Mission, on Ferry Street, was started in 1889, and has been maintained by the exertions of various parties interested, without any formal organization, the local pastors aiding when asked. In has recently passed under the care of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, of Everett.

The Disciples of Christ, worshipping in the Everett Young Men's Christian Association, have but recently organized but are increasing in numbers. They also maintain a Sunday school.

The Everett Spiritual Society was organized on February 1, 1893, in Society Hall, with the following officers: President, George W. Davies; Vice Presidents, Mrs. M. J. Stuart and Mrs. Rowland; Treasurer, Mrs. S. E. Stone; Secretary, Charles S. Parnell; Collector, G. S. Trask; Executive Committee, Mrs. H. A. Trask, Mrs. H. A. Whittier, and Mrs. E. A. Mason.

In addition to the foregoing, a Swedish Lutheran Church has recently been organized.

In 1890, some highly interesting information in regard to the religious condition of our town was obtained by means of a religious canvass, taken under the auspices of the various churches. It is of course, not entirely complete, but gives a fairly good idea of the religious condition of the town. The whole number of calls made was 1968, including 7606 persons. The church preferences of these persons were as follows: Congregational, including the Mission at the line, 1399; Methodist, 1132; Baptist, 1109; Universalist, 943; Episcopal, 585; 399 individuals expressed no preference, but claimed to be Protestants, and there were 257 persons included as Lutherans, Swedenborgians, Presbyterians, Spiritualists, Adventists, etc., making 5824 reported as Protestants, with 1782 noted as Catholics. The total population at that time was estimated at 10,000. On the basis of these census reports, it was estimated that the total number of Protestants was 7620; Catholics, 2380. It was found that there were attending churches out of town, Congregationalists, 150;

**The Church Street School House,**

Erected in 1881, as it appeared before enlargement.

Methodists, 85; Baptists, 27; Universalists, 7; Episcopalians, 15. The average attendance in the Protestant churches was stated to be 2235, leaving, after deducting children under five years of age, 4476 who did not regularly attend public worship. Many of those however, undoubtedly attend more or less frequently, and it would certainly be safe to estimate the church-going population at upwards of fifty per cent. of the total population. The foregoing facts were presented by Rev. F. T. Pomeroy, at a Sunday evening mass meeting, held in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, January 5th, 1890. It is not probable that the relative numbers of the different sects at the present time vary much from these figures.

From a very interesting and valuable article in our enterprising local paper, the *Everett Herald*, on October 29, 1887, the following summary showing the religious status of Everett, was furnished.

| Church. | Average Attendance. Church Service. | Sunday School. | Sunday Evening. | Friday Evening. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Congregational, | 235 | 230 | 150 | 75 |
| Universalist, | 140 | 130 | | |
| Methodist, | 175 | 150 | 150 | 50 |
| Baptist, | 180 | 154 | 110 | 65 |
| St. Mary's Cath., | 900 | 151 | | |
| Grace Episcopal, | | 90 | 100 | |
| Glendale Chapel, | | 50 | 65 | |
| Courtland St. Chapel, | | 59 | 45 | |
| | | 1014 | | |

A similar but more complete compilation was prepared by the Editor of the *Herald*, and published in the issue of February 25, 1893, which gives, with a large amount of interesting information about the religious societies of Everett, statistics of church attendance at the present time. These statistics are, in the main, as follows:

| Society. | Average Attendance. At Church Services. | At Sunday School. |
|---|---|---|
| First Congregational, | 354 | 295 |
| First Baptist | 325 | 275 |
| First Methodist, | 300 | 225 |
| St. Mary's Catholic | 1,800 | 425 |
| Grace Episcopal, | 120 | 125 |
| First Universalist | 150 | 190 |
| Courtland St. Cong., | 100 | 78 |
| Glendale Baptist, | 100 | 94 |
| Advent, | 55 | 45 |
| Mystic-Side Cong., | 54 | 104 |
| Disciples of Christ, | 40 | 31 |
| Beulah Mission, | 50 | 60 |
| Spiritualist, | 90 | |
| | 3,538 | 1,927 |

## XVII.

### EDUCATIONAL HISTORY.

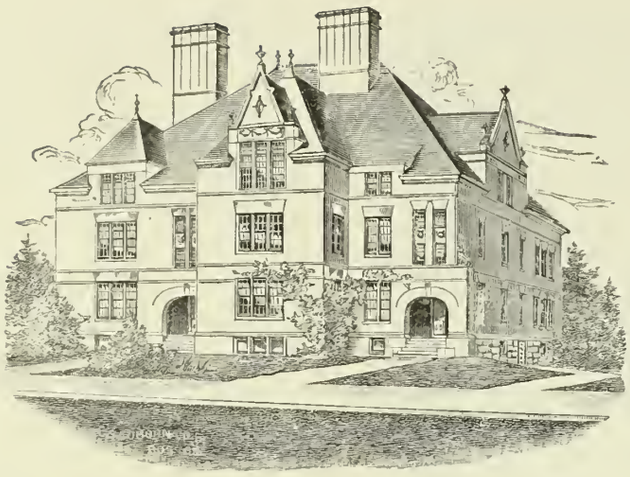
The school accommodations of Everett, in 1870, consisted of the old Centre school-house, with two small rooms and one large one, the Glendale school-house, with two small rooms, and the Hancock Street, Ferry Street, and Thorndike Street school-houses, each with one small finished room with a comfortable seating capacity for 30 pupils. The incorporation, of Everett, as a separate municipality, has proved highly favorable to its educational interests. The wants of the town in this particular demanded and received early attention. The upper story of the Ferry Street school-house was finished in 1870, and a grammar school opened there in the autumn of 1870, which, three years later was reduced to the grammar grade. A movement was started in 1871 to erect a new and commodious school house, in place of the old South West District, later known as the Centre school-house, which had been standing nearly a quarter of a century. An excellent site, at the corner of Linden and Webster Streets, was bonded, by Hawes Atwood, for the low price of fifteen cents per foot, but the movement was defeated, and instead, the old building was remodeled, enlarged, and refurnished, with improved seats and desks, which had previously been of antiquated design. The committee having this matter in charge consisted of W. H. Lounsbury, S. H. Kimball, H. W. VanVoorhis, Otis Merriam, and G. S. Marshall, and the entire cost of the changes made was about $3600.

In the autumn of 1870, although the population of the town had not reached the number required to make a high school obligatory, a beginning was made at the Centre school-house with a class of sixteen, of whom five graduated in 1874, the first graduating class. The school, from the commencement to 1891, was under the charge of Mr. R. A. Rideout, who had been from 1866 a teacher in the Centre Grammar School, first of South Malden and afterwards of Everett, and who still continues to serve as a teacher of Greek, and Latin, and Natural Sciences. The whole number of different pupils, connected with the high school since its establishment has been 531. The number of graduates has been 154, (82 in the classical course) several of whom have served the town with credit, as teachers in the public schools, while others have filled other positions of usefulness. In the thirteen years, from the establishment of the Malden High School, in 1857, to 1870 inclusive, only 14 pupils from South Malden graduated

**The Old School House of the South School District,**

Erected in 1800. Originally standing on the lot now owned by A. H. Evans, at the corner of Broadway and Hancock Streets.

(Drawn from memory by Charles W. Edmester.)



**High School Building,**

On Summer Street; in process of erection.

from that institution. The Everett High School was kept first in the old Center school house, from which it was removed to the third floor of the Masonic Building, in 1872, and from that to the Locust Street school house, in 1875, where it remained until 1881, when it had dwindled to only fifteen pupils. In 1882 it was removed to the Church Street school house, first to the upper South-west room, and in 1886 to its present quarters, where it has shown a marked increase in numbers.

In the new building, in process of erection on Summer Street, the High School will enjoy advantages far greater than at any former period of its history. The school is now under charge of Mr. F. H. Nickerson, as principal; R. A. Rideout, teacher of Latin and Greek; Miss Mabelle Chase, teacher of English and Drawing; and Miss Katharine B. Titus, teacher of French and Chemistry. For the first two years of its existence, the High school was under the sole charge of Mr. Rideout. In 1872, Miss Louisa A. True was elected as first assistant, and served until 1878. She was succeeded by Miss Nellie M. Stowers, who served until 1885. Miss Emily W. Tapley filled this position until 1891. A second assistant was provided in 1886, and Miss Miriam F. Witherspoon was elected to this position, and served until 1892. The membership of the school, February, 1893, was 109.

The rapid increase of population made it evident that new school accommodations would soon be required. The upper story of the Thorndike school house was finished in 1873, at a cost of about $1,000, and a new school was opened there in the fall of 1873. In the spring of 1873, plans were brought forward for the erection of two new school houses, one at Mt. Washington, and the other at Locust Street. The Mt. Washington school house project was defeated. Favorable action was at first secured upon the Locust Street school house, but at a subsequent meeting reconsideration prevailed, and the matter went over until the spring of 1874, when an appropriation of $8,000 was made, to which $800 was later added from the school appropriation.

The building committee consisted of George W. Peirce, J. H. Burt, S. C. Currier, J. H. Whitman, G. C. Hickok, C. F. Atwood, and W. H. Lounsbury. The cost of the land, 15,020 square feet, was $2,388.50, and the building, erected by Mead, Mason & Co., cost $5,253, making a total cost of land, building and furnaces, $8,826, without finishing the upper story. The furnishing of the lower story added about $600 more. Two schools were opened in the building in November, 1874, and in 1875 the upper story was finished at a cost of about $1,350, bringing the total cost up to about $10,786. The building was further enlarged in 1888, by the addition of four school rooms, besides additional hall room, the old building being moved back.

An appropriation of $8,000 was made for this purpose. The building committee consisted of S. C. Currier, Samuel Freeman, 2nd, Lewis P. True, Evan H. Morgan, F. E. Dyer, Joseph Swan, Henry Schrow, Charles E. Mead, R. M. Barnard, and W. A. Ham. The committee employed Messrs. Brigham & Spofford as architects, and the contract for the erection of the building was awarded to G. M. Coan. An additional lot of land, containing about 12,173 square feet of land, in the rear of the original lot and extending to Bradford Street, was purchased in 1889 for $1,900, and the total cost of the enlargement was $7,997.05, to which about $1,500 were added for

**Winslow School House.**

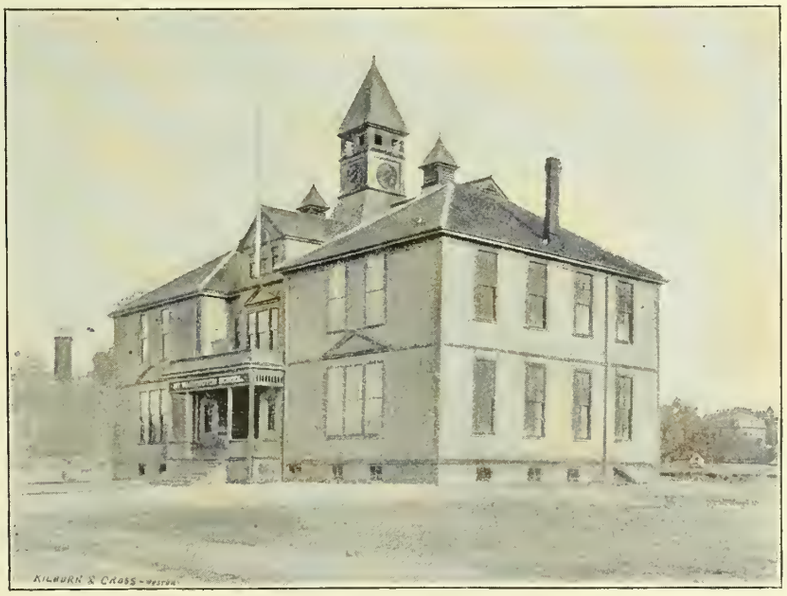
Erected in 1874, enlarged in 1888; named in honor of Captain George Winslow.

Of him, a writer in the *Everett Free Press*, of September 6, 1873, says: "To the active and untiring exertions of Captain George Winslow, more than to any other man, is due the success which attended the (Southwest) District from its first formation; and not only in school matters, but in everything pertaining to the prosperity of the village was he foremost."

furnishing, heating apparatus and other things, making the cost of the building and land, to date, about $22,200. Largely through the public spirited efforts of Stephen C. Currier, a tower clock was procured and placed in the tower of this school house in 1889. The event was celebrated by a large gathering at the school house on May 1, 1889, at which musical and literary exercises by members of the school were interspersed with addresses by prominent citizens. The original lot has been somewhat reduced by the widening of Locust Street, and the present area of the whole school house lot is about 26,167 square feet.

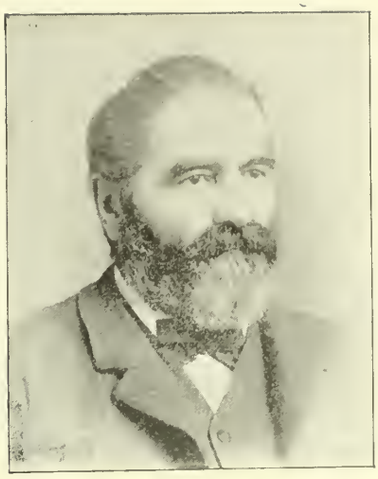
The building of the Mt. Washington school house, after the unsuccessful attempt in 1873, was delayed until 1877, when an appropriation of $5,000 was made at a town meeting, held March 6th, to which $1,000 was added later. The matter was intrusted to a building committee, consisting of J. L. Nicolson, S. J. Cox, H. S. Whitmore, Joseph E. Nichols, George S. Marshall, F. E. Dyer, and Harden Palmer. The original lot of land for this school house, containing 12,779 square feet of land, was purchased of the Boston Five Cents Savings Bank for $1,277.90, (10 cents per square foot.) The plans were drawn by George F. Wallis, and the building was erected by J. H. Kibby & Son, of Chelsea, costing, with the upper story unfinished, about $6,000. Schools were opened in the lower story on May 27th, 1878, the Ferry Street school house being abandoned. The upper story was finished in 1880. In seven years more the district had outgrown these enlarged accommodations and four rooms more were added on the Nichols Street side, the lot having been in 1886 enlarged by the purchase of 19,582 square feet of additional land, for $1,958.20, (10 cents per foot,) giving a total area in the lot of 42,361 square feet. The sum of $7,000 was appropriated for the enlargement of the building, at a town meeting held March 15th, 1887, to which $800 was subsequently added for furnishing. The building committee consisted of Henry A. Tenney, R. H. Jenkins, Fred Johnson, R. M. Barnard, O. D. Richardson, Geo. M. Coan, and S. H. Kimball. The plans for the addition were drawn by Spofford & Bacon, architects, and the contract for the work was awarded to J. A. Corkum, for $6,655. The building was not only enlarged but remodeled and provided with steam heating apparatus and improved sanitary arrangements. The total cost of the building as enlarged and furnished was $16,750. In the tower was placed a bell, weighing 562 pounds and bearing this inscription: "Presented to the Mount Washington School House by Mrs. R. M. Barnard." A fine Howard clock, purchased with the voluntary subscriptions of public spirited citizens in different parts of the town, was also placed in the tower.

During the long period of financial depression, beginning in 1783, but felt with especial severity in the five years from 1875 to 1880, the educational wants of the town suffered severely. The population of the centre district had outgrown the accommodations furnished in the old centre school house, and in November, 1876, the Centre Schools had become so crowded, that Badger's Hall (since transformed into dwellings) was hired and the lower grade of the



**Mount Washington School House.**

Erected in 1877; enlarged in 1887.



**Joseph E. Nichols,**

Son of Benjamin Nichols, of Malden, and Abigail Cameron, of Brookline, N. H., was born April 6, 1828, in the old Phineas Sargent house, which stood, until recently, on Summer Street, just in the rear of the Universalist Church. He passed the years of his boyhood upon the farm. His education, limited and yet as liberal as the circumstances of his parents would permit, was obtained entirely in the public schools of Malden. Reaching manhood, he tried his hand at several vocations and finally settled down to the retail milk business which he carried on for some twenty-eight years when, at the age of forty-two, he sold out. Subsequently he had no regular business for any length of time but devoted some attention to real estate matters on his own account. December 5th, 1854, he was married by the Rev. D. P. Livermore, in Malden, to Lucena, daughter of Leavitt Corbett, of Malden, formerly of Milford, and of Lucena Winn, formerly of Hudson, N. H. They had three sons, Everell J., Charles C. and Arthur L. The latter died in Jersey City, N. J., March 16, 1891. The other two live in Everett, and are well known by our citizens.

Mr. Nichols was specially honored by his fellow townsmen. He served several terms upon the board of selectmen of Malden, prior to the town division, and held a town office in Everett, continuously from 1871 to 1890, with the exception of one year. From 1886 to 1890 he was the town treasurer and collector. He was one of the original "Everett Associates," so-called, and was the president of that organization from its inception to the day of his death, a period of more than twenty years. He was also treasurer for several years prior to his death. He was one of the very first members of Palestine Lodge, of F. and A. M. He was also a member of the Royal Arcanum and of the United Order of Red Men. In religious matters his opinions were liberal. He attended the Universalist Church, and was one of the trustees for many years. On the last day of the year 1889, while performing his official duties as town treasurer, he was stricken by paralysis and never fully rallied from the effects of the disease. On June 26, 1891 he passed away, his years comparatively few in number and his life work seemingly incomplete though, happily, he lived much each day of his life, which was ever full of sunshine for himself and those about him.

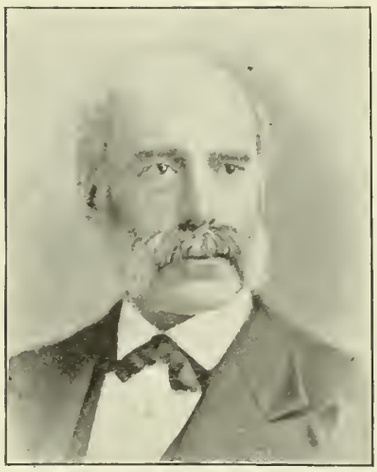
**George S. Marshall,**

The son of Samson and Margaret (Davidson) Marshall, was born in Nashua, N. H,. June 18, 1833. He received his education in the public schools of Nashua. At the age of 14 he left home and began work in a mill at Manchester, N. H. Two years later he secured a position in a store in that city, where he remained three years. He then came to Boston and has been engaged in mercantile pursuits ever since, for the past ten years as salesman for the Smith & Anthony Stove Co., of Boston. Mr. Marshall came to South Malden, in 1865. He was one of the committee to procure the incorporation of the town of Everett. During the three years' contest over that matter, he was elected a member of the Malden school board, but declined to serve. At the first election in Everett he was elected a member of the school committee, which position he held for several years, part of the time as chairman. He was elected to the legislatures of 1879 and 1881, and served on the Committees on Education, and Banks and Banking. For the past ten years he has been one of the local Overseers of the Poor. He was interested in the establishment of the Public Library, and was one of the Trustees of the Public Library for several years. Since early manhood he has been an active worker in religious circles. He is one of the officers of the Congregational Church, and was superintendent of the Sunday school for a number of years. October 1, 1860, he married Sophia S., daughter of Samuel Peters and Sophia (Parsons) Baker, of Wiscasset, Maine. He resides at No. 11 Linden Street.

primary school transferred thither. In 1879 another room, over the present store of I. T. Winchester, then occupied as a paint shop, was hired for school purposes. Both of these hired rooms continued to be used until January, 1882. In 1878 and in 1879 the School Committee vainly asked the town to provide additional accommodations at the Centre, but were in both years overwhelmingly defeated, in 1878, by a vote of 143 to 29, and in 1879, by a vote of 93 to 60. In the latter year an exceptionally favorable bargain was offered in the Rider Estate, so called, at the junction of Broadway and Cottage Street, later sold to Mr. True. It could have been bought then for about $5,000, though now easily worth $20,000, and would have afforded an eligible site, both for school house and also for a town house, when the time came for one. Unfortunate counsels defeated this movement and prevented an act of wise foresight. The situation in regard to school accommodations continued to grow worse, and in 1880, in two districts the state of affairs had become so serious as to arouse public attention.

The High school was languishing at Locust Street, with but nineteen pupils. At the Centre, two schools were maintained in rooms hired and but ill-suited for school purposes.

At Thorndike Street, about one hundred and ten pupils were crowded into two small rooms, which ought not to have contained more than sixty, and yet



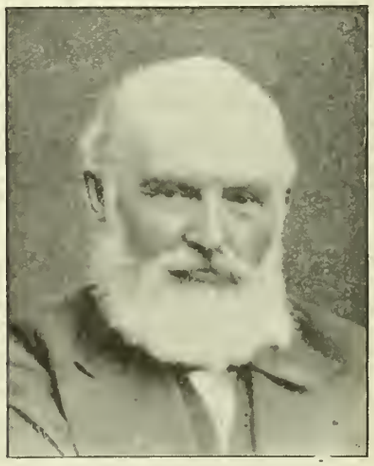
**Robert Merry Barnard,**

Son of Robert Mansfield Barnard, formerly of Amherst, N. H., and Frances (Merry) Barnard, was born at the North End of Boston, September 27, 1826, and received his education in the Wells and Hawkins Street Schools. He was an active member of the old Volunteer Fire Department, of Boston and Malden, and was for years engineer and chief of the Malden Fire Department. He is a member of the Veteran Fire Association. He has served on many of the committees for the erection of school buildings. He was for two years, 1868–70, an assessor of Malden, and for three years, 1872–75, assessor of Everett. He was one of the founders of the Universalist Society, with which he has been connected for nearly thirty years. He was one of the founders of the Everett Public Library, of which he was one of the original Board of Directors. He has been for fifteen years one of the trustees of Woodlawn Cemetery. He was chairman of the Board of Road Commissioners in 1878–79 and 1889–90, resigning July 5, 1890. He was one of the charter members of the Everett Savings Bank Corporation, of which he has been a trustee and vice president since its establishment. He is a life member of the Boston Young Men's Christian Union and of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, and has for five years been a member of the Old New England Guards. Mr. Barnard has always taken a deep interest in the town, and has been an active promoter of local improvements, especially improved streets and sidewalks and better railroad accommodations. His wife, Mrs. Caroline M. Barnard, has been a liberal patron of local improvements. On the establishment of the Public Library, she presented to it an elegant edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica. In 1883, she gave to Everett its first town clock, which was placed in the tower of the Congregational Church, and in 1887 gave the bell in the tower of the Mount Washington School House. About thirteen years ago Mr. and Mrs. Barnard, accompanied by Rev. Warren H. Cudworth, took a tour around the world. At the inauguration of the new city government in Everett, Mr. Barnard presented to the city a gavel, on which was the following inscription:— "Cut near the house of Martha and Mary, on Mount of Olives, and presented by R. M. Barnard."

there were some who thought we had school houses enough. Such was the unpropitious ending of the first decade of our corporate existence, which had opened with so much promise.

The opening of the second decade was the beginning of a new era of progress in educational matters, in which every citizen may take a just pride.

At a town meeting held November 8, 1880, a committee of fifteen, consisting of F. E. Dyer, J. B. Everett, G. C. Hickok, S. F. Hoogs, A. G. Woodman, W. G. Heaver, D. P. Bailey, C. F. Atwood, E. H. Cox, I. E. Coburn, S. H. Kimball, H. A. Tenney, A. W. Lewis, G. H. Van Voorhis and Clark Thompson were chosen to consider the subject of increased school accommodations and other matters relating to the welfare of the schools. This committee reported in print to the March Meeting, there being three reports, (See Town Report March, 1881.) Additional accommodations were recommended, both for the Centre and at Mystic Village. The



**James B. Everett, M. D.,**

The son of Abel and Thankful W. (Shepard) Everett was born in Canton, in 1828. He received his education at Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, N. H., and at the Bridgewater State Normal School. He engaged in teaching for several years, and then entered Dartmouth College, from which he graduated in medicine, in 1860. He was employed in active practice at Falmouth for ten years, and moved to Everett in June, 1871, where he continued to labor in the same profession. For many

years he was interested in the drug store now occupied by Kimball & Co. He was postmaster from 1872 to 1886. He was one of the founders of the Everett Public Library, and has always been on the board of trustees. For several years he was a member of the school committee, and is one of the trustees of Glenwood Cemetery. Dr. Everett is a Fellow of the Mass. Medical Society He is a member of Palestine Lodge, F. & A. M. January 1, 1862, he married Caroline G., daughter of William and Phebe D. (Guild) Newton, of Sutton. He resides on Chelsea Street, near Bucknam.

question became a prominent issue at the March election. The Centre and Mystic Village pulled together, and with the aid of friends in other parts of the town won a conspicuous victory in the election. But the battle was not yet ended. At a town meeting held March 24, 1881, after a hot contest, lasting until midnight, an appropriation of $12,000 was secured for a new school house at the Centre, and $6,000 and the proceeds of the sale of the old building at Mystic Village. The contest over the Centre school house was renewed March 31, on the question of choosing building committees. They were secured, however, though the meeting lasted until midnight. The committees were as follows: On Centre Building, N. J. Mead, G. S. Marshall, I. E. Coburn, D. P. Bailey, I. T. Winchester, J. B. Everett and H. A. Tenney; on Mystic Village Building: H. W. Van Voorhis, Clark Thompson, Fred Johnson, G. H. Van Voorhis and A. W. Lewis. An attempt was made to rescind the appropriation for the Centre school house, April 27th, but this failed, and a vote was taken to borrow one-half the cost of the two school houses for one year. This ended a hard fought battle, which marks an epoch in the history of town. No one who participated in it and recalls the long and weary hours of struggle and the bitter sectional feelings aroused, can regret the dawn of this new era, marked as it is by a more progressive policy and a broader sentiment of good will between different sections of our growing city.

The commencement of the building of the Church Street School house was delayed by the various attempts to defeat the project, until about the first of May, 1881, during which time the committee were engaged in considering the merits of various proposed sites. The lot on Church Street was finally selected, partly on account of its central location and favorable surroundings. Ground was broken for the building, June 21, 1881. The cost of the building and lot as they stand to-day, has been as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Land, original lot (1881,) 19,088 feet, | $2278.44 |
| Filling, | 399.02 |
| Additional land, Liberty St. (1882,) | 1000.00 |
| Original building and incidendental expenses (1881,) | 9320.85 |
| Addition (1886,) | 6828.24 |
| Sanitaries (1892), | 1771.40 |
| Total, | $21,597.95 |

The lot now consists of 26,495 square feet of land, bounded on three sides by streets. The building contains seven school rooms and two recitation rooms. Six of these rooms are 36 by 28 feet and the seventh, for the High School, 36 by 56 feet. The lower rooms are each 13 1-2 feet high, and the upper 14 1-2 feet, and each room contains an open fireplace and is well provided with other means of ventilation. The building has received favorable notice from the State Board of Education, as in many respects a model school building. The architect of both the original building and the addition, was Tristram Griffin, of Malden; the foundation of the older part was constructed by W. M. Dodge, and of the new by Patrick Linehan; and the entire building above the foundations was the work of Messrs. Richardson & Young, carpenters, of Boston. The original building was dedicated, with appropriate ceremonies, on the second day of January, 1882, on which occasion Governor Long was present, as well as Secretary Dickinson, of the State Board of Education, town officers and clergymen of the place. It was not the building in itself which elicited this marked demonstration, but the fact that it marked the turning point in the educational history of Everett, which has been steadily onward from that day to the present time. It was occupied for school purposes, for the first time, on Monday, January 9, 1882, every room being filled at once, showing that the want was not an imaginary

**Warren School House.**

Erected in 1881.

**Nathaniel J. Mead,**

The son of Thomas and Mary T. (Gilman) Mead, was born in New Hampton, N. H., January 4, 1833. He was educated in the New Hampton public schools and Institution. He began his business career at the age of 21 years, as a builder and manufacturer, and continued therein until 1885, since which date he has devoted his attention chiefly to real estate matters. He was a member of the firm of Mead, Mason & Co. He has been connected with the city government of Concord, N. H., and with the town government of Everett. He is a Trustee of the Everett Savings Bank. For many years he has been an active member, and for nearly twenty years, a deacon of the Baptist Church. May 14, 1856, he married Cynthia A., daughter of David B. and Polly G. (Flanders) Plumer, of Meredith, N. H. They reside at No. 150 Chelsea Street.

Clark Thompson,

The son of Samuel and Lucy (Clark) Thompson, was born in Tewksbury, April 2, 1824. He was educated in the public schools of his birthplace. At twenty years of age he began his career in the wholesale beef business, in Boston, and he has continued in that same line for nearly half a century. He was the prime mover in the establishment of Clinton Market, Boston, probably the largest wholesale beef market in the country, to-day. He moved to South Malden in 1861. He was a member of the board of selectmen of Everett, during the years 1873, '74, and '75, and has also served the town upon numerous committees. He was a member of the Boston National Lancers, during the war, and continued in that organization for twenty-five years. November 27, 1856, he married Saloma A., daughter of Nathan E. and Thankful (Thorndike) Jaques, of Tewksbury. They reside on Mystic Street.

one. Its normal seating capacity, as enlarged, is 440. The building was enlarged in 1886, (see frontispiece) under charge of a building committee, consisting of L. P. True, D. P. Bailey, Thomas Leavitt, R. M. Barnard, R. H. Jenkins, Samuel Freeman, 2nd, and Geo. S. Marshall.

In this building are the High School and six of the primary grades, though the former is shortly to be transferred to the new building, in process of erection on Summer Street.

The building of the new Thorndike Street School house was delayed by the necessity of using the old one as long as possible for school purposes, but the building committee improved the time in getting their plans ready. The old building was, on June 4, 1881, sold for $580, and the furnace for $20, giving the committee $6,600 of available funds. The plans were prepared by Tristram Griffin, and the contract for erecting the new building was awarded on June 23, 1881, to Joel Snow, of Somerville. The building cost in all, $6,595.88, including furnaces, and was completed and accepted by the committee, October 15, 1881. Schools were opened in it on Wednesday, October 19, 1881. The rooms are 28 by 32 feet on floor, and 13 feet high. The normal seating capacity is 188.

Down to the year 1885, the Glendale district continued to occupy the old school house built in 1854. As it had but two rooms, the schools could be but poorly graded, each teacher being obliged to teach four grades, except when an assistant was employed. In 1885, the population in that section had outgrown these accommodations, and required a larger building. At a town meeting, held March 10, 1885, the sum of $7,000, including the proceeds of the sale of the old building, was appropriated for the erection of a four room school house, at Glendale, and a building committee was selected, consisting of I. E. Coburn, E. C. Mead, Solomon Shute, Timothy Murphy, S. F. Hoogs, Fred Johnson, and D. P. Bailey. The old school house was sold for $540, and removed to the northerly side of Shute Street, where, transformed into a tenement house, it stills remains. The lot was enlarged by the purchase, for $200, of 11,507 square feet of additional land in the rear, (a part of what the South district sold in 1844.) John Lyman Faxon was employed as architect, and the contract for erecting the building was awarded to Mead, Mason & Co., for $6,700. The entire cost of the building and additional land, furnishing and heating apparatus was $8,065.20 Four schools, much better graded than before, were opened in the new building in November. Within six years (so rapid was the growth of this section), the increased accommodations were outgrown, and it became necessary to enlarge the building erected in 1885, which some had, at that time, thought to be larger than the prospective growth of the district warranted. At a town meeting, held March 10, 1891, the sum of $1,200 was appropriated to purchase additional land, and at a subsequent meeting, on May 13, 1891, the town treasurer was authorized to borrow $11,000, payable in ten annual installments, which was appropriated for the purpose of providing increased school accommodations at Glendale. The matter was intrusted to a committee, consisting of R. M. Barnard, S. J. Sewall, C. S. Hapgood, I. E. Coburn, Thomas Leavitt, J. B. Everett, and Samuel Freeman, 2nd. The committee, after considering various plans, decided to enlarge the existing building, by adding four rooms on the north side, and for this purpose purchased, for $1,200, 11,400 square feet more of the land sold by the South District in 1844, making $1,400 paid for 22,907 square feet in 1885 and 1891, as compared with $200 received by the district in 1844, for an acre and a half. The total area of the lot, as enlarged, is about 33,000 square feet.

Brigham & Spofford were employed as architects, and persuant to their plans, the building has not only been enlarged but made much more attractive in its external appearance. The contract for the erection of the building was awarded to Charles H. Mead. The entire cost of the additional land and the enlargement of the building has been $12,450.71, making the total cost

The Glendale School House.

Erected in 1885; enlarged in 1891. Upon this site stood the old South District School House (see cut, page 47), removed in 1842, from Broadway, where now stands the residence of Mayor Evans.

of the Glendale School house and land, (including the cost of the original lot, $100) $20,515.91. Every room in the building is now occupied, and additional accommodations are urgently demanded.

Within two years from the enlargement of the Church Street school house, the town again came face to face with the question of better school accommodations in the central part of the town, the exigency being the more pressing on account of the bad sanitary conditions existing at the old Centre school house. A committee of invegtigation was appointed, March 13, 1888, consisting of D. P. Bailey, F. B. Wallis, N. J. Mead, W. A Ham, Augustus Leland, Francis Batchelder, J. H. Burt, Geo. S. Marshall, and W. M. Gruber, which reported, May 2, 1888, in favor of erecting a brick school house of dimensions sufficient to contain eight rooms, each 28 by 36 feet. The recommendations of the committee were unanimously adopted, and the sum of $25,000 was appropriated for this object, $22,000 of this amount to be borrowed, to be repaid in annual installments not exceeding $3,000. The same committee was intrusted with the duty of attending to the erection of the building. The lot selected at the corner of Broadway and Broadway Court, containing 22,000 square feet of land, was purchased of Alexander Cochrane, Trustee, for $3,960 (18 cents per foot). The architect employed to draw the plans of the building was Wesley L. Minor, of Brockton. The foundations were constructed by Patrick Linehan, of Malden; and the contract was awarded to Mead, Mason & Co. Owing to various causes, which need not here be mentioned, the contract was not signed until August 23, 1888, and the building was not completed, ready for occupancy until September 23, 1889, at which date three of the four schools in the old Centre school house were transferred to the Broadway school house, and on the 14th of October, the old building was finally abandoned for school purposes, after being in use forty-two years. Into all the various difficulties attending the erection of our first brick school house, it is unnecessary here to enter. The total cost of the building and land footed up $33,611.29, or $8,611.29 above the original estimate. This, however, includes furnishing and many extras not contemplated in the original design. A cut of this bnilding makes a part of our frontispiece.

**Residence of Nathaniel J. Mead,**

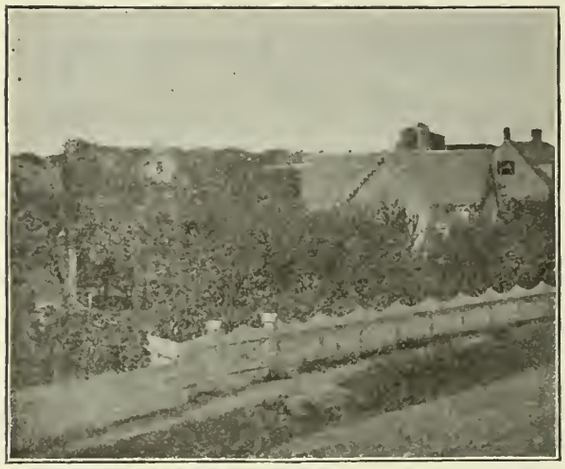
Chelsea Street.

With the completion of the Broadway School house, the town had effected an entire reconstruction of its school accommodations, and there no longer remained in use for school purposes a solitary building, inherited from Malden. All this had been accomplished in nineteen years, (mostly in the eight years, 1881-89,) at a cost of $103,275.

The building erected at Mystic Village, in 1881, sufficed for the wants of that section for ten years, though in 1889, on the completion of the Broadway School house, it became necessary to transfer the pupils of the highest grade thither. In 1891, the growth of the district imperatively demanded additional accommodations. At a town meeting, held March 10, 1891, $2,500 were appropriated for the purchase of land, and on May 13, 1891, the sum of $12,500 was appropriated for the erection of a building, making $15,000 in all, which was increased by a subsequent appropriation of $300, the money to be raised by a loan payable in ten equal annual payments. The matter was intrusted to the committee chosen at the same

**Beacham School House.**

Erected in 1891. Named in honor of John Beacham, former owner of the Van Voorhis Estate.



**Residence of Francis B. Wallis.**

Taken from the roof of the old Centre School House, by the late George F. Wallis.

meeting to enlarge Glendale School House.

The original plan was to purchase the lot adjoining the Thorndike Street School house, but as satisfactory title could not be obtained in season, the committee purchased a lot on the South-west side of Beacham Street, consisting of 17,961 square feet, for $2,155.32. The architects were Brigham & Spofford and the contract for erecting the building was awarded to Nielson & Blanchard. The building completed cost, including land, $15,298. It was dedicated on Saturday, February 13, 1892, on which occasion, Samuel Freeman, 2nd, presided, and addresses were made by prominent citizens, members of the committee and others. The building contains four rooms, and in the tower has been placed a clock purchased by voluntary subscriptions.

In the ten years from 1882 to 1892, the number of pupils in the High School had increased from 20 to 92, and it became necessary to provide more commodious quarters for this institution, also to make provision for the relief of the pressure in the lower grades. This matter was brought before the town for its consideration, at a meeting, held January 26, 1892, and was referred to a committee of seven, consisting of Samuel Freeman, 2nd, Charles E. Jennings, Darius Hadley, Stephen F. Hoogs, George M. Nash, James B. Everett, and Elisha A. Loring. This committee made a partial report at a town meeting, held March 15, and at a meeting held March 29, an appropriation of $6,500 was made for the purchase of a lot.

The committee purchased 19,066 square feet of land, on the southerly side of Summer Street, for $4,622.26. Loring & Phipps were employed as architects to prepare plans which, with estimates of the cost of the building, were submitted to the town at a meeting held May 31, 1892. At this meeting an appropriation of $38,000 was made for the erection of a three-story brick building, for the High school and other grades. This appropriation being found insufficient when the bids were received, a further appropriation of $17,000 was made, August 2, 1892, making the total appropriation for the land and building, $61,500. The building, when completed, will be by far the finest school house in the city. Its length is 93 feet 6 inches, its width, 75 feet 6 inches, with a projection in front and another in the rear. It covers an area of 7,312 square feet. The basement, three sides of which are above ground, contains, besides boiler room and other accessories, one large hall, so planned as to be susceptible of division, when needed, into three school rooms, each with a capacity for fifty pupils.

The first floor contains two school rooms, with a normal seating capacity for 44 and 46 pupils respectively; also a recitation room, with a capacity for 33 pupils; a superintendent's office and a committee room, besides closets. The second story contains the High school room, 74½ by 39½ feet, with a normal seating capacity for 165 pupils; a recitation room, 21 by 24 feet; a library room; a principal's room; and a school room, with a normal seating capacity for 47 pupils. On the third floor is a large unfinished room, 32 by 58½ feet, well lighted, and available when finished, for school purposes. When fully completed, if all the space is utilized, including the room in the basement, it is estimated that this building will accommodate 550 scholars with comfort and a considerably larger number in case of urgent necessity. Much attention and thought has been given to the heating and ventilation of the new building. The Smith system, so-called, has been adopted, steam from two boilers being used. By means of a fan driven by a small engine, fresh, warm air is forced, as needed, through ducts, to every room in the building. Through the efforts of the pupils, a telescope has been purchased by private subscription, and is to be placed in a suitable tower on the new building. The contractors for the erection of this building are Fessenden & Libby.

For the more convenient organization of its schools, Everett is divided into five districts, known as the Centre, Glendale, Mount Washington, Mystic Village, and Locust Street districts. Previous to 1891, the schools in these districts were designated by their location or the name of the street on which

**Two Blocks Owned by Dudley P. Bailey,**

Corner School Street and School Street Place, on the site of the former residence of John Lewis.

**Residence of Hawes Atwood,**

Broadway, corner High Street. Site of South Parish Meeting House. (See History.)

they were located. By vote of the committee, in that year, the several schools received the following names:

Locust Street, named the Winslow School.
Church Street, named the Devens School.
Thorndike Street, named the Warren School.
Ferry Street, named the Glendale School.
Florence St. named the Mt. Washington School.
Broadway, named the Centre School.

The first was named in honor of Capt. George Winslow, a prominent and public spirited citizen of South Malden, identified with all its progressive measures and improvements. The second takes its name from General Charles Devens; soldier, jurist, statesman, and orator. The third was named in honor of General Joseph Warren, of Revolutionary fame. The school on Beacham Street was named the Beacham School in memory of Mr. John Beacham, who, during the last half of the last century, owned and occupied the larger part of the Van Voorhis estate.

The number of children between five and fifteen years of age in the different districts in town, May 1, 1892, was as follows, as compared with 1891 and with the membership at the beginning of February, 1893:

| District. | Children between 5 and 15 yrs. May 1, 1891. | May 1, 1892. | Membership of Schools, Feb., 1893. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Centre, | 744 | 846 | *859 |
| Mystic Village, | 317 | 342 | 313 |
| Mt. Washington, | 443 | 462 | 435 |
| Glendale, | 307 | 444 | 448 |
| Locust Street, | 362 | 447 | 456 |
| Total, | 2,173 | 2,541 | 2,511 |
| Increase, | | 368. | |

*Including 109 pupils in High School.

The city of Everett will have, with the completion of the High School Building on Summer Street, eight school houses, containing 57 main school rooms, besides smaller rooms. These school rooms will have a seating capacity for about 3,000 pupils, which may be somewhat increased if necessary. The town and city of Everett will have expended in the erection and furnishings of these buildings nearly, or quite, $200,000, besides several thousand dollars on school buildings now discarded. The Town of Everett, in the nearly twenty-three years of its existence, prior to becoming a city, expended nearly $400,000 for the current expenses of its schools.

The educational condition of Everett as it will be when the High school house is finished, will compare as follows with its condition in 1870: —

| | 1870. | 1893. |
|---|---|---|
| No. of children 5 to 15 years old . . . | 432 | Est. 2,900 |
| School Expenditures, | $8,443 92 | Est. $55,000 |
| Average to each child of school age . | $19 55 | $18 93 |
| School Houses . . | 5 | 8 |
| School Rooms . . . | 8 | 57 |
| Schools . . . . . | 9 | 57 |
| No. of Teachers . . | 10 | Est. 66 |
| Seating Capacity of School Buildings, | 314 | 3,000 |
| Value of School Property . . . . . | $19,000 00 | $200,000 00 |

The following table presents at a glance the gradual growth of our school department: —

| Financial Year Ending Feb. 28. | Whole No. of School Children May 1 | Total Expense per Pupil. | Total Expenditure. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1870–71 | 432 | $19 55 | $8,443 92 |
| 1871–72 | 503 | 18 55 | 9,331 54 |
| 1872–73 | 541 | 21 15 | 11,443 22 |
| 1873–74 | 600 | 18 30 | 10,978 14 |
| 1874–75 | 618 | 22 00 | 13,594 10 |
| 1875–76 | 677 | 21 80 | 14,752 17 |
| 1876–77 | 702 | 15 89 | 11,154 70 |
| 1877–78 | 724 | 14 59 | 10,558 15 |
| 1878–79 | 744 | 14 23 | 10,590 63 |
| 1879–80 | 734 | 14 35 | 10,535 31 |
| 1880–81 | 764 | 14 16 | 10,814 51 |
| *1881 | 832 | 11 89 | 9,893 41 |
| 1882 | 879 | 15 29 | 13,441 88 |
| 1883 | 912 | 15 16 | 13,823 25 |
| 1884 | 965 | 18 65 | 18,002 61 |
| 1885 | 1,039 | 18 28 | 18,989 23 |
| 1886 | 1,145 | 16 71 | 19,127 72 |
| 1887 | 1,217 | 17 18 | 20,912 29 |
| 1888 | 1,415 | 15 99 | 22.626 49 |
| 1889 | 1,659 | 15 71 | 26,055 47 |
| 1890 | 1,847 | 15 56 | 28,736 59 |
| 1891 | 2,173 | 15 94 | 34,854 45 |
| 1892 | 2,541 | 19 45 | 49,418 07 |

* 10 months. After 1880, financial year ending December 31.

**Residence of Samuel Freeman, 2nd,**

Linden Street.

**Residence of Lewis P. True,**

Corner of Belmont and Bucknam Streets.

A pleasing incident in the history of our schools was the raising of the American Flag over each. The High School was the first to secure a flag. The others were formally presented at a meeting held in Y. M. C. A. Hall, February 22, 1890, at which Edson S. Lott, presided. After prayer by Rev. F. T. Pomeroy, and a patriotic address, by Rev. R. P. Bush, flags were presented as follows: —

The Sons of Veterans, by Capt. F. A. Beals, to the Centre school; the Young Men's Republican Club, by Mr. J. J. Tracy, to the Glendale school; the Glendon Club, by G. E. Smith, to the Warren School; the Everett Young Men's Christian Association, by R. A. Edwards, to the Mount Washington school; James Perkins Post, G. A. R., by Rev. W. O. Ayer, to the Winslow school.

The subject of an evening school had been agitated for some years but never took shape until 1889. On the 19th day of March, pursuant to the recommendations of the school committee, an appropriation of $500 was made, and on the 15th day of October, following, after the legal notices had been given, an evening school was opened in the Broadway school house, the sessions being maintained Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday evenings, from 7:30 to 9:30. The number of different scholars attending during the first term was 115; the largest number at any one session was 81; and the average number present for the whole term, ending Friday, December 20th, was 29. The oldest scholar attending was 41 years of age; the youngest 13; and the average age was 15, 2-15 years. This institution affords a means of education to many who have previously enjoyed very limited opportunities in this direction. It has continued from the first under the charge of Clarence C. Smith, with one or more assistants. During the season of 1892–93, the sessions of the school continued seventeen weeks. During this period, 113 different pupils were admitted to the school. The average attendance during the first term was 39; during the second, 27. The school occupied two rooms, one newly fitted up during the past year, on the third floor of the Broadway School House, under the charge of Mr. Smith; the other in a room below, under the charge of Miss Margaret A. Metcalf and Mrs. Charlotte P. Plumer.

Prior to 1883, the superintendence of schools had been exercised by a school committee of six members, which it was voted to reduce to three, March 6, 1883. On March 4, 1884, the town decided to employ a superintendent of the schools. The school committee were fortunate in securing the services of Mr. Wm. H. Lambert, lately superintendent of schools of Malden, from whose labors the schools received great benefit. The town not being then large enough to employ and pay a superintendent for his whole time, it was hoped that some neighboring town would co-operate and thus make the arrangement permanent. This hope was not realized, and at the end of a year Mr. Lambert resigned, to resume teaching, and the town voted, March 19, 1885, to dispense with a superintendent, after April 1. On March 2, 1886, the number of the school committee was again increased to six, and on March 5, 1889, to nine members, which number has remained as then fixed. The rapid growth of the town made the supervision of the schools by a committee of busy men yearly more difficult. In 1891, the population having increased to 12,472, and the magnitude of our school system being sufficient to demand the entire time of one man, the town, on March 10, 1891, again decided to employ a superintendent. Mr. Randall J. Condon, a graduate of Colby University in 1886, and former representative in the Maine

**Residence of Thomas F. Hill, Jr.,**

Cottage Street.

William Henry Lambert,

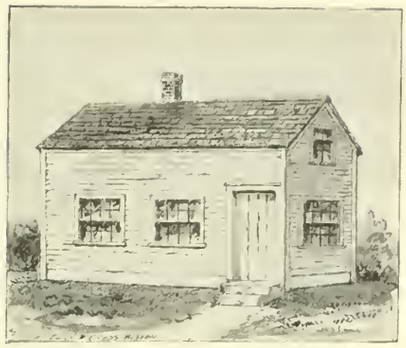
The first school superintendent of Everett, was born at Durham, Maine, August 4, 1843; graduated from Waterville College, now Colby University, in 1865; was admitted to the bar in 1866; married Miss Emma F. Otis, September 11, 1866; principle of East Corinth Academy 1866-67; Castine High School 1867-69; Augusta High School 1869-70; Lewiston High School 1871-74; Fall River, (Mass.) High School 1874-79; superintendent of schools of Malden 1879-84. In 1884, Mr. Lambert was elected superintendent of schools of Everett in which position he remained one year. Though his period of service was short, it exerted a marked influence for good, in improved methods. During his period of service, he prepared a revised course of study, which, with some changes, was adopted later in 1885. He left in 1885, much to the regret of both teachers and school committee, resuming his old position at Fall River, under most favorable conditions, in an elegant new building. Here he remained until his death, which occured quite suddenly, November 4, 1890, in the prime of manhood. Mr. Lambert was a man of fine presence, a polished and fascinating speaker, and possessed literary abilities of a high order. He was a born teacher, governing his pupils by inspiring them. He ranked high, and was steadily rising in reputation as an educator and was president of the Massachusetts teachers association. A gentleman by instinct, his manly character and polished manners made him friends wherever he went. He was in politics a Republican and in religion a Baptist. He left a widow and two daughters who reside at Malden.

Legislature, was elected to fill this position, which he still continues to hold. The schools have received marked benefit through a more careful supervision, and work with more unity of plan.

The first course of study in the Everett schools was adopted in 1871. It has been revised in 1874, 1880–81, 1885, and 1891. Prior to 1874 only one male teacher was permanently employed in the schools of Everett. In that year the Centre Grammar school, which was in an unsatisfactory condition, was placed in charge of a master, with highly beneficial results. In 1890, a master was employed at Locust Street, now known as the Winslow school, and in 1891, masters were also employed in the Glendale, Mount Washington, and Mystic Village Districts.

The influence of a teacher comes next to that of a parent, in its far reaching effects, and through the lives of the pupils is felt in ever widening circles. A history of our schools would therefore be incomplete without some notice of the various instructors who have served in the schools of South Malden and Everett. Of the teachers in the old school house on the hill, very little information has been preserved. Mrs. Hannah W. Estes, the mother of Zera Estes, taught there some time prior to 1820; and John Sargent, father of Albert F. Sargent, taught there in 1816, 1817 and 1818. The first school in the South-west District was taught by Miss Mary B. Oakes, daughter of Captain Jonathan Oakes, in the little shop on School Street, just back of John Pickering's house. She had taught in the old school house on the hill, and also taught the first school in the new South-west District school house, in the Fall of 1842. One of her former pupils was Mr. Columbus Corey, who, twenty years ago, in the *Everett Free Press*, says: "She made her labor a labor of love and no teacher ever gained, to a greater extent, the affection of her pupils." "Still we would venture to say, that no school was ever better conducted or children better behaved." He adds: "That to her they were indebted, to a great extent, for the good impulses, which they had received in their early training."

Among those teachers, who from long service or otherwise have left the impress of their influence in a special manner upon our schools, the following deserve special mention:—Miss Martha



Shop on School Street,

Next southwest of Dearing's Building, in which the first school of the Southwest District was kept, in 1842.

Gould, who filled out nearly twenty-six years of successful service, from 1852 to 1878, in the primary schools of South Malden and Everett, and who is affectionately remembered by many of our citizens, now grown to manhood and womanhood; Miss Emily E. Chadbourne, who for thirty-three years has been a thorough and systematic teacher, mostly in what is now the Centre Grammar School,—the longest service on record among our teachers; Henry L. Chase, who served with rare ability for nine years, from 1857 to 1866, as principal of the South Malden (later the Everett Centre) Grammar School, and who afterwards, until his death, within a few years, taught in Lynn; Miss Lucena Corbett, (afterwards the wife of our late esteemed town treasurer, Joseph E. Nichols) who taught the Glendale School with great success in 1853-54; R. A. Rideout, who has just completed twenty-six years of successful

Residence of George C. Aiken, Broadway.

Residence of Charles H. Mead, Broadway.

service as teacher in the Grammar and High Schools of South Malden and Everett, and who has had an important part in shaping our educational work; Miss Mary E. Bennett, who taught the Glendale School with superior ability for fifteen years, from 1870 to her death, in 1885; Andrew J. Bennett, who has seen twenty years of service at Glendale and the Centre and who easily ranks as one of the ablest and most successful instructors the schools of Everett or Malden ever had, and who has left the impress of his teaching upon several hundred of the young people of Everett; Mrs. Laura A. Mason *née* Bryant, for thirteen years a successful teacher at the Thorndike School; Miss Edna R. Furlong, for twenty-two years, 1870–92, a teacher in the Glendale Primary School; Miss Laura A. Chadbourne, for seven years a teacher in South Malden and Everett; Miss Louisa A. True, Miss Nellie M. Stowers, Miss Miriam F. Witherspoon, and Miss Emily W. Tapley assistants in the High School for several years; Miss Abby L. Chapman, in service eight years, 1877–85, and Miss Amy R. Chapman, 1879–83, both very superior teachers; Miss Alice J. Spalding, teacher at Hancock Street and Locust Street Schools, twenty years, 1873–93; Mrs. Joanna Harrington, first assistant and afterwards principal in the Glendale School, 1880–93; Miss Lucy B. Roberts, an excellent primary teacher, 1873–86; Miss Martha B. Carter, eleven years, closing with nearly seven years of successful service at Thorndike Street School; Miss Mary J. Carter, nearly seven years in service, 1883–89; Miss Mabel C. Mansfield, 1883–93; Miss Sarah H. Edmester, 1883–93; Miss Annie A. Hall, a most thorough teacher in the Centre Intermediate and Grammar schools seventeen years, 1876–93; Mrs. Nellie F. (Corey) Downing, 1879–87; Miss Lucy M. Taylor, 1880–85; Miss N. Gertrude (Souleé) Saltmarsh, 1884–90; Miss Janet F. Doty, 1886–93; Miss Mary D. Davis, 1887–93; Miss Ruby M. Billings, 1885–92; Miss Georgia M. Dike, 1879–84; Mrs. Emma F. (Farrington) Berry, 1885–92; (lately one of the school committee) all primary teachers, who would find few superiors anywhere; Miss Annie L. Putnam, 1878–84, a very superior teacher; Miss Alice G. Sawyer, 1886–92; Miss Katie E. Burns, 1886–93, successful teachers at Thorndike Street School; Miss Sarah R. Hastings, for nineteen years, 1873–92, an excellent teacher in the Ferry Street and Mount Washington Schools, most of the time as principal; Miss Grace G. Billings, 1889–92, dying in the service; and many others, who from lack of space or shortness of service cannot be enumerated.

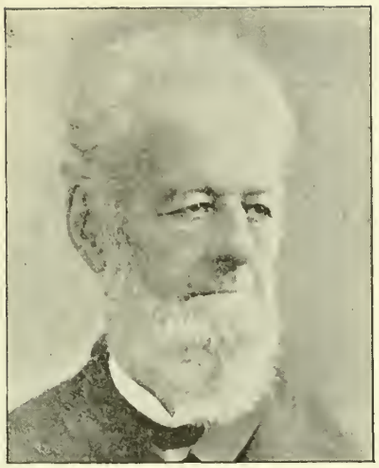
Our schools have grown up from small beginnings. Every step in advance has cost struggle and sacrifice. Many who have been prominent in this important work have passed away, but the good they have done lives after them, and gives them a lasting claim to honorable remembrance. While those who come after them should imitate their example, they should not rest content with what has been already achieved, but join heart and hand in carrying to a still higher development what has been built up at so much cost, and in protecting the noble structure of our school system, both against the assaults of enemies from without, and from the corroding touch of internal decay.

### HOME SCHOOL.

In addition to our public schools should be mentioned the Home School, which was established April 15, 1874, by Mrs. A. P. Potter and Miss O. J. Pierce. It continued under this management for the first five years of its history, since which time it has been under the charge of Mrs. Potter alone. It was first opened in Cuneo building from which, in 1875, it was transferred to the building erected chiefly for its use next southwest of the Congrega-

Residence of Dr. Geo. N. P. Mead.

Former residence of Jonathan Edmester, remodeled. Built prior to 1804.

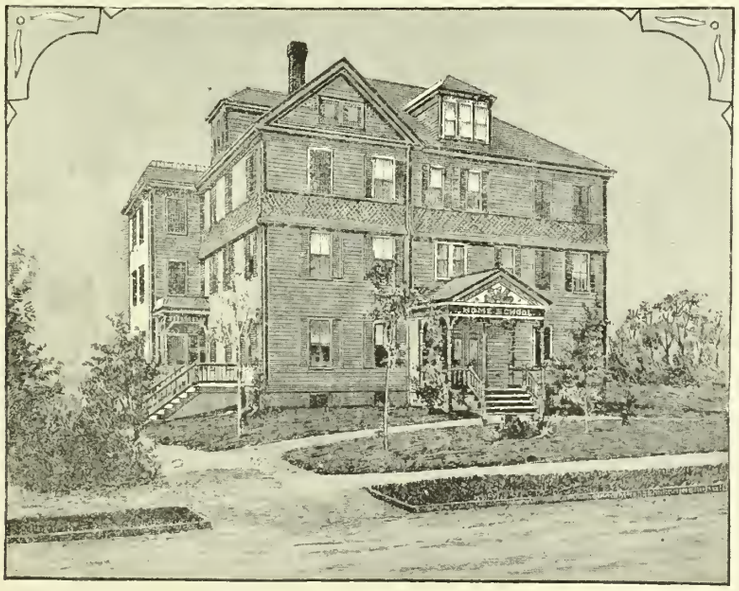


Levi Pierce,

Son of Jacob Pierce and Olive (Merriam) Pierce, was born at Lincoln, Mass., June 6, 1804, and was educated in the schools of Massachusetts, and at Philadelphia. After practicing his profession for many years in Charlestown, he settled in Everett, in March, 1871, and was the first Homœopathic physician in town. He purchased the estate next southwest of the Congregational Church, which he lived to see greatly enhanced in value. He was one of the founders of the First Baptist Church, in Everett, of which he and his wife and daughter, Miss Olive J. Pierce, were constituent members, and of which he was one of the first deacons. He married, December 25, 1830, Sabra Kidder, daughter of Sampson and Jennie (Chase) Kidder, of Hudson, N. H., with whom he lived to celebrate their golden wedding, December, 25, 1880. They had four children, Miss S. M. Pierce, formerly principal of Keswick Institute, Philadelphia, who died, April 17, 1857, aged 24; Levi J. Pierce, Homœopathic physician, at Keene, N. H., who died April 18, 1863, aged 28; Mrs. Olive J. Maynard and Mrs. Adelaide P. Potter. The two last were the founders of the "Home School" and have been prominently identified with the educational and religious interests of Everett. Mrs. Potter was the first President of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Y. M. C. A. and is one of the Trustees of the Everett Public Library. Dr. Pierce maintained to the last his interest in the church, which he had assisted to found. He died April 28, 1890, at the age of nearly 86 years. His wife died July 26, 1886.

tional Church. In June, 1880, the school awarded diplomas to its first graduating class. In September, 1880, a college preparatory class was added. The institution continued to flourish and in the course of time a more retired location became a necessity, owing to the growth and business development of the town. By the liberality of patrons and friends, ample grounds, comprising 40,000 square feet, fronting on Summer, Argyle and Winter Streets, were in 1888 provided for the school, and a new and beautiful building erected, which was first occupied September 18, 1889. This large, substantial and convenient edifice, furnished with the modern conveniences, enjoys a singularly favorable location, the view taking in Boston and its suburbs, beautifully diversified by the waters of the Mystic and a glimpse of the sea. In addition to the ordinary branches, it provides special instruction by competent specialists in music, painting, and elocution, supplemented by lectures. The institution is one in which the citizens of Everett may justly feel a local pride, and it is to be hoped that it may enjoy a prosperous future.

Interior View of Reception Rooms in the Home School Building.



Home School Building, Summer Street.

## XVIII.

### PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Closely connected with our educational institutions is the Everett Public Library. The initial step in the establishment of this institution was taken by holding a ball in Everett Hall, on the evening of November 21, 1871, the net proceeds of which were laid aside as the nucleus to a fund to promote the establishment of a public library. The arrangements were under the charge of Messrs. George E. Kimball, E. A. Loring, and T. J. Bryant. Hard times soon followed and very little was done in regard to the matter until the year 1878, when an energetic effort was made in behalf of the public library by Mr. James Skinner, through whose exertions a large number of citizens were induced to contribute books. The first puhlic meeting in the interest of the library was held in the Everett (small) Hall, June 21, 1878. George S. Marshall was chosen chairman and Gilman C. Hickok, secretary. At this

meeting the movement for a public library first took a tangible form by choice of a board of directors consisting of R. M. Barnard, George S. Marshall, Dudley P. Bailey, James B. Everett, and James Skinner, — afterwards increased by adding Francis B. Wallis, George E. Kimball, William G. Colesworthy, and Henry A. Tenney. At the same meeting a committee consisting of Messrs. Kimball, I. E. Coburn, C. F. Atwood, Thomas Leavitt, and J. C. Van Voorhis, were chosen to solicit contributions of books and funds, and the directors were authorized to procure a suitable room for the library. The labors of the soliciting committee were so successful that by November, four hundred volumes had been secured. On January 13, 1879, the directors voted to engage the smaller of the two rooms now used for the library at a rental of fifty dollars for the first year. Miss Priscilla F. Hagar was chosen librarian on the 27th of March, (a position which she has since held) and she, with the assistance of Miss Emma A. Tufts did the principal labor, with the aid of some of the trustees, in covering and labeling the books and preparing the catalogue. The library was formally opened with appropriate ceremonies in the present reading room of the library, on Thursday, May 1, 1879, consisting of prayer by Rev. W. H. Bolster, an eloquent address by Rev. Warren H. Cudworth, followed by addresses by Rev. B. R. Thorndike, Rev. L. L. Potter, Rev. W. H. Bolster, and Deacon N. J. Mead.

Mr. Cudworth concluded his address with the following beautiful poem, presumably original: —

DEAD AND ALIVE.

He is dead whose hand is not open wide
To help the want of some one or other;
He doubles the good of his life-long ride
Who shares his fortunate place with a brother.
And a thousand million lives are his,
Who carries the world in his sympathies;
To give is to live, to deny is to die.

The flower shines not for itself at all;
Its joy is the joy it freely diffuses;
Of beauty and balm it is prodigal;
And it lives in the life it sweetly loses.
No choice for the rose but glory or doom,
To exhale or smother, to wither or bloom;
To give is to live, to deny is to die.

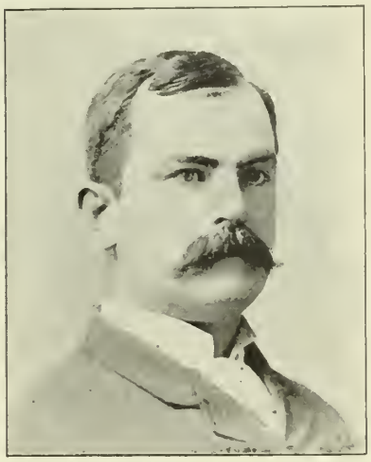
Forever the sun is pouring his gold
On a hundred worlds that beg and borrow;
His warmth he squanders on summits cold,
His wealth on the homes of want and sorrow;
To deny his largess of precious light,
Were to bury himself in eternal night;
To give is to live, to deny is to die.

The sea lends silvery rain to the land;
The land its sapphire streams to the ocean.
The heart sends blood to the brain of command;
The brain to the heart its lightning motion;
And ever and ever we yield our breath,
Till the mirror is dry, and images death;
To give is to live, to deny is to die.

Throw gold to the far dispersing wave,
And your ships sail home with tons of treasure;
Care not for comfort, all hardships brave,
And evening and age shall sup with pleasure
Give health to the sunshine, wind and rain,
And roses come back to the check again;
To give is to live, to deny is to die.

An entertainment was given in the evening, of the same day, the proceeds of which were devoted to increasing the funds of the library. The number of volumes at the date of opening was 1,289, and the first delivery of books began May 10th, 1879. It was maintained as a private enterprise through the liberality of various public spirited citizens, until May 3rd, 1880, when it was adopted by a vote of the town as a public town library, to be maintained at the public expense. A reading room was opened January 26th, 1884, but as the wants of the public did not seem to require this, it was partially discontinued. The total number of volumes in the library December 31st, 1889 had increased to 6181; and on December 31st, 1892, to 7852; while the aggregate circulation of books in 1892 was 30,064, as compared with 27,850 in 1889, and 10,940 in 1880, the first full year of its operation. The total expenditures upon it to December 31, 1892 had been $19,034.92, of which $6,193.03 have been expended for books and magazines; $5,022.86 for the services of librarian and assistant; $573.90 for services of janitor, and $2,612 for rent. The cost of lighting, binding and repairing books, printing, furniture and fixtures and miscellaneous, make up the residue. The city makes an annual appropriation for the support of the library, amounting to $1,500 in 1893, besides the income of the dog tax, amounting in 1893 to $1,447.34. The Everett Public Library is essentially democratic in its origin, owing its existence and maintenance, not to the munificence of any single individual, but to the concerted efforts of the public in general, although in saying this, we would not omit to mention several valuable gifts received from public spirited individuals, more especially the gift of an elegant set of the Encyclopædia Britannica, from Mrs. C. M. Barnard, and large cash donations from Messrs. A. Cochrane & Company, the proprietors of the chemical works; and last and greatest, the benefactions of William Shute and Albert N. Parlin, noted below.

On the first day of January, 1893, an adjoining room was added to those previously occupied by the library, and



**Albert N. Parlin,**

Son of Ezra W. and Nancy (Pickering) Parlin, was born September 16, 1848, in the one story frame dwelling house, lately occupied by James Pickering, situated on the lot, which is to be the site of the "Frederick E. Parlin Memorial Library Building," just South-west of Everett Square. Ezra W. Parlin was a native of Weld, Maine. In early life he was a school teacher. Coming to Massachusetts, he married Nancy Pickering, daughter of James Pickering, November 20, 1845. James Pickering was, in early life, a shoe maker, and manufactured shoes in the shop still standing on School Street, just South-west of Dearing's block; later he opened a grocery store on the present site of the Blomerth Building. This and the Union Store Division, No. 2 (the latter the first grocery) were the only two stores then existing in South Malden, and a keen rivalry existed between them. After the death of James Pickering, the store was changed into a house, which remained on the spot until about 17 or 18 years ago. James Pickering died in 1840. Nancy Parlin died April 19, 1853, at the age of twenty-six, and her husband, March 15, 1858, at the age of thirty-seven, both victims of that great scourge of New England, consumption.

Mr. Parlin, thus early left an orphan, was carefully brought up by his grandmother, Mrs. Sarah Howe (Edmester) Pickering, daughter of Jonathan Edmester. She was born in the house now occupied by Dr. Mead, in 1804. Mr. Parlin was educated in the Schools of Malden, and graduated from the Malden High School, (being the only member of the graduating class,) in 1864. He first started in business in a retail cloak store, in which he served some eight months, sweeping the store and doing errands. In July, 1865, at the age of seventeen, he entered the employment of the Magee Furnace Company, with which he has thus been connected twenty-eight years. Rising step by step in the mastery of the business, he took charge of the establishment in 1875, after ten years service, and became treasurer in 1876, which position he continues to hold. He has been connected with many business enterprises; was president of the Chicago and Ohio River Railroad, 1890–92, having previously been one of the committee of reorganization, and vice-president 1885–90; was a director and one of the committee of reorganization of the Connotton Valley Railroad; is a director of the Hamilton National Bank, and of the New England Mortgage Security Company, which is engaged in lending money on farm mortgages. Mr. Parlin married, in June, 1871, Sarah Battelle Emmons, the daughter of Mary B. (Oakes) Emmons, the first school teacher of the South-west School District. The latter was a daughter of Capt. Jonathan Oakes and a granddaughter of the first Capt. Jonathan Oakes of revolutionary fame. Her mother was Sarah Battelle Oakes, a daughter of Rev. Nathaniel Battelle, who was a graduate of Harvard College in the class of 1765, and who is said to have been a Chaplain in the Revolutionary War. Mr. Parlin moved to Boston about seventeen years ago, where he now resides.

George S. Marshall. Henry A. Tenney. Wm. G. Colesworthy. George E. Kimball.
Robert M. Barnard. James B. Everett, M. D. James Skinner. Dudley P. Bailey. Francis B. Wallis.

**First Board of Directors of the Everett Public Library, 1878 to 1880.**

shortly after a reading room was again opened, and will it is hoped, attain a usefulness, which will insure its permanence. On the incoming of the new city government, the number of trustees was increased to twelve.

In 1891, William Shute, of Lynn, by his will, left $10,000 to the town of Everett, for a Public Library in Glendale, which legacy has been accepted by the town, and will provide an important addition to the local improvements in Glendale. Mr. Shute was the son of Henry Shute, and was born in South Malden, in the house next north of Zera Estes's residence on Ferry Street.

A still more useful gift to the town came in 1892, from Mr. Albert N. Parlin, Treasurer of the Magee Furnace Company, a native of South Malden. In memory of his deceased son, Fred E. Parlin, a most estimable and promising young man, who died in 1890, just after entering Harvard College, Mr. Parlin offered, in the spring of 1892, to give a part of the former homestead of James Pickering, consisting of 6,672 square feet of land, worth $1 per foot, on which stood the house in which Mr. Parlin was born, built by his grandfather, James Pickering, and for sixty-three years owned by some member of the family. This gift is to be supplemented by a further donation of not less than $5,000 in money, to aid in the erection of a brick or stone library building, to

Fred E. Parlin,

Son of Albert N. and Sarah Battelle Parlin, was born in Everett, May 15th, 1872. He was educated at the Chauncy Hall School, from which he graduated in 1890, and entered Harvard College with honors, of which he was justly proud. He lived in Everett the first four and last four years of his life, the remainder being spent in Boston. He died August 20, 1890, just after entering Harvard College, from which his great grandfather, Nathaniel Battelle, had graduated 115 years previously. He was a young man of brilliant mental qualities, noble and manly character, and a fine scholar; and his death, just as he was entering on a career so full of hope and promise, brought peculiar sorrow

The James Pickering Estate (just Southwest of Everett Square).

Proposed site of the "Frederick E. Parlin Memorial Library Building."

to his relatives and friends. His life, brief though it was, had much that ought to serve as an incentive to the young people who may frequent the library erected as his memorial.

The following testimonial from the principal of the Chauncy Hall School will afford a just and discriminating estimate of this young man:—

Mr. Dudley P. Bailey:

*Dear Sir,*— Yours of March 30th, requesting an appropriate estimate of the character of Fred E. Parlin, was duly received, but I have been prevented till now from answering it.

Fred Parlin, as a pupil in this school, was distinguished first of all for unswerving fidelity to his school duties. He was conscientious to a fault. What he had to do he always did to the best of his ability. When he came to a recitation, I never had any doubts about his faithful preparation of the lesson. He was as liable to occasional slips and failures in recitation as other good scholars are, but I never felt that such failures were the result of wilful neglect. He was ambitious. A failure troubled him. When the right answer to a question would not come immediately, his face would flush with mental distress (hardly too strong a word), and his vexation with himself for failures of memory showed itself in other ways.

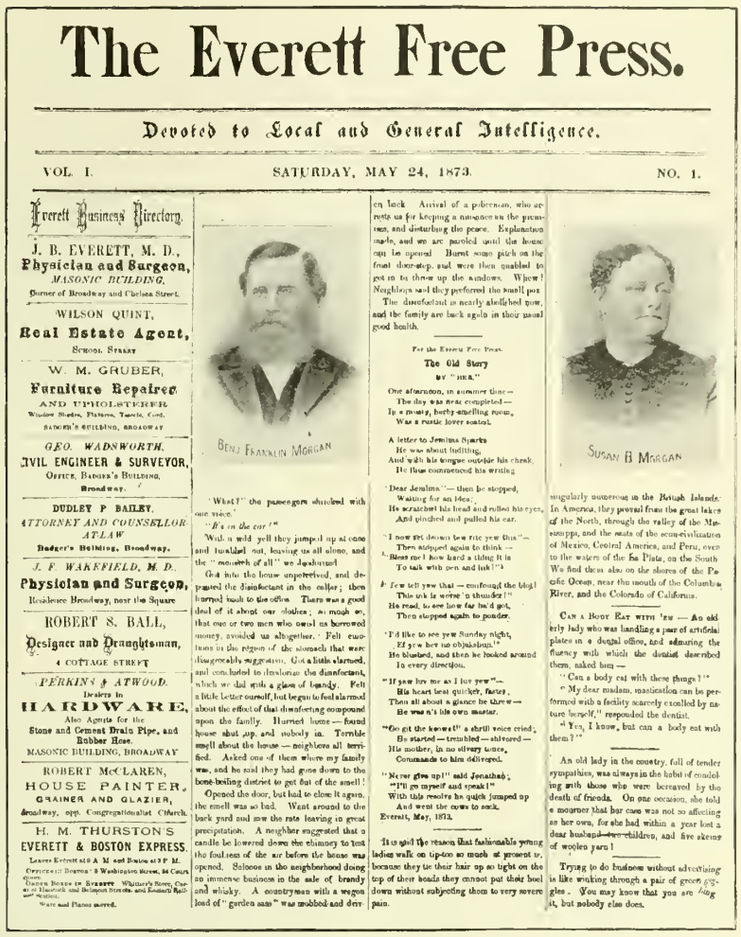
His was a very amiable disposition. Teachers and schoolmates were fond of him. His conduct was as nearly faultless as one could wish. He did right because it came natural to him to do right. He was thoroughly incapable of doing a mean act. And yet, with all his gentleness and amiability of character, there was nothing in it that one could call soft or weak or namby-pamby. He was strong and manly, as well as gentle and gentlemanly. His scholarship carried him very successfully through the Harvard admission examinations, and he gave good promise of future attainments of a very high order. I am aware that the above is a meagre and inadequate estimate of the boy's character and personality, but such as it is, it comes from one whose heart is still warm with pleasant and tender recollections of one of the best fellows it has ever been his lot to come in contact with.

Yours very truly,

M. Grant Daniell.

James Skinner,

Son of James Skinner and Mary (Parker) Skinner, was born in Sheffield, England, where he received his early education. He has been, for many years, agent of one of the large English Steel Companies. He was the immediate agent in crystalizing the sentiment in favor of a public library into definite action. Into this movement he put a large amount of enthusiam and untiring effort, and was rewarded by seeing a large collection of books gathered from all classes and conditions of people, which made the nucleus of what is now the Everett Public Library. He became a member of the first board of directors and the first chairman of the board. On the change to a city government, he was again appointed a trustee from which he had been debarred in 1880, by not being a citizen of the United States, and his services were fitly recognized by making him chairman of the board. He married, November 20, 1846, Mary Clemens Fisher, daughter of Ebenezer Fisher. She died several years ago. Mr. Skinner is a Free Mason, and a member of the Episcopal Church.



# The Everett Free Press.

Devoted to Local and General Intelligence.

VOL. I. SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1873. NO. 1.

Everett Business Directory.

J. B. EVERETT, M. D.,
**Physician and Surgeon,**
*MASONIC BUILDING.*
Corner of Broadway and Chelsea Street.

WILSON QUINT,
**Real Estate Agent,**
School Street

W. M. GRUBER,
**Furniture Repairer**
AND UPHOLSTERER
Window Shades, Pictures, Tassels, Cord.
BADGER'S BUILDING, BROADWAY

*GEO. WADSWORTH,*
**CIVIL ENGINEER & SURVEYOR,**
Office, Badger's Building,
Broadway.

DUDLEY P BAILEY,
*ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW*
Badger's Building, Broadway.

*J. F. WAKEFIELD, M. D.*
**Physician and Surgeon,**
Residence Broadway, near the Square

ROBERT S. BALL,
**Designer and Draughtsman,**
4 COTTAGE STREET

*PERKINS & ATWOOD.*
Dealers in
**HARDWARE,**
Also Agents for the
Stone and Cement Drain Pipe, and Rubber Hose.
MASONIC BUILDING, BROADWAY

ROBERT McCLAREN,
HOUSE PAINTER,
GRAINER AND GLAZIER,
Broadway, opp. Congregationalist Church.

H. M. THURSTON'S
EVERETT & BOSTON EXPRESS.
Leaves Everett at 8 A. M. and Boston at 3 P. M.
Office:—41 Boston: 3 Washington Street, 84 Court
Orders Boxes in Everett Whitney's Store, Corner of Hancock and Belmont Streets, and Kennedy's Ball-
Furniture and Piano moved.

BENJ FRANKLIN MORGAN

'What?' the passengers shrieked with one voice.

"*He's in the car!*"

With a wild yell they jumped up at once and huddled out, leaving us all alone, and the "monarch of all" we dreaded!

Out into the house superbly, and deposited the disinfectant in the cellar; then hurried back to the office. There was a good deal of it about our clothes; so much so, that one or two men who owed us borrowed money, avoided us altogether. Felt cautious in the region of the stomach that were disagreeably suggestive. Got a little alarmed, and concluded to disinfect the disinfectant, which we did with a glass of brandy. Felt a little better ourself, but began to feel alarmed about the effect of that disinfecting compound upon the family. Hurried home — found house shut up, and nobody in. Terrible smell about the house — neighbors all terrified. Asked one of them where my family was, and he said they had gone down to the bone-boiling district to get out of the smell!

Opened the door, but had to close it again, the smell was so bad. Went around to the back yard and saw the rats leaving in great precipitation. A neighbor suggested that a candle be lowered down the chimney to test the foulness of the air before the house was opened. Saloons in the neighborhood doing an immense business in the sale of brandy and whisky. A countryman with a wagon load of "garden sass" was mobbed and driven back. Arrival of a policeman, who arrests us for keeping a nuisance on the premises, and disturbing the peace. Explanation made, and we are paroled until the house can be opened. Burst some pitch on the front door-step, and were then enabled to get in to throw up the sashes. Whew! Neighbors said they preferred the smell pox. The disinfectant is nearly alleviated now, and the family are back again in their usual good health.

For the Everett Free Press.

**The Old Story**

BY "HER."

One afternoon, in summer time—
The day was near completed—
In a musty, herby-smelling room,
Was a rustic lover seated.

A letter to Jemima Sparks
He was about inditing,
And with his tongue outside his cheek,
He thus commenced his writing

'Dear Jemima'—then he stopped,
Waiting for an idea;
He scratched his head and rolled his eyes,
And pinched and pulled his ear.

'I now pit dessent few rite yew this'—
Then stopped again to think—
'Bless me! how hard a thing it is
To talk with pen and ink!'"

'Few tell yew that—confound the blog!
This ink is worse 'n thunder!"
He read, to see how far he'd got,
Then stopped again to ponder.

'I'd like to see yew Sunday night,
If yew hev no objection.'"
He blushed, and then he looked around
In every direction.

"'If yew luv me as I luv yew'—
His heart beat quicker, faster,
Then all about a glance he threw—
He was n't his own master.

"Go git the knowt!" a shrill voice cried;
He started—trembled—shivered—
His mother, in no silvery tones,
Commands to him delivered.

"Never give up!" said Jonathan;
"I'll go myself and speak!"
With this resolve he quick jumped up
And went the cows to seek.

Everett, May, 1873.

It is said the reason that fashionable young ladies walk on tiptoe so much at present is, because they tie their hair up so tight on the top of their heads they cannot put their heel down without subjecting them to very severe pain.

SUSAN B MORGAN

singularly numerous in the British Islands. In America, they prevail from the great lakes of the North, through the valley of the Mississippi, and the seats of the semi-civilization of Mexico, Central America, and Peru, even to the waters of the Sa Plata, on the South. We find them also on the shores of the Pacific Ocean, near the mouth of the Columbia River, and the Colorado of California.

Can a Bony Eat with 'em — An elderly lady who was handling a pair of artificial plates in a dental office, and admiring the fluency with which the dentist described them, asked him —

"Can a body eat with these things?"

"My dear madam, mastication can be performed with a facility scarcely excelled by nature herself," responded the dentist.

"Yes, I know, but can a body eat with them?"

An old lady in the country, full of tender sympathies, was always in the habit of condoling with those who were bereaved by the death of friends. On one occasion, she told a mourner that her case was not so affecting as her own, for she had within a year lost a dear husband—two children, and five skeins of woolen yarn!

Trying to do business without advertising is like winking through a pair of green goggles. You may know that you are winking, but nobody else does.

Fac Simile of the First Issue of the "Free Press."

Reproduced from the file in the Everett Public Library.

**Benjamin Franklin Morgan,**

Son of Benjamin and Susan (Crombie) Morgan, was born at Manchester-by-the-Sea, August 5, 1830, and received his early education in the public schools of Manchester. He learned the printing business in Salem in 1848, came to Boston in 1852, and to Everett in 1872. Here he established a printing office, from which he issued, on the 24th day of May, 1873, the first number of the first distinctively local paper, *The Everett Free Press*, which he continued to publish to the time of his death, January 6, 1892. Mr. Morgan formerly carried on the business of electrotyping books. He was a member of Massachusetts Lodge, F. and A. M., and always took an interest in Masonry. He married Susan Ball, who still survives him.

**Susan Ball Morgan,**

wife of Benjamin F. Morgan and daughter of Ezra Ball and Susan (Wilder) Ball, was born at Boylston, Mass., and received her early education in the schools of her native town. She learned the trade of a compositor, in which occupation she became acquainted with Mr. Morgan whom she subsequently married. Mr. Morgan was for many years disabled from active effort, during which period, Mrs. Morgan did almost the entire work of editing and publishing the *Free Press*, besides attending to her household duties, affording an example of quiet heroism, which deserves mention. She is a member of the Woman's Relief Corps and of the Golden Cross Commandery, and has alway been ready to help every good cause.

cost not less than $20,000, and to be known as the "Frederick E. Parlin Memorial Library Building."

At a town meeting, held May 31st, 1892, the town unanimously accepted Mr. Parlin's timely and liberal proposition, and appropriated $15,000 to purchase the Blomerth Estate, so called, at the junction of Broadway and School Street, which, pursuant to one of the conditions of Mr. Parlin's gift is to be laid out as an open area. The property being incumbered with leases, it has been found impracticable to remove the buildings at present, but some progress has been made in removing the most offensive structures on this land, and in the near future it is hoped that the city of Everett may possess a Public Library Building, which may be justly a subject of local pride.

## XIX.

### JOURNALISM.

Among the most importent educators is the press. The local newspaper, well conducted, fills an important sphere of usefulness. There was no local newspaper in Everett at the time of its incorporation, but soon afterwards, about July 15, 1871, the publisher of the *Malden Messenger* established an Everett edition of that paper, calling it the "*Everett Pioneer*," which he continued to publish until about 1875.

The first strictly local paper was *The Everett Free Press*, the first number of which appeared May 24, 1873, then a small sheet of four pages, each 11 by 14 inches, with four columes of reading matter, founded by Benj. F. Morgan. A cut of the first page of its first issue will be found elsewhere. On the 10th of April, 1875, it was enlarged to seven columns, and on July 17, 1886, it was further enlarged to cover eight pages. The columns of the *Free Press* have been valuable not only for local news but also as a permanent record of facts relating to our local history. The *Free Press* continued to be the only newspaper published in town until October 31, 1885. In 1892, Mr. James W. Leslie purchased a half interest in the *Free Press*. The present editor is H. G. Hinckley.

On October 31, 1885, the first number of our second local paper, *The Everett Herald* appeared, published by Benjamin Johnson, proprietor of the *Malden City Press* and the *New England Grocer*. It was edited for three months by Mr. C. G. Newcomb. In January, 1886, Mr. George W. Davies succeeded to the editorial chair, and has since held that position. *The Herald* is republican in politics and independent in expression, and it is devoted to local interests. Its management is enterprising, it is neatly printed, and has shown commendable enterprise in gathering news, which has been rewarded by a steady growth in its circulation. In April, 1890, Mr. Geo. W. Davies purchased of Mr. Johnson all his interest in the *Herald* and became publisher as well as editor.

In addition to the above, the Rev. T. C. Watkins, for a short time during his pastorate, published a small local paper devoted to the interests of the Methodist society, called the "Sunbeam," and the Rev. F. T. Pomeroy conducted a similar enterprise called the "Friendly Hand."

The Young Men's Christian Association also issued a small sheet for several years, called the "Y. M. C. A. Star," established in April, 1886. The first four issues were published at irregular intervals, but from September, 1886 it was issued regularly, once a month until 1890, when it ceased to appear.

The third local newspaper of those now existing is *The Everett News*, published by H. C. Gray & Son, of Malden, and edited by Geo. W. Cook,

Joseph Swan,

Son of Joseph and Rebecca (Bucknam) Swan, was born in Charlestown, at the foot of Bunker Hill, March 17, 1821. His parents came to South Malden while he was yet a child, and he went to school in the house since owned by the Maguire heirs, at the junction of Bradford and Bucknam Streets and a lane formerly called "Hog Lane." This school was taught by Miss Emeline Fletcher, daughter of Zadoc Fletcher. One of his schoolmates was Frederick Baldwin. Mr. Swan has been a farmer all his life. He is a member of Palestine Lodge. He was connected with the South Malden and Everett Fire department for more than fifty years, and he was all there was of the department for six years of that time. Mr. Swan's mother is a descendant of William Bucknam, who was one of the earliest settlers on Mystic-Side, now Everett, if not the very earliest. Among his ancestors on his mother's side have been several who have held prominent offices in the town and state, Joses Bucknam, one of them, having been Selectman and also representative to the General Court for a large number of terms. Mr. Swan married, October 3, 1863, Rosanna Stewart, and until about fifteen years ago lived in the original Bucknam house, some portions of which were built as early as 1660 or perhaps earlier.

The first issue appeared September 10, 1892. It is the only local paper which is sold for three cents. It is a well edited newspaper and has been very successful as a collector of news.

The fourth and youngest newspaper in Everett is *The Everett Citizen*, the first issue of which appeared October 15, 1892. It was founded by Edgar L. Turner. It has been edited from the first by Harold I. Smith, who soon after its establishment became also its proprietor. It is independent in local affairs and is an outspoken and aggressive advocate of local improvement and progress. All our local newspapers are nominally issued on Saturday, but all, except the *Citizen*, actually appear on Friday. No one has yet been found bold enough to establish a daily.

## XX.

### FIRE DEPARTMENT.

For four years before the incorporation of Everett and for the first two years afterwards there was no fire company in this section, Joseph Swan being the only representative of the Malden fire department here during the last years of our connection with the parent town. In 1872 a hose company of 29 men, who were also to work the engine when necessary, was organized, which varied little in point of numbers from this time until 1878.

The members of this first Everett fire company were as follows: —

Columbus Corey.
James E. Manser.
Alexander Green.
Charles T. Bean.
Robert McClaren.
Thomas Faber, Jr.
John N. Folsom.
T. C. Edmester, Jr.
H. O. Kimball.
Samuel M. Emerton.
George W. Faber.
Lewis P. True.
George W. Paine.
William C. Kimball.
Thomas Dorsey.
William H. Faber.
Daniel B. Fessenden.
Charles H. Dean.
Elijah B. Edmester.
George W. Peirce.
J. G. Cowan.
W. H. Peirce.
T. S. Spear.
Charles Manser.
Edward M. Faber.
Fred W. Emerton.
Seth S. Colby.
J. E. Nichols.
George Goff.

In 1875 a hook and ladder truck was added to the equipments of the fire department. A house was built for it and a hook and ladder company of fifteen men formed. With these excep-

Caleb Richardson,

Was born in Stoneham, in August, 1830. His parents died when he was a mere child, and he was brought up by other relatives. He had but small opportunities for attending school, but made the most of those he had. He was essentially a self-made man. After spending his earlier years on a farm he went to California in 1849, where he suffered from hardships and disease which lingered in his system as long as he lived. In 1851 he returned, working his passage to Panama and walking across the isthmas, arriving in Boston much reduced in health and not much enriched in purse. About 1855, he married Miss Mary B. Pearson, a native of Wilmington. For some years he made shoes, working with his own hands and being assisted by his wife. Later he went into the butchering business on a small scale, doing personally everything connected with it. The crisis of 1857 involved him in difficulties, but by 1861 he was again on his feet and it is said never afterwards gave his note. He lived successively in Charlestown, Somerville, and Chelsea, until 1869, when he settled in Everett, having amassed a substantial fortune. He carried on the butchering business, in Everett, on Summer Street, corner of Oliver, from 1870 to 1877. In 1878 he went into business in Clinton Market in which he continued the remainder of his life. He and his wife perished in the wreck of the *City of Columbus*, on Friday, January 18, 1884, an event which sent a gloom over the entire community. Mr. Richardson was a man of large understanding and sound judgment. Cautious in making engagements, he was punctual and exact in fulfilling them and expected the same in others. Though eminently qualified for public office he was seldom a candidate. But as a citizen he made his influence felt in favor of sound principles of administration. In 1875–76 he served as one of the Board of Road Commissioners, being a most valuable member. Though often solicited to be a candidate afterwards, he uniformly refused to run for any office. He did, however, consent to serve as one of a committee on the purchase of a steam fire engine, in which he encountered and overcame strong opposition. To him more than to any other man is due the accomplishment of this important result at that time, and also the subsequent reorganization of the Fire Department on modern principles. He left three children, Charles W. Richardson, a member of the Board of Fire Engineers and of the Water Board; Mabel A. Frederick, of Stoneham, and William P. Richardson.

**The Maguire House,**

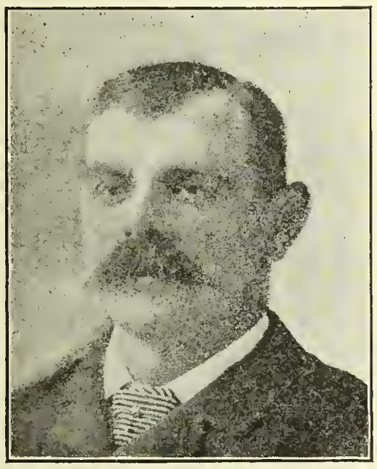
At the junction of Bradford and Bucknam Streets; more than one hundred years old, formerly owned by Zadoc Fletcher. In this house his daughter, Emeline Fletcher, taught school.

tions the condition of the department remained for the first eight years of our existence as a town, nearly in the same condition as in 1847. The burning of Capt. Charles T. Oakes's house, on the morning of January 29, 1878, emphasizing the defective nature of the existing apparatus, gave a marked stimulus to the adoption of improved appliances.

In the following spring a committee consisting of Caleb Richardson, Capt. Charles T. Oakes, Clark Thompson, George F. Foster, and John E. Oliver were appointed to consider the subject, a majority of whom, at a town meeting held May 9, 1878, reported in favor of purchasing a steam fire engine, with careful estimates of the cost. After an animated contest in town meeting, an appropriation of $3,400 was made for the purchase of a steam fire engine and equipments, with which the steamer "Joseph Swan" was purchased. The fire department was shortly after reorganized and reduced in numbers but increased in efficiency. The new engine company consisted of thirteen men and the hook and ladder company of eight men. The Gen. Taylor was sold, after 31 years service, for $275. For these improvements, Everett is largely indebted to Caleb Richardson and Capt. Charles T. Oakes.

Another important improvement was the establishment, in 1885, of an electric fire alarm, for which an appropriation was made, March 19, 1885. The number of boxes which at first was twelve is now twenty-six. On the completion of the Broadway School House in 1889, the question arose as to the disposition of the old Centre School House. One plan was to remodel it for a public library, reading room and town offices; another was to transform it into an engine house. The latter plan prevailed. At a town meeting, held November 12, 1889, a committee, consisting of C. S. Hapgood, N. H. Dill, James E. Larkin, Solomon Shute and Charles W. Richardson were appointed to consider the subject; four of whom, by their chairman, N. H. Dill, reported November 21, 1889, adversely. Mr. Richardson made a minority report, which was substituted for that of the majority, recommending that the town remodel the old School House for the use of the Fire Department, and authorize the treasurer to borrow $4,500 for this purpose. A building committee, consisting of W. A. Card, D. B. Fessenden, C. W. Richardson, John H. Moore, and E. A. Loring were appointed to carry out this vote. The remodeling was completed in the following year, the building being enlarged and fitted with the latest appliances for efficient action, at a cost of $6,902.71. In this building the Fire Department enjoys accommodations far superior to any previously provided for it.

The opening of the remodeled building as an engine house was celebrated by a collation, on November 1, 1890, at which Columbus Corey gave a history of the Fire Department, and congratulatory addresses were made by



**Austin W. White,**

The son of Welcome and Phebe (Ames) White, was born in North Bridgewater, (now Brockton) January 26, 1857. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, graduating from the High School in 1873. In early life he was identified with the shoe trade, learning it from his father, who was one of the first boot and shoe manufacturers of North Bridgewater. In 1878 he and his father became interested in the roofing business. They came to Everett in 1880, and established a factory on Carter Street in 1884, for the manufacture of all supplies connected with the business.

Since the death of his father, in 1890, he has carried on the business under the old firm name of W. White & Co. The products of the factory on Carter Street have been introduced into more than 200 towns and cities of the U. S., from Canada to Texas, from Portland to Denver, in amounts varying from 5,000 square feet to an acre. Mr. White is a member of Palestine Lodge, F. and A. M.; of Everett Lodge, I. O. O. F.; and of Assawomsett Tribe, I. O. R. M. He has been connected with the Everett Fire Department for seven years and is now clerk of Steamer Company No. 1. In 1889 he married Annie E., daughter of Benjamin F. and Esther J. (Littlefield) Folsom, of Springvale, Me. They reside at 37 Main Street.

**Boardman L. Dennett,**

The son of Richard and Nancy (Cate) Dennett, was born in Portsmouth, N. H., January 27, 1844. He was educated at Portsmouth, N. H. and Lexington, Mass. At the age of 17 he enlisted, May 2, 1861, in the Eleventh Massachusetts Volunteer, Company F., and participated in the following battles: Bull Run, Yorktown, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Savage Station, Malvern Hill, (twice,) Glendale, Bristol Station, Second Bull Run, Chantilly, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Wapping Heights, Kelly's Ford, Locust Grove, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Crossing of the North Anna and Cold Harbor. He re-enlisted in the Frontier Cavalry, Company D., and served nine months. After leaving the army he was engaged in the grocery business at Charlestown until 1873, when he came to Everett and opened a grocery store under the firm name of Folsom & Dennett. In 1874 he joined the fire department. In 1878 he was appointed engineer and driver of Joseph Swan, S. F. E., which position he still continues to hold. Mr. Dennett is a member of the I. O. O. F.; of James A. Perkins Post 156, G. A. R.; of the I. O. R. M. and A. O. U. W. In 1867 he married Clara J., daughter of J. A. and Sarah C. (Grover) Folsom, of Boston. He resides at 13 Second Street.

prominent citizens. In 1891, the necessity of greater protection against fire became evident, the little steamer, "Joseph Swan," not being large enough to meet the increased dangers from conflagration, resulting from the large number of wooden buildings, then increased to 2,520. At a town meeting, held May 13, 1891, an appropriation of $4,000 was made for the purchase of a larger engine, and the fire engineers, Columbus Corey, Warren A. Card, and Charles W. Richardson, with Thomas Leavitt and E. A. Loring were appointed a committee to purchase the same. A second-class engine, built by the Manchester Locomotive Works, one of the most thoroughly equipped engines ever sent from their works, was purchased for $3,750. (See frontispiece.)

In 1892 an additional hook and ladder truck and equipments were purchased for $1,441.49. The present equipment of the fire department is as follows: —

One steam fire engine, capacity, 700 gallons per minute; one steam fire engine, capacity, 300 gallons per minute; a hook and ladder truck; a hose wagon and jumper; five horses; about 3,200 feet of hose, 1,000 feet 2-inch and 2,200 feet 2½-inch.

The personnel of the fire department when Everett ceased to be a town, January 4th, 1893, was as follows: —

Columbus Corey, Warren A. Card, Charles W. Richardson, Engineers.

Steam Fire Engine Co.: Gustavus A. Judd, Foreman; A. W. White, Clerk; B. L. Dennett, Engineer and Driver of New Steamer; W. Stevens, Fireman of New Steamer; H. C. Lord, W. S. Veazie, J. S. Tuck, J. T. Swan, C. F. Kittredge, W. E. Barnard, E. B. Wilson, S. L. Soulis, R. E. Swan, Call Men; W. M. Craig, Driver of Hose Wagon.

Residence of Charles F. Washburn, Broadway.

Hook and Ladder Co.: Stewart McRay, Foreman; F. B. Wood, Clerk; F. A. Sutherland, Driver; T. P. Tolman, A. F. Watts, J. A. Loring, B. C. Kinnear, E. H. Gill, J. N. Folsom, Call Men.

The names of the successive Engineers of the Fire Department since Everett was incorporated have been as follows: —

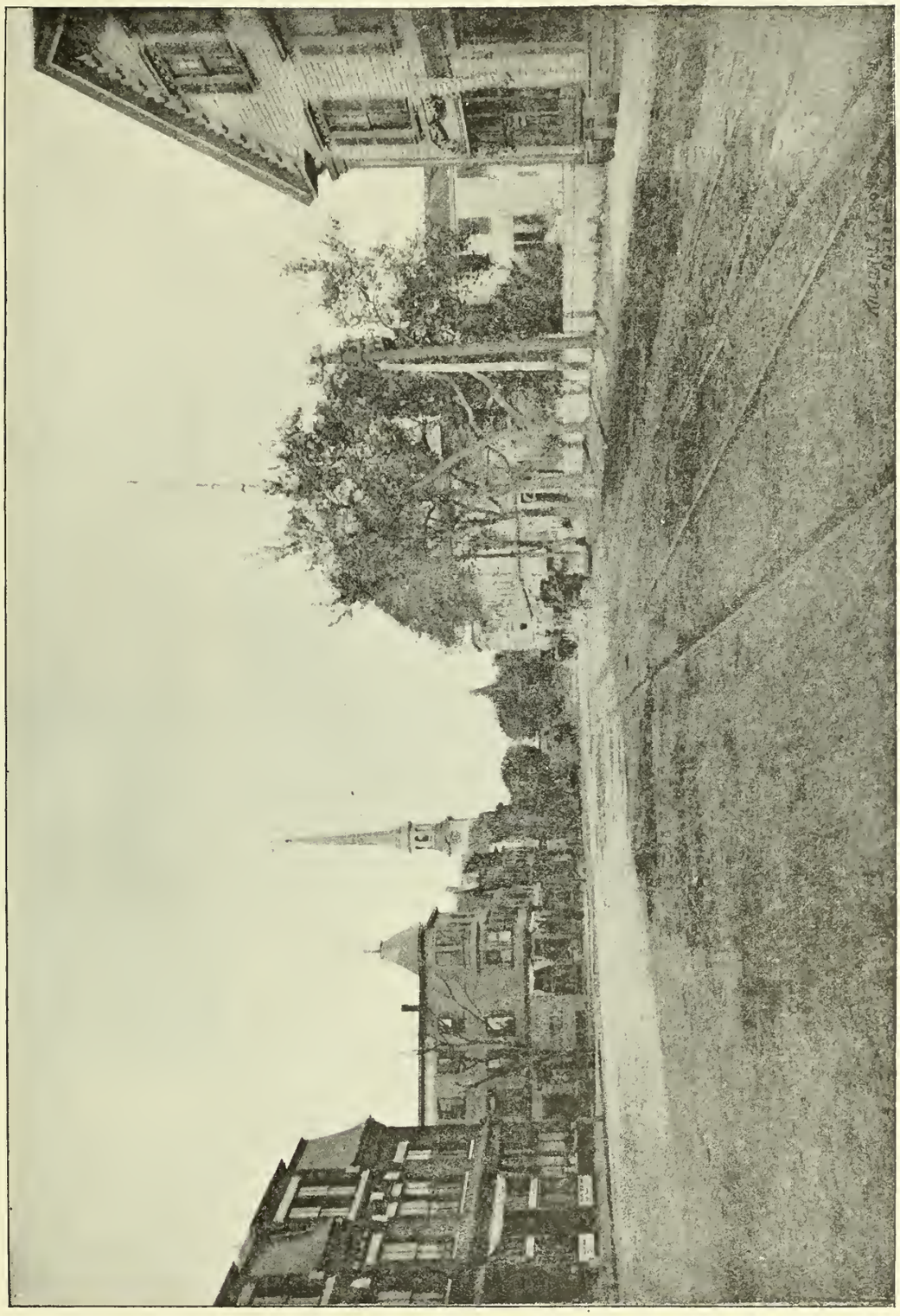
Joseph Swan, 1870 to 1890, both inclusive, 21 years. He had served in the Malden Fire Department many years. John Stimson, 1870; G. C. McNeil, 1871–72; Thomas S. Corey, 1872–78; Samuel H. Grover, 1872–82; Charles T. Bean, 1878–80, 1884 and 1885; Samuel M. Emerton, 1880–81; Columbus Corey, 1881–93; James E. Manser, 1882–83; Warren A. Card, 1886–93; Charles W. Richardson, 1891–93.

On January 18, 1889, Joseph Swan completed fifty years of service, and his fellow-citizens, to the number of about 100, with many from neighboring towns, recognizing his long and valuable service, celebrated the event by a complimentary banquet in Everett Hall, which was an occasion of great interest. Early in 1891, Mr. Swan tendered his resignation, thus severing his connection with the Fire Department after a continuous service of fifty-two years in Charlestown, Malden and Everett.

Everett has happily escaped any serious conflagrations. The only fires which involved losses of any considerable amount were the following: —

Residence of Capt. Charles T. Oakes, on Broadway (since rebuilt and occupied by W. R. Evans), January 29, 1878; factory of S. H. Kimball, off Winter St., January 29, 1879; factory of the Union Stone Co., Second St., August 27, 1881, involving a loss of $86,000; one building of the Chemical Works, June 24, 1882, loss $25,000; C. F. Snelling's house, January 7, 1884; R. H. Jenkins' house, May 1, 1885, loss $5,500; F. W. Dana's house, June 29, 1885; Henderson Brothers' Mill, March 2, 1891, loss $5,500; the West End Car House, on Ferry Street, December 21, 1892, loss $72,352.12 and four lives. The fire losses by the different manufactories for the ten years ending June 30, 1885 were $146,750.

Residence of the late George R. Hoffman, Oakes Street.



Northeasterly View of Everett Square, looking up Broadway.

Lewis P. True,

The son of Moses and Martha (Pierce) True, was born in New Gloucester, Me., May 1, 1824. He received his education in the common schools of that town. He worked at home until he was 21 years of age, when he came to South Malden, where he was employed for two years on the farm of Mr. Perkins and of Mr. Pierce. He then engaged in the milk business, which he carried on for ten years, and then in the provision business on Salem Street, Boston, for one year. He conducted the Merchants Restaurant Hotel, in Boston for some twelve to fifteen years, and retired from active business in 1870, since which time he has looked after his property interests. He served the town as selectman during the years 1872–74 and 1886–7 and as Road Commissioner, 1875–7 and 1890–93. He has also held positions on various committees. He was a candidate for the Board of County Commissioners in 1887. He married Adaline, daughter of William and Sarah (Floyd) Pierce, of South Malden, September 6, 1849. They reside at 23 Belmont Street.

The total fire losses during the past six year have been as follows: —

| | Losses. | Insurance Paid. | Number of Alarms. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1887 | $3,100 | $2,900 | 11 |
| 1888 | 5,603 | 4,453 | 14 |
| 1889 | 9,428 | 8,488 | 20 |
| 1890 | 5,473 | 1,386 | 21 |
| 1891 | 10,571 | 5,246 | 25 |
| 1892 | 88,049 | 73,157 | 29 |

The first Board of Fire Engineers under the new city government are Charles W. Richardson, Warren A. Card and Joseph T. Swan.

## XXI.

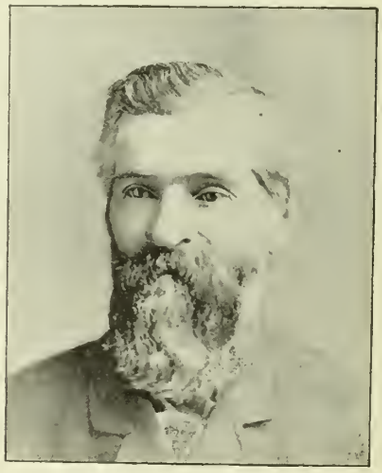
### WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE.

Although the introduction of water by the town of Malden was one of the prominent grievances urged as a ground of separation, Everett had not been incorporated more than a year before the necessity of a water supply became apparent, and on the 29th of March, 1871, a committee of five were chosen, consisting of Otis Merriam, Anthony Waterman, Lewis P. True, W. H. Lounsbury, and George S. Marshall, to see what arrangements could be made for a supply of pure water from the city of Charlestown, and also to meet a committee of the legislature for the purpose of securing the necessary legal authority.

On June 29, 1871, the act of the legislature of April 19, 1871, authorizing the introduction of water, was accepted, and a committee of five, consisting of Alonzo H. Evans, W. H. Lounsbury, Otis Merriam, Anthony Waterman, and Lewis P. True, were appointed to procure estimates from different sources, and to report on the best plan. On the 5th of September this committee reported, their report was accepted, and the town voted by a large majority to introduce water, and to authorize the Treasurer to issue bonds of the town, to an amount not exceeding $50,000, for a term of twenty years, with interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, to defray the expense of the introduction of water. It was estimated that this sum would be sufficient to lay 9¼ miles of pipe. Otis Merriam, H. W. Van Voorhis, Alonzo H. Evans, W. H. Lounsbury, and Charles Woodberry were chosen Water Commissioners, with full power for making all contracts and laying all pipes. The commissioners entered into a contract with the city of Charlestown, October 5, 1871, by virtue of which the city of Charlestown was to furnish water, the town of Everett to lay and maintain the necessary pipes and structures for the distribution of water, the city of Charlestown receiving 85 per cent. of the water rates, Everett receiving only 15 per cent.

The Water Commissioners concluded a contract with George H. Norman, of Newport, R. I., October 11, 1871, for laying 40,000 or more feet of pipe, with 75 hydrants and gates for same, for the sum of $46,640, of which 5,000 feet were to be 10-inch pipe, 4,000 feet 8-inch, 18,000 feet 6-inch, and 13,000 feet 4-inch pipe. The work of laying the pipes was not commenced until early in October, but before it could be completed cold weather set in and it was necessary to suspend operations until the following spring. About 23,000 feet of pipe had been laid. The original estimate of $50,000 having proved insufficient, the town was authorized by the legislature to expend a further sum of $50,000, to be raised by taxation or borrowing. The town, on April 22, 1872, accepted this act, and authorized a further issue of bonds, like those previously issued, to the amount of $50,000. The work was resumed as soon as the spring opened, and carried forward without interruption, until about 13 miles or 3¾ miles more than the original estimate, had been constructed. Water was introduced May 1, 1872. The cost of the works to February 28, 1873, was about $84,000.

The burdensome contract made with the city of Charlestown remained nearly fifteen years, though repeated efforts were made to secure a modification of it. Thomas Leavitt, chairman of the water board, was an early pioneer in the movement to secure a modification of this contract, so as to give to the town of Everett a larger percentage of the water rates, but for many years he labored in vain. The agitation for a modification was resumed, and developed strength in the autumn of 1883, when a proposition was made to petition the legislature to raise an annual sum by taxation, for the purpose of extending the water works. In the following spring, at a town meeting held March 4, it was voted that the town appoint a committee, consisting of Messrs. George Taylor, I. T. Winchester, N. J. Mead, George F. Foster, and Daniel Russell, to determine whether an adequate supply of pure water for the town of Everett could be obtained from artesian wells or springs within the limits of the town, also to determine whether the contract between Everett and Boston could be modified or annulled, the said committee to have authority to employ legal and scientific advice



Isaac T. Winchester,

The son of Isaac and Polly (Balch) Winchester, was born in Hill, N. H., February 2, 1821. He was educated in the public schools at Portland, Me. and Danvers, Mass. Most of his life he has been engaged in the stove business, but of late years in the retail hay and grain business on Chelsea Street, near Everett Square. For longer or shorter terms he has resided in New Hampshire, Maine, Rhode Island, New York, and Massachusetts, having spent the greater portion of his time, however, in Everett. He has served the town of Everett as a member of the board of selectmen, water board, and board of health — several years in each department. March 17, 1842, he married Diantha, daughter of Paul and Arabella Wentworth, born in Maine, whom he has survived. He resides at No. 13 Corey Street.

at an expense not exceeding $500, and that the town raise and appropriate that sum for the purposes specified in this article. Thomas Leavitt and F. P. Bennett, were added to the above committee.

This committee organized by the choice of I. T. Winchester, as Chairman, and F. P. Bennett as Secretary. They reported in the following March that they had sunk five wells in the meadows of Mr. Thaddeus Peirce, at a cost of $284.83. Three of these wells in the meadow nearest Ferry Street were driven through a bed of clay from six to twelve feet in thickness, and entered a stratum of gravel, in which water, pronounced suitable for domestic purposes, upon analysis by a chemist, was found. The two other wells did not promise any suitable supply. The work was suspended at this point because of the invitation of the city of Chelsea to participate in a conference with the water committee of that city and of Somerville, with a view to making an effort to secure a modification of the contract with Boston.

The committee reported in favor of establishing a system of artesian wells in case a modification of the water contract could not be secured, and reported that such a project was feasible, and that the cost of a sufficient supply to answer the fullest requirements of the population for some years to come would not exceed $50,000.

The committee continued their endeavors in conjuction with the officials of the cities of Chelsea and Somerville. The desired modification seemed to be on the point of accomplishment, when, at a town meeting held July 14, 1885, it was voted that the committee on water supply be authorized to execute a modified contract, but owing to new complications, the result so much desired was deferred for still another year. At a town meeting held May 3, 1886, the water committee presented a report of progress, by Mr. F. P. Bennett, Secretary, stating some changes that had been agreed upon in the modified contract, whereupon it was voted that the water committee be given full power to execute a new contract with the city of Boston on a basis of 50 per cent. of the gross receipts from water takers. At the same meeting it was voted that the town authorize the water commissioners to petition the general court for authority to raise annually by taxation the sum of $5,000. The water committe, having completed its duties, made its final report January 29, 1887, having secured the desired modification of the water contract, by which the city receives fifty per cent. of the gross receipts from water, instead of fifteen per cent., as under the old contract. The modification went into effect July 1, 1886.

In 1887 a proposal was brought forward to introduce a high water service, as the dwelling houses on the high lands were frequently unable to secure a suitable supply of water. At the town meeting held March 1, 1887, the Water Commissioners were instructed to confer with the authorities of Chelsea and see what arrangements could be made in reference to a high water service, and report at a future meeting. At a meeting held April 28, 1887, the sum of $5,000 was appropriated for the introduction of a high water service, and the Water Commissioners were authorized to do all acts and things necessary to secure that result. As it was supposed that the supply would be furnished by the city of Chelsea, this appropriation was at that time believed to be sufficient. As the Water Commissioners were unable to make satisfactory arrangements with Chelsea, they reported that the only feasible plan was to establish an independent system, constructed and operated by the town, the entire cost of which, including land, reservoir, and all other things necessary to make the system complete and adequate to supply all the high lands of the town, would not exceed $10,000, and that the annual cost of pumping, including coal, would not exceed $500.

The matter coming up again March 13, 1888, Messrs. Henry Schrow, H. A. Tenney, C. H. Spencer, and G. F. Foster, together with the water commissioners, were made a committee to investigate, and said committee was authorized and directed to do all acts and things necessary and proper to establish a high water service supply for the high lands of the town. A further sum of $5,000 was also raised and appropriated for same. This committee reported, at a meeting held April 25th, that no arrangements could be made with the city of Chelsea, and that the figures and explanations offered by the water commissioners as to the expense of the high service were correct, and that the work could be done for $10,000. The report was accepted and adopted. The work of constructing the high service plant was left in the hands of the water commissioners. This high service plant was constructed under the supervision of the chairman of the water board, Mr. Thomas Leavitt, and was put in successful operation in July, 1888, the entire cost being less

Residence and Nursery of C. O. Saunders,

Corner Hancock and Bradford Streets.

than $10,000, this including the purchase of a lot of land, the erection of a pumping station on Irving Street, with the necessary machinery, and also the purchase of land and the erection of a reservoir on Mt. Washiugton. The high service reservoir was, in 1892, increased in height fourteen feet, from thirty-six to fifty feet, and its present capacity is 135,000 gallons. It supplies 434 houses, containing 589 tenements.

The total expenditures on account of the water department to December 31, 1892, have been $250,351.92, besides $4,974.45 expended for hydrants, $9,999.46 for the high service works and $122,120 for interest on the water debt to December 31, 1892. Of these amounts, 138,263.37 has been provided by taxation.

**Henderson Block.**

Corner Main and Oakes Streets.

The water rates received from the incorporation of the town, to December 31, 1892 were $87,416.53, of which about $69,000 have been received since the modification of the water contract in 1886. The receipts in 1892 were $17,447.69. The receipts being now sufficient to pay the cost of maintenance of the water works and the interest on the water debt, besides providing a sinking fund, the water department is self sustaining and has ceased since 1890 to be a burden on the tax-payers.

The gross amount of water debt December 31, 1892 was $130,000.

The total amount of pipe laid to December 31, 1892, was 160,036 feet. This does not however represent the length of the street mains actually in use at the present time. The pipe originally used was the cement lined water pipe, which the water department has been gradually replacing from time to time, with cast iron pipe. The amount of pipe relaid has been quite large during the past few years, since the introduction of the high service, many of the old pipes being found too weak to bear the increased pressure, and others being too small to supply our greatly increased population. The length of pipe relaid within the past few years has been 17,633 feet, which, deducted from the total given above, leaves 142,403 feet of street mains (about 27 miles), which represents approximately the length in actual use January 1, 1893. The number of feet of pipe of the different sizes originally laid, the amount replaced by larger or stronger pipe, and the approximate length of pipe, of the different sizes, still in use, are as follows:

| | Total laid to Jan 1, 1893. | Replaced. | Remaining in use. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 in. | 1,570 | 415 | 1,155 |
| 3 " | 941 | 675 | 266 |
| 4 " | 60,364 | 2,349 | 58,015 |
| 6 " | 70,276 | 11,018 | 59,258 |
| 8 " | 7,054 | 40 | 7,014 |
| 10 " | 15,518 | 3,136 | 12,382 |
| 12 " | 1,157 | | 1,157 |
| 14 " | 206 | | 206 |
| 15 " | 50 | | 50 |
| 20 " | 2,900 | | 2,900 |
| Total, | 160,036 | 17,633 | 142,403 |

Prior to 1891, the largest street mains in use were ten inches in diameter. With the great increase in the number of water takers, these pipes were found to be of insufficient capacity, so that at times the water pressure was very much reduced. To obviate this difficulty a ten inch pipe was laid through Bow Street, in 1891, and in 1892 the work of laying a twenty inch main pipe to extend to the Mystic water mains in Charlestown was commenced in Everett Square. Of this large pipe 2,900 feet have already been laid.

The steady growth of the population in Everett had made it apparent several years ago that a system of sewerage was urgently needed. The matter was brought up at a town meeting held March 13, 1888, at which a committee of fifteen, consisting of Amos Stone, C. P. Kittredge, C. S. Hapgood, Dr. W. K. Knowles, Dr. R. E. Brown, Sam'l Freeman, 2d, F. B. Wallis, S. A. Deshon, Fred. Baldwin, Hudson Keeney, J. H. Cannell, Geo. W. Davies, Jas. Cochran, Geo. E. Smith and Dr. W. G. Hanson, were appointed to consider the matter and report at a future meeting. This committee, by its chairman, Amos Stone, presented its report at a town meeting, held March 5, 1889, when it was voted, 267 in favor to 1 opposed, that the system of sewerage recommended in the report of the committee be adopted, and that the town treasurer be authorized to borrow from time to time, with the approval of the selectmen, a sum of money not exceeding $50,000 to pay for constructing the same. The committee estimated that the existing streets requiring drainage had a total length of twenty-eight miles; and they estimated the cost of the proposed system of sewerage for these twenty-eight miles of streets as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| 3 miles of 36 x 36 in. at $3.00 per ft. | $47,520 |
| 3 miles of 24 x 24 in. at $2.00 per ft. | 31,680 |
| 3 miles of 18 x 18 in. at $1.50 per ft. | 23,760 |
| 3 miles of 12 x 12 in. at $1.00 per ft. | 15,840 |
| 16 miles of 10 x 10 in. at $ .80 per ft. | 65,584 |

amounting to $186,384, the average cost per mile being estimated at $6,657, and the average cost per foot at $1.26.

At the same meeting at which this system of sewerage was adopted, a commission of five citizens to serve for three years without pay, were appointed with full power to carry into effect the system so adopted. This commission consisted of Amos Stone, Cyrus S. Hapgood, Hudson Keeney, George E. Smith, and Samuel Freeman, 2d.

The system of sewerage thus adopted was to have an outlet into Mystic river, to which no little opposition was developed in some of the neighboring municipalities. It was some time before the approval of the State Board of Health could be procured. A still further delay was caused by a division of

opinion as to whether the Sewer Commissioners or Road Commissioners had jurisdiction, the matter being finally decided in favor of the latter. It was not until June 8, 1890, that the Road Commissioners were ready to advertise for bids for the construction of the first section of the sewer, extending from the tide-water gate-chamber through Rover, Robin, Mystic Streets and Broadway to a point just south of the Boston & Maine Railroad, a distance of 4,418 feet. The bids were closed June 16, 1890, and the contract for this section was awarded to John A. Gill, of East Boston. This sewer, from the outlet to Broadway, 1,749⅓ feet, is 36 by 38 inches in diameter. In Broadway it is 32 by 36 inches in diameter for 2,669½ feet. The contract to construct 351 feet of wooden outlet was made with John M. Devir, of Malden. The contract for the construction of section two of the sewer, extending from section one to Hancock Street, 4,408 feet, was awarded to Dennis O'Connell, of Boston. This section, from the end of section one to Church Street, was constructed of brick, and from Church Street to the top of Belmont Hill it consists of a twelve inch pipe. The work on sections one and two was substantially completed as far as Everett Square, in 1890. At the close of that year, the Commissioners reported that the length of the completed sewer was 7,758 feet, and the outlay thus far, $24,521.29.

The work was continued in 1891, and at the end of that year the commissioners reported that the length of the sewer, substantially completed, was as follows: Broadway, Mystic, Robin, and Rover Streets, 8,949 feet; Main Street, 5,279 feet; Chelsea Street, 1,446 feet; Bow Street, 1,236 feet; Paris Street, 792 feet; Liberty Street, 850 feet; Beacham Street, 808 feet; Hancock Street, 554 feet; Tileston Street, 538 feet; Pleasant Street, 459 feet; Willard Street, 336 feet; Union Avenue, 321 feet; Elmwood Place, 228 feet; Charles Court, 191 feet, making in all 21,987 lineal feet or about 4⅙ miles, including about 2½ miles of the largest sewer mains — the most expensive parts of the system. The cost of the work to December 31, 1891, was $72,423.11.

In 1892 the work progressed more rapidly, and at its close there were 42,904 lineal feet, or about 8 miles of completed sewers. The work of 1892 embraced the construction of 20,917.18 lineal feet of sewers and 81 manholes. Of these, 1,979.43 lineal feet were of brick, and 18,737.45 feet pipe sewers, distributed by streets as follows: Bradford, 847.70 feet brick and 1,214.70 pipe; Bucknam, 344.50 brick and 1,645 pipe; Linden, 787.53 brick and 1,947.50 pipe; Avon, 530; Beacon, 560.50; Chelsea, 701.20; Clark, 607.40; Cleveland Avenue, 1,585.70; Dean, 925; Dyer Avenue, 531.60; Hawthorne, 305; Hancock, 882; Kinsman, 500.30; Locust, 506.60; Oakes, 875.45; School, 279.65; Swan, 423.80; Tufts Avenue, 225; Warren, 649.50; Waverly, 1,764.30; West, 358.50; Winslow, 663.70; Winthrop, 1,055.05. All these are pipe sewers except as otherwise mentioned. The total expenditures in the construction of sewers in 1892 were $35,267.57 or about $9,043 per mile as compared with $17,367 per mile for the portions constructed in 1890 and 1891. The total cost of our sewerage system to December 31, 1892, was $107,675.68.

The cost of this system to the city of Everett may be estimated at $100,000 or more, giving a total outlay for sewerage of nearly or quite $500,000. This represents only about $150 to each dwelling in the city with the burden growing relatively lighter by the natural growth of the city in population and resources. When the great sanitary value of a system of sewerage is taken into account, this outlay commends itself as in the main, a prudent investment. The system has been laid out and constructed under the immediate supervision of Joseph J. Carr, of Chelsea, as engineer, assisted by Geo. L. Mirick, of Everett. The sewerage system thus wisely inaugurated by the town, will undoubtedly be completed by the city.

**Interior View of S. A. Freeman's Drug Store,**

Henderson's Block, Corner Main and Oakes Streets.

It is evident that the total cost of the system will be nearly or quite double the original estimate. To provide for its further extension, the legislature has just passed an act authorizing a loan of $125.000. The cost of the sewer is in part to be provided for by an assessment upon the abutters of fifty cents per front foot. These assessments on 30 miles of sewer will amount, if collected, to $158,400. This sum and bonds issued or authorized will furnish an available fund of $383,400, provided the assessments are collected, an amount nearly or quite sufficient to extend the system over our whole territory. The Metropolitan Sewer, now in process of construction, will, when completed, be substituted for the Mystic river as an outlet for our local sewers.

## XXII.

### SOCIETIES.

#### ODD FELLOWS.

The Everett Lodge of Odd Fellows was instituted March 18, 1875, with fifteen charter members, as follows: A. F. Ferguson, C. O. Sanborn, Carlos E. Bolton, W. W. Bullock, Nathan B. Raymond, J. O. W. Dearing, Wm. Tyzzer, Jr., Josiah A. Kinsman, Wm. H. Pierce, Geo. A. Colby, Joseph W. Bartlett, A. B. Robinson, David Smith, George W. Paine, and S. C. Currrier. The first meeting was held in the Masonic Hall, through the kindness of Palestine Lodge, and subsequent meetings were held in Everett (small) Hall, until July 18, 1875, when the Lodge moved into a room fitted

**General William Warren Bullock,**

For many years a resident of Everett, was born in Boston, in 1819. He was, before the war, a captain of the old Boston Artillery and of the Washington Artillery, and also held a high office in the 1st Regiment; was Brigadier-General in the State Militia, and was connected with the Boston Fire Department. In 1862 he went to the war as Lieutenant-Colonel of the 30th Regiment, and served in the department of the Gulf until November 25, 1864, when he resigned. He was the first commander of the N. P. Banks Army and Navy Veteran Corps, of Charlestown. He was a Free Mason, Odd Fellow, and member of several other societies. After the war he held a clerkship in the Boston Custom House. He settled in South Malden or Everett about 1869 or 1870. He was smitten with paralysis while on his way to his post of duty, and died February 5, 1882.

up for that purpose on the third floor of the Masonic Buildlng, where they remained until April, 1888, when, having purchased the present fine, brick Odd Fellows' Building, formerly known as the Library Building, and having fitted up the third floor for a Lodge room, they moved into their present quarters which were dedicated with appropriate ceremonies, May 2, 1888. The membership of the Lodge in the spring of 1890. was 180, as compared with 69 in the year 1879. A. F. Ferguson was the first Noble Grand, as the chief officer of the Lodge is called. The membership of the Lodge in December, 1892, was 214.

The Past Grands of Everett Lodge have been as follows: A. F. Ferguson, C. E. Bolton, G. W. Paine, David Smith, Wm. Tyzzer, J. W. Bartlett, T. A. Smith, Geo. Taylor, C. O. Sanborn, W. F. Delaney, W. W. Bullock, B. F. Badger, C. Manser, D. Russell, S. C. Currier, D. P. Manser, E. C. Healey, F. P. Melvin, A. Johnson, L. K. James, L. T. James, G. S. Ross, G. A. Towne, A. G. Brooks, I. H. Mudgett, G. H. Burr, T. P. Lennox, W. S. Philbrook, Jr., E. A. Littlefield, F. D. Goddard, J. D. Henderson, W. C. Day, W. S. Bulkley, A. M. Pettengill, Sam'l Hoyle, F. L. Slack, T. H. Kite, J. H. Brown.

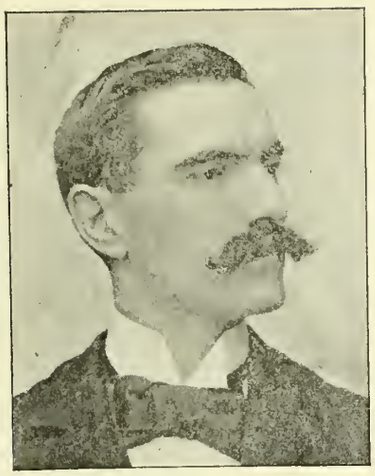
THE GLENDON CLUB

Was organized November 14, 1887. Charles C. Nichols, Esq., was the leading spirit in forming the organization, and its first President, occupying that position by successive re-elections until 1891. Its name proposed by C. F. McSorley, was adopted at the second meeting of the club. A membership fee of $5, and monthly dues of $2 per member were established. All games on the Sabbath, and the use of intoxicating liquors were strictly prohibited. The membership was limited to twenty-five, which was increased to fifty in 1889, at which time the monthly dues were reduced to $1 per member. The limit of membership has since been abolished, and the membership fee increased to $10.

Its first place of meeting was the southwesterly room on the second floor of Odd Fellows' Block, now occupied by the Everett Public Library. In 1890 the membership increased rapidly in numbers, character and strength. Having outgrown the quarters at first hired, the suite of rooms in Plaisted's Block, now occupied by the Club, was leased and furnished. During its existence the Club has given several public entertainments of a high order. In the early part of the present winter it gave a minstrel entertainment for two successive evenings, from which it netted about $800. Recently it repeated this entertainment for the benefit of the families of the four men who lost their lives in the burning of the West End car house, on Ferry Street, the net proceeds of which were about $300. Recognizing the refining influence of woman, the club has opened its rooms to the lady friends of the members in several "ladies' nights" entertainments.

It has given annual dinners for three or more years, which have been occasions of great interest. At the dinner last year, Mr. Henry M. Whitney, President of the West End Street Railway Company, was a guest, and delivered an able address on street railroads. At the dinner this year, Messrs. William B. de las Casas and Sylvester Baxter, the former a member, and the latter secretary of the Metropolitan Park Commission, were guests, and each delivered an interesting address upon Parks. The Club donated a national flag to the Warren School. It is a subscriber for several periodicals. Financially, the Club is in a very satisfactory condition. Its current debts are paid and it owns, subject to a small incumbrance, a large lot of land on Church Street, upon which it will, in the near future, erect a club house. A committee appointed for that purpose have procured plans, prepared by John C. Spofford, architect, a member of the Club, for a club house to cost not more than $16,000 for the building

**Two Blocks Owned by D. N. Badger, Broadway, Near Everett Square.**



**Charles C. Nichols,**

Was born in Everett, then South Malden, October 13, 1859. He is the second son of the late Joseph E. and Lucena (Corbett) Nichols. (See sketch of life of Joseph E. Nichols.) He attended the common schools of Everett, and graduated from the High School in 1877, from the Chelsea High School in 1879, from Harvard College in 1883, and from the Harvard Law School in 1887.

In 1885 he entered the law office of the late Hon. Charles Robinson, Jr., at Boston, and was admitted to the bar in Suffolk County in 1886. He opened an evening office in Everett, and returned to the law school to complete his course of study there. In September, 1887, he opened an office in Boston at 23 Court Street, where, and in Everett he has practiced law ever since. Mr. Nichols served the town as auditor for two years, 1886–87; was the candidate of his party (Democratic) for the legislature in 1887; was acting town treasurer and collector for some two months in 1890; was appointed registrar of voters for three years, in 1890, which position he resigned, at the end of one year, to accept the office of selectman, to which he was elected in 1891 and again in 1892, being the chairman of the board the past year. Mr. Nichols was a member of the Thayer Club in the law school; was the first president of the Glendon Club, holding that office for over three years; is a member of the New England Tariff Reform League; of the Young Men's Democratic Club of Massachusetts; of the Harvard Law School Association, and of the Palestine Lodge of F. & A. M. Several years ago Mr. Nichols was librarian of the Universalist Sunday School and later was the treasurer and collector of that society. He is now the treasurer and a trustee of the Everett Associates. Mr. Nichols, for a young man of limited means, has seen much of the world. In 1884 he went to Europe as a member of the American Lacrosse team, and he has since traveled in the West and South. October 9, 1888, Mr. Nichols was married, by the Rev. C. A. Hayden, at Lisbon, Maine, to Hattie Frances, daughter of David Otis and Frances Jane (Smith) Corbett, both of Lisbon. They have two children, Helen Frances and Mildred Lucena.

alone. It is confidently expected that the Club will have, before the close of this year, one of the best Club houses to be found in the suburbs of Boston, containing bowling alleys, a banquet hall and gymnasium, billiard hall, reception and reading rooms, a parlor, and a large hall which will seat from five to six hundred people, with a stage and other minor accommodations and attractions. Steps have been taken to incorporate the Club which now has a membership of about 135, constantly increasing.

The Club was originally organized for purely social purposes and has since been maintained on the lines originally laid down, regardless of political or religious distinctions.

The officers of the Club from its organization have been as follows: Presidents, Charles C. Nichols, 1887–91, George E. Smith, 1891–93; Vice-Presidents, F. H. Edmester, 1887–88, E. B. Wilson, 1888–90, George A. Saltmarsh, 1890–91, George F. Foster, 1891–93. The Secretary and Treasurer, 1887–89, was Charles B. Ladd, who was succeeded by Frank Patrick 1890–91. From that date Harry W. Johnson has been Secretary. C. H. Howard was Treasurer, 1891–92, and Norman Q. Stewart, 1892–93. The Trustees have been as follows: F. N. Ward, 1887–91, Frank Patrick, 1887–89, W. H. Clark, 1887–88, W. A. Pike, 1888–89, Edson S. Lott, 1890–92, W. G. Webster, 1890–92, 1893, F. E. Freeze, 1891–92, John D. Henderson, 1892–93, E. C. Mead, 1892–93. The Auditors have been Samuel Freeman,

**Edward C. Mead**

Was born in Concord, N. H., December 25, 1858. He obtained his education at the public schools of that city and at Dartmouth College. In 1881 he moved to Everett, where he now resides, at 153 Broadway. He is a member of the firm of Mead, Mason & Co., Builders, of Boston. October 1, 1884, he married Lura F., daughter of R. O. and Emily (Todd) Messer, of Scytheville, N. H.

1891–92, E. B. Wilson, 1891–93, Charles C. Nichols, 1892–93, Thomas W. Saunders, 1893, Samuel P. Cannell, 1893. The membership committee consists of Geo. E. Smith, H. W. Johnson, N. Q. Stewart, N. A. Dill, C. R. Garratt, C. H. Howard, F. O. Whittier, F. E. Freeze, and T. P. Lennox. Many of the foregoing particulars have been kindly furnished by C. C. Nichols, Esq.

**George E. Smith,**

the son of David H. and Esther S. (Perkins) Smith, was born in New Hampton, N. H., April 5, 1849. He attended the common school of his birth-place, and prepared for college at Nichols Latin School, Lewiston, Me., and at the New Hampton Literary Institute, New Hampton, N. H. He graduated from Bates College, Lewiston, Me., class of '73. He studied law in the office of Hon. Wm. P. Frye, Lewiston, Me., and attended lectures at the Boston University Law School. He was admitted to the bar in Boston, in May, 1875, and was then associated in business with Horace R. Cheney, Esq. He has practiced law in Boston ever since. He moved to Everett in May, 1878. In 1883 and 1884 he represented the 8th Middlesex District (Everett and Malden) in the legislature. He was one of the trustees of the Everett Public Library for ten years, and was a member of the school committee when the town became a city. He was a prominent candidate for the honor of being the first mayor of Everett and received about 1,050 out of some 2,300 votes cast for that official at the city election. He is a member of Palestine Lodge, F. and A. M., and of the Glendon Club, of which he is the president. He is a member of the Board of President and Fellows of Bates College, and was formerly a member of the Board of Overseers of the college, chosen by the alumni. October 31, 1876, Mr. Smith married Sarah F., daughter of Hon. Charles E. and Eliza (Allen) Weld, of West Buxton, Maine. They reside at No. 4 Mead Street.

THE EVERETT CLUB.

Was organized on November 30, 1891, mainly through the efforts of N. Holden, George G. Gay, J. H. Perkins, and Geo. E. Fletcher, with thirty charter members. The first officers of the Club were Geo. E. Fletcher, President; Guy L. Clayton, Vice-President; N. Holden, Secretary, and George G. Gay, Treasurer, with a board of seven directors. The first annual meeting of the Club was held December 6, 1892, and the anniversary was celebrated by a banquet at which Frank P. Bennett, Rev. R. P. Bush, Frank E. Freeze, representing the Glendon Club, and F. B. Wallis, representing the press were present. The Club is in a prosperous condition, having a membership of fifty. The membership fee is three dollars, and the monthly dues one dollar. It gave a very successful

entertainment, on Wednesday and Thursday evenings, April 19 and 20, 1893. The Club secured and fitted up rooms in Odd Fellows' Building, which they continue to occupy. The names of the present officers are as follows: President, Arthur F. Guellow; Vice-President, John E. Gray; Secretary, Walter T. Vaughan; Treasurer, George A. Kyle; Financial Secretary, F. W. Herrick; Directors, M. H. Bolger, Guy L. Clayton, A. F. Young, F. W. Mitchell, M. W. Sellers, Ernest C. Jackson, M. Albert Gill; Auditors, M. W. Sellers, G. H. Gabriel, Jr., W. L. Fisk; Membership Committee, M. H. Bolger, Guy L. Clayton, A. F. Young; House Committee, A. F. Young, M. W. Sellers, G. H. Gabriel, Jr., C. B. Richards, M. A. Gill.

OTHER SOCIETIES.

The following societies are also in operation:

The Royal Arcanum, Council No. 287, established March 22, 1879, present membership, 106.

The Mass. Catholic Order of Foresters, John Henry Newman Court, No. 83, membership, 48.

The Ancient Order of United Workmen, Franklin Lodge, No, 51, established November 11, 1883, membership, 88.

The American Legion of Honor, Lincoln Council, No. 753, instituted October 1, 1881, membership, 98.

James A. Perkins' Post, G. A. R., No. 156, organized June 14, 1883, membership in December, 1892, 87. Its commanders from the date of its organization have been as follows: 1883, W. H. Dennett; 1884 and 1885, Darius Hadley; 1886 and 1887, Charles H. Spencer; 1887 and 1888, John McSorley; 1889 and 1890, George C. Gould; 1891, Henry W. Taylor; 1892, Henry Schrow; 1893, John J. Sheehan.

The Order of the Sons of Veterans, General A. P. Martin Camp, No. 62, organized April 26, 1888, membership in December, 1892, 41.

The Woman's Relief Corps, connected with James A. Perkins' Post, G. A. R.

The Knights and Ladies of Honor, Longfellow Lodge, No. 600, membership in December, 1892, 50.

Home Circle, Comfort Council, No. 121, membership, 30.

The Sons of Temperance, Golden Star Division, No. 84, organized in December, 1884.

The United Order of the Golden Circle, Wendell Phillips Commandery, No. 275, instituted February 26, 1885.

The United Order of Pilgrim Fathers, Gov. Bradford Colony, No. 78.

The Improved Order of Red Men, Assawomsett Tribe, No. 56, instituted December 13, 1887.

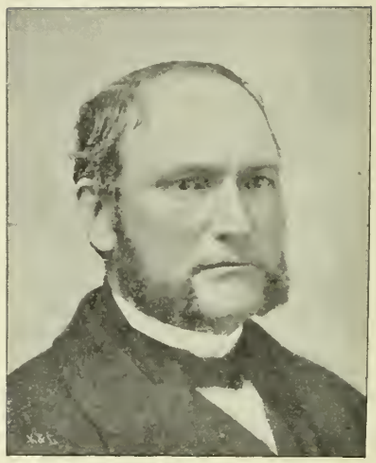
The Daughters of Pocahontas, Maysotta Council, No. 42, degree of Pocahontas.

The Everett Firemen's Relief Association.

Everett Athletic Association.

No sketch of our local history would be complete without alluding to the Everett Town Improvement Association. The preliminary meeting for the organization of the society was held May 18, 1882, at which Geo. E. Smith, Esq. presided. By the constitution there adopted the purpose of the Association was declared to be "To promote the moral, intellectual, social and material improvement of the town of Everett." The first board of officers elected June 3, 1882, was Geo. F. Foster, President; G. E. Smith, Vice-President; F. P. Bennett, Secretary; R. A. Rideout, Treasurer; the committee on lectures, A. H. Evans, Samuel Freeman, D. P. Bailey; streets and sidewalks, R. M. Barnard, N. J. Mead, I. E. Coburn; finance, H. A. Tenney, F. B. Wallis, C. F. Atwood; railroad accommodations, I. T. Winchester, C. E. Jennings, S. C. Currier; debates, D. Hadley, G. Y. Washburn, G. S. Marshall. The society sustained courses of lectures during the seasons of 1882-83, 1883-84, 1884-85, the last of which, being financially unfortunate, terminated the efforts in this direction. The successive presidents of the organization, after the first year, were F. P. Bennett, 1883-84; G. S. Marshall, 1884-85; D. P. Bailey, 1885-86; S. H. Kimball, 1886-87.

At a meeting held June 21, 1883, an announcement was made that a public spirited resident of Everett proposed to present Everett with a town clock, and a committee consisting of Rev. G. Y. Washburn, F. B. Wallis and Samuel Freeman, were appointed to make arrangements with the Congregational society for placing the clock in the tower of their church. The necessary



**J. Franklin Wakefield,**

Son of Thomas Wakefield and Submit (Ross) Wakefield, was born at Londonderry, Vt., June 20, 1825, and was educated in the common schools, at Chester, Vt., Academy, and at Philadelphia Medical School. He settled in South Malden in 1853, where he practiced medicine until his decease, January 14, 1887. He was a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society; a charter member of Palestine Lodge, F. and A. M. and of the Palladium Council of the Royal Arcanum. He was a member of the School Committee of Malden for quite a number of years at different times, and also of Everett, 1870,–71 and 1881,–84. He was one of the Everett Associates and the Treasurer and Collector of the Corporation. Dr. Wakefield was widely known and highly esteemed as a man, a physician and as a public officer. He married, March 1, 1855, Angeline E. Gordon, daughter of James and Betsey (Davis) Gordon, of Readfield, Me., who still survives him. Dr. Wakefield was a very kind hearted man, of a genial temperament and had a wide circle of friends.

**House Built and Occupied by Daniel Holmes.**

Formerly standing in the rear of Hancock Street, near the corner of Bradford Street.

arrangements were completed and a large tower clock, weighing 900 pounds, manufactured by the E. Howard Co., was placed in the tower of the Congregational Church, August 15, 1883, and was first started August 25, 1883.

At a town meeting held Nov. 13, 1883, the clock was formally presented by Mrs. C. M. Barnard, and the town accepted it and voted to comply with the conditions of the gift. It also tendered a vote of thanks to Mrs. Barnard. This was the first public town clock established in Everett.

The Everett Board of Trade and Improvement, which is intended to promote the same ends and more than fill the place of the Everett Town Improvement Association, has recently been formed. The first steps towards this end were taken in the winter of 1893, resulting in a preliminary meeting at G. A. R. Hall, January 27th. A constitution was adopted at a meeting held at Society Hall, on Wednesday evening, April 12. Its organization was completed on Wednesday, April 26, 1893, by the election of Frank P. Bennett, President; John D. Henderson and George F. Foster, Vice-Presidents; R. Henry Marsh, Secretary; Edward B. Noyes, Treasurer; D. P. Bailey, D. O. Dearborn, N. A. Dill, Samuel Freeman, 2nd; M. B. Hall, John D. Henderson, C. E. Jennings, E. C. Mead, J. W. Philbrick, George E. Smith, Amos Stone, E. B. Wilson, Directors. There is ample field for such an organization in developing the manufacturing possibilities of Everett and stimulating, as well as directing, the spirit of improvement.

## XXIII.

### VARIOUS LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The street car accommodations in the early history of the town were very poor, the rails being for the most part of wood surmounted by iron straps. The running time was very slow and the fares high. To run off the track was an event of very frequent occurrence. In short, little progress had been made in regard to street car accommodations for a dozen years. On the two lines of the Eastern Railroad were located two unsightly structures called stations, which had been built in 1854, when the roads were first extended through our territory, and which, with the growth of the place, had become utterly inadequate to suit the wants of their patrons, besides being a disgrace to the corporation and to the town. The fare to Boston on the steam railroads was 8 cents for single fares, and 6½ cents for commutation tickets. This was reduced in May, 1879, to 7 cents for single fares and 5 cents for commutation tickets, which has been the rate since that time.

For many years the efforts to secure improved station accommodations on our railroads proved unsuccessful. In 1878, so anxious was the public for better accommodations that they were almost ready to assent to a proposition of the Eastern Railroad to locate a station on the marsh, more than two hundred and fifty feet west of Main Street. To Mr. Thomas Leavitt must be given the credit of raising the first voice of opposition to this fatal step, an opposition which soon became general. Subsequently, at a town meeting held in November, 1878, a committee was appointed to confer with the railroad officials and see what steps could be taken to secure better accommodations. This committee reported January 16, 1879, and the matter was committed to a new committee, consisting of N. J. Mead, W. A. Ham, Wm. Johnson, George F. Foster, and Dudley P. Bailey. Through the kindness of Mr. A. L. Mills, a plan was carefully prepared without charge, showing the feasibility of a station on the present site of the station on Broadway, Railroad and Main Streets, a location which had previously been objected to by the Railroad Company. The citizens promptly raised, by subscription, a sum sufficient to pay for the proposed site of the depot, costing a little less than $500. Railroad Street in the rear of the same was accepted at a town meeting held September 6, 1879, and the present station between Main Street and Broadway was erected during the same autumn. The station at East Everett was established in 1880, through the efforts of Messrs. A. H. Evans, F. P. Bennett, and C. E. Jennings, and other public spirited citizens who were interested in that section of the town, and trains began stopping there on Monday, December 20, 1880. The patrons of the Saugus branch had to wait two years longer for a new station, which was located at the foot of Prescott Street, about one thousand feet north of the old site at the foot of Waters Street. The opening of the new station was celebrated by a banquet at the building, December 14, 1882, at which addresses were made by W. A Ham, chairman of the board of selectmen, Darius Hadley, S. H. Kimball, Samuel Freeman, 2d, L. P. True, S. C. Currier, W. G. Heaver and F. P. Bennett. In the same year a side track for freight was laid at the foot of Carter Street, at which, in 1892, 1,100 car loads of freight were received and from which 214 loads were despatched. This is four times the amount of any previous year and nearly eight times the business of 1890.

**Residence of Robert M. Barnard, Broadway, looking North-easterly.**

The change in the location of the station at West Everett aroused much bitter opposition at the time, among those who were discommoded, but the result was in the end favorable, as the change led inevitably to the establishment of another station on the Saugus Branch at West Street, which was opened about the 1st of March, 1890, although trains had stopped there for passengers since June, 1888.

On March 24, 1871, Alonzo H. Evans, William E. Titcomb and Anthony Waterman, were incorporated as the "Everett and Chelsea Street Railway Company," and on March 25, 1872, were granted a location through Everett Avenue, Malden, Nichols, Ferry, High and Hancock, Broadway and Chelsea Streets, making a circuit line extending from Chelsea

Ferry to Central Avenue, but the road was never built, population not having reached a point to make it a paying enterprise, and the financial crisis coming on in 1873 to check enterprise.

The horse car accommodations continued to be very unsatisfactory until within the last six years, the running time being frequently changed, besides being very slow, and the management unprogressive, not to say stupid. There was, however, some improvement, as the track had in the course of years been relaid with iron rails and in some places paved, and the fares somewhat reduced. The route to Everett Springs had been opened Sept. 14, 1882, as a branch line. The rails were laid to Elm Street in June, 1884, and cars commenced running hourly trips on this route as an independent line July 1, 1884, Half-hourly trips were inaugurated May 2, 1885. The extension to Woodlawn Cemetery was commenced July 24, 1884, and cars began running hourly and half-hourly trips most of the day, before Aug. 10, 1884. A larger number of half-hourly trips was instituted May 8, 1886.

An important event affecting our horse car accommodations, was the advent of the Lynn & Boston Railroad, which secured a conditional location to Everett Square in April, 1886, and an unconditional location June 9, 1886. Cars commenced running over this line Aug. 11, 1886, and have made hourly trips from that date to the present time. This route realized in part, after fifteen years' delay, the objects aimed at by the Everett and Chelsea Street Railway Company, incorporated in 1871.

The Middlesex officials at last began to awake to the fact of impending competition, and when, later in the year, through consolidation with the Highland Railroad Ccompany, more progressive elements were infused into the management, the outlook for better accommodations visibly brightened. During the summer and fall of 1887 the work of improvement commenced in earnest. On July 4, 1887 the fares to Boston were reduced from six to five cents. The horse car tracks which had previously been located on School Street, were relocated on Broadway. From the Eastern Railroad to Everett Square a double track paved with granite blocks, was laid, and a single track, also paved, extended over the hill to Ferry Street, (now soon to become a double track) and thence through Ferry Street to Malden Center. Cars commenced running over Belmont hill between Malden and Boston, December 19, 1887. During the same year a new route was located through Buckman Street, with the track in the middle of the street and paved. Cars commenced running over this route December 8, 1887, the location on Chelsea Street, from Buckman to Main Street, being discontinued.

Everett Depot, on B. & M. R. R.

In 1888, a paved, double track was laid below the Eastern Railroad to Sullivan Square, resulting in a further reduction of running time, and greater regularity and frequency of trips. During the year 1889, the track was moved into the centre of Main Street and paved, resulting in another great improvement, and in June 1890, a location was granted for a double track on Ferry Street between Elm and Chelsea Streets, and also on Chelsea Street from Ferry to Everett Square. The laying of a second track through Main Street is now in progress. As early as 1891, preparations were made for the use of electricity as a motive power on the Everett line of street cars, but owing to various hindrances it was not until Saturday, August 6, 1892, that the Electric cars began making regular trips. This improvement shortening the schedule time between Everett Square and Scollay Square to about 30 minutes was hailed as a great boon by the travelling public, and resulted in a large increase of street-car traffic. The number of daily trips was increased to 96. The service is not altogether satisfactory, partly owing to the necessary limitations of surface transit. The West End Street Railway Company have now begun the work of laying heavy steel rails on the Everett line, which when completed will result in still further reduction of the running time.

During 1888, also, the horse car tracks were laid in Ferry Street from Broadway to Elm Street, and the East Middlesex Railroad Company commenced running cars by that route to Chelsea and the beaches. This line is also equipped with electric power. Further relief must be looked for through a system of elevated railroads.

At the time the town was incorporated and for several years afterwards its sidewalks were in a very poor condition, and, indeed, they are still far from what they should be.

During the first five years of our history as a town, the improvements on streets and sidewalks fairly kept pace with the rapid improvement in other directions, and in the years 1874 and 1875 Main, Chelsea and Ferry Streets were widened, by order of the County Commissioners, at a expense of about $43,218, besides nearly $6,000 expended upon Broadway, below the Eastern Railroad. The pressure of hard times checked the march of improvement, which was not fully resumed until about 1882. It was several years after this before the public sentiment in regard to improved sidewalks crystalized into a well defined policy. In 1886 the town adopted the policy of paying one-half the expense of setting edgestones and laying brick or concrete sidewalks in front of estates, whose owners would also pay one-half. At that time probably not twenty rods of brick or concrete sidewalk existed in town. This was the beginning of a new era in the improvement of our sidewalks, and from that date real progress began. The system was however purely voluntary, and while it gave a healthy start to the movement, it provided only

here and there patches of improved sidewalks, leaving long intervening stretches as poor as ever. To remedy this difficulty and to make it possible to have continuous sidewalks, and assess a portion of the expense upon the abuttors, the town, at a meeting held March 8, 1892, voted to accept the sidewalk betterment act, and at the same meeting appropriated $10,000 to be expended in building brick or concrete sidewalks under its provisions. The number of yards of brick and concrete sidewalks constructed from 1886 to December 31, 1892 has been as follows :—

| | Brick, sq. yds. | Concrete, sq. yds. | Total, sq. yds. | No. of ft. of Edgestones set. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1886 | 1334 | 719 | 2053 | 3533 |
| 1887 | 170 | 575 | 745 | 672 |
| 1888 | 997 | 210 | 1207 | 3429 |
| 1889 | 568 | | 568 | 3372 |
| 1890 | 530 | 1482 | 2012 | 2113 |
| 1891 | 790 | 1523 | 2313 | 2100 |
| 1892 | 2288 | 2179 | 4467 | 6613 |
| Total, | 6677 | 6688 | 13365 | 21832 |

There is now a continuous concrete or brick sidewalk from the top of Belmont Hill to the Eastern Railroad.

In 1882 and subsequent years, largely through the efforts of the Everett Town Improvement Association, the streets of the town have been quite extensively planted with shade trees.

In 1888 the streets of the town were first lighted by electricity. The project of establishing an independent electric light plant is now under consideration, having passed both branches of the city council by the required two-thirds vote.

The need of a suitable place for the burial of the dead, had for many years been felt, but no definite work was undertaken until March 19, 1889, when, at a town meeting a committee of five consisting of A. H. Evans, Henry Schrow, John S. Cate, F. B. Wallis and C. H. Spencer, were appointed to take the matter into consideration. This committee was, at a town meeting held April 20, 1889, authorized to contract for the purchase of the present Cemetery lot on Fuller street, containing about twelve acres at a price not exceeding $500 per acre. The purchase was consumated January 31, 1890. During the year 1890 surveys were made and paths and avenues laid out and built, trees, flowers and shrubbery planted. The cemetery contains about 800 burial lots.

In 1892 a water tower with a capacity of 3,500 gallons, was built which furnishes a water supply. The number of lots sold to January 1893 was 74, and the number of interments, 192, of whom 90 were adults and 102 children. The total expenditures on account of the cemetery to Dec. 31, 1892 were, $17,843.39 (of which about $12,000 represents construction.) and the total receipts have been $8,544.75; $992,39 in 1890; $3153.46 in 1891; $4,398.90 in 1892. Mr. F. B. Wallis has been the Secretary of the Board of Trustees since 1890, and to his efforts the tasteful appearance of the Cemetery is especially due.

## XXIV.

### PARKS.

The history of parks in Everett is much like the history of snakes in Ireland. There are no parks in Everett. The want has been the less felt for the reason that several unoccupied areas have been used as parks by the tacit consent of their owners. In the "Birches," so called on Belmont Hill, the town has for years enjoyed a natural park of great natural attractiveness, which has often been visited by hundreds of the residents of Everett in a single day. The gradual appropriation of these unoccupied areas for building purposes has for several years made it evident to those who have considered the subject, that if any considerable tract of land is ever to be secured for a public park, it must be done at a very early day. Within a few years all the most desirable sites will have been covered with buildings, and thus lost forever to the public for use as parks.

A growing conviction of this fact led to the appointment by the, town on May 14, 1890, of a committee, consisting of D. P. Bailey, C. O. Saunders, G. F. Foster, H. A. Tenney, and G. H. Van Voorhis to consider the subject and report at future meeting. This committee reported November 16, 1891, in favor of action looking to the acquisition of a portion of the "Birches," so called, for park purposes, and the election of three park commissioners. Public sentiment was not ripe for the movement and no action was taken.

In the meantime, however, some progress had been made in another way. At a town meeting, held April 30, 1891, the town voted by ballot, 281 to 40, to accept the provisions of the act of 1882, authorizing towns and cities to lay out public parks within their limits. At a meeting, held January 26, 1892, the town voted by ballot, 408 to 224, to elect, in March, three park commissioners, and at the annual election chose Nathaniel J. Mead, Geo. F. Foster, and Samuel M. Johnson. These gentlemen, with the addition of L. K. James and Amos E. Hall, constitute the park commissioners of the city of Everett. A right use of the functions of their office means much for the future of our growing city.

Unless the public seasonably preempts adequate park areas, there is but too much reason to fear that Everett will be doomed to deterioration, until it shall finally become a city mainly of tenement houses, in which the better elements of our social, political and religious life will have to wage a doubtful struggle for existence. May this Souvenir send out a voice, that shall echo and re-echo in the ears of every citizen, until those who control our affairs shall awaken to the transcendent importance of taking early action to avert this impending doom.

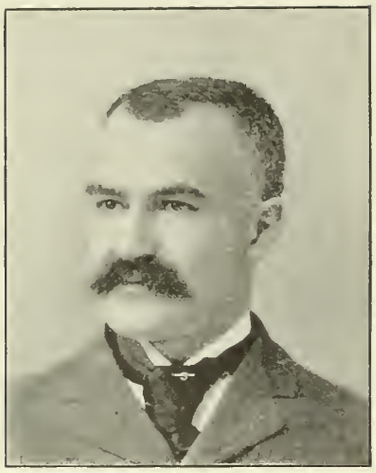
**Residence of George A. Sammett.**

House built and for many years owned and occupied by Captain Henry Rich.

## XXV.

### POLITICAL AND MUNICIPAL HISTORY.

For five years after its incorporation, Everett was an integral part of the representative district, consisting of Malden, Somerville and Everett, represented in the legislature by three members. The first effort to secure a representative from Everett was in the autumn of 1872, when Alonzo H. Evans



Franklin P. Bennett,

The son of Levi W. and Keziah C. (Gay) Bennett, was born in North Cambridge, May 2, 1853. He was educated in the public schools of Malden and at the Chelsea High School, graduating from the latter in 1870. He has been in the newspaper business all his life. At one time he was in the employ of the *Commercial Bulletin*, later he became connected with the *Boston Advertiser*, and he gave up a very responsible position on that daily to establish a paper of his own. He is now editor and proprietor of the *American Wool and Cotton Reporter* and the principal owner of the *United States Investor*. These two newspapers are chiefly devoted to industrial and financial development in all sections of the United States. Their traveling agents and correspondents are in every State of the Union. Mr. Bennett is president of the Blackstone (Va.) Land and Improvement Co., and is the owner of one of the largest sheep farms in the State of Maine. He has served the town as moderator, upon important committees, the new water contract committee for example, as auditor and as selectman, and has represented it in the legislature for three successive years, an honor never before conferred on any of our citizens. In the legislature of 1891, Mr. Bennett secured the passage of a law suppressing the so-called "bond investment" companies and also the adoption of a law for the better regulation of foreign corporations. In 1892 he was the author of various successful measures of legislation, including the establishment of a metropolitan park commission. In the legislature of this year the opponents of Hon. Wm. E. Barrett selected Mr. Bennett as their candidate for Speaker but he was not elected. He ranks next to the Speaker among the Republican members of the Committee on Rules, and is Chairman of the Committees on Rapid Transit and on Public Reservations. He is a member of Palestine Lodge, F. & A. M. and of the Glendon Club. July 12, 1877, he married Nancy Q., daughter of Alexander and Lydia M. (Greeley) Clark, of Freedom, Me. They have three boys, Frank P., Edward Howard, and Charles Randolph. He resides on Cottage Street.

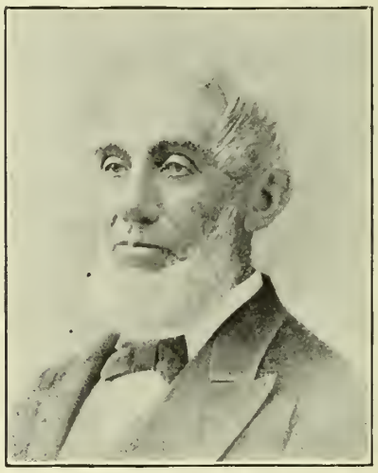
received the nomination at a republican caucus and was elected. As Everett was a small part of the district, it did not secure representation again until 1875, when Mr. Evans was again nominated and elected, having thus served in the legislatures of 1873 and 1876, both years on the committee on banks and banking.

In 1876 the re-arrangement of the districts associated Everett with Malden, as a district having two representatives, of which, by agreement with the Republican town committee of Malden, Everett was to have six representatives in ten years. The first representative in the new district was George S. Marshall, who was nominated after an animated contest in the largest caucus ever held in Everett up to that time, by a vote 150 to 140 for Robert M. Barnard, and was elected in November, 1877, serving in the legislature of 1878, on the committee on banks and banking. He was re-elected in 1879, serving in the legislature of 1880, on the committee on education. William Johnson was elected as his successor in 1880, serving in the legislature in 1881, on the committee on woman's suffrage. He was succeeded in 1882 by George E. Smith, Esq., who was elected after a spirited contest at the polls, over our late esteemed fellow citizen, John S. Nichols. Mr. Smith was re-elected in 1883, thus serving in the legislatures of 1883 and 1884, on the committee on education in 1883; in 1884 on the committee on taxation, also as House chairman of the committee on roads and bridges.

He was succeeded, in 1885, by Dudley P. Bailey, who was the last representative from Everett in the old district. In 1886 Everett became a district by itself, entitled to one representative, and Mr. Bailey was re-elected as the first representative in the new district. serving in the legislatures of 1886 and 1887, as House chairman of the committee on taxation in both years, and on the committee on probate and insolvency in 1887. He was succeeded by Joseph H. Cannell, who was elected in 1887 and re-elected in 1888, serving in the legislatures of 1888 and 1889, on the committee on street railways. In the caucus of 1889 the candidates were Adams B. Cook, Thomas Leavitt and John S. Cate, the latter being nominated and elected, serving in the legislature of 1890, and on the committee on street railways. In the Republican caucus of 1890, Frank P. Bennett was nominated and was subsequently elected. He was re-elected in 1891 and 1892, thus serving three successive terms—being the only person thus far who has been thus honored. In 1891 he served as House chairman of the committee on taxation, also on the committee on administrative boards and commissions; in 1892 on the committee on rapid transit (House chairman) rules, and on public reservations, and in 1893 on the committees on rapid transit (House chairman,) rules, public reservations, (House chairman.)

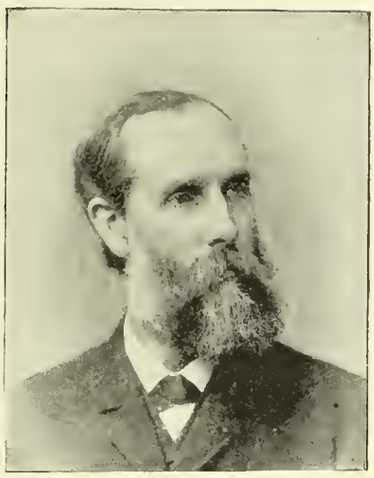
All the representatives from Everett to the General Court thus far have been Republicans. The Everett candidates, (Democrats unless otherwise specified), who have run in opposition to them have been as follows:— 1871, Joseph E. Nichols; 1872, Columbus Corey; 1873, Edwin A. Alger, Jr. and Columbus Corey; 1874, Columbus Corey; 1875, Joseph E. Nichols, (Dem.), Nathaniel J. Mead, (Independent Rep.); 1876, Joseph E. Nichols; 1877, Daniel Emmons; 1878, Daniel Emmons, (Dem.), Alfred Tufts, (Greenback); 1879, Wear T. Melvin, (Butler), George F. Foster, (Regular Dem.); 1880 and 1881, Charles F. Atwood; 1882, John S. Nichols, Sr.; 1883, Charles F. Atwood; 1884, Otis W. Greene, (Dem.), Charles J. Ladd, (Pro.), Elisha Meservy, (People's); 1885, Otis W. Greene; 1886, Woodbury A. Ham, (Dem.); 1887, Charles C. Nichols, (Dem.), Edward F. Stevens, (Pro.); 1888, William Bassett, (Dem.), Amos E. Hall, (Pro.); 1889, Thomas Leavitt, (Ind. Rep.), Edward F. Stevens, (Pro.); 1890, Geo. M. Nash, (Dem.), Amos E. Hall, (Pro.); 1891, Alpheus R. Henderson, (Dem.), Amos. E. Hall, (Pro.); 1892, Joseph Stack, (Dem.), Geo. F. Foster, (Independent Dem.), Amos E. Hall, (Pro.)

Prior to 1889, Everett had never been represented in the Senate. In 1874,



John S. Nichols

Was born in South Malden, February 17, 1817 he was the son of Captain Nathan and Dorcas (Smith) Nichols; he was educated in Malden, attending school in a little red school house, which was where the residence of Mayor Evans now stands; he was married in 1847 to Elizabeth Perkins of Maine, by whom he had four children, all of whom now survive him, the eldest son being the present city Treasurer and Collector of Everett; he followed the occupation of shoe making for a number of years and afterwards cultivated what is now known as Nichols Farm. He was for a number of years a member of the old hand fire engine, "Gen. Taylor," of South Malden. In his younger days he was largely interested in military affairs and was for a number of years a member of the Washington Light Infantry of Malden, a crack military company, and he was considered a superior drill master; he was selectman of Malden in the year 1862. He died May 14, 1889. In 1882 he was a candidate for representative to the General Court, and would have been elected if the election had depended upon Everett alone.



**Samuel Freeman,**

Sometimes called Samuel Freeman, 2nd., is the son of Barnabas Freeman and Eliza (Knowles) Freeman. He was born at Eastham, Mass., October 11, 1843 and received his education in the district schools of Eastham and in the grammar schools at Yarmouth. His grandfather, Samuel Freeman, served in the Massachusetts Legislature with the elder Captain Jonathan Oakes. Mr. Freeman commenced his business career as clerk in a country store at Yarmouth, where he remained three years. He afterwards learned the stove and furnace business at Newton, Mass. He entered the employment of the Magee Furnace Co., in 1864. He enlisted and served in Company K, of the 32nd Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, in the war of the Rebellion. He married, November 29, 1877, Miss Louisa A. True, daughter of Lewis P. and Adeline (Peirce) True. Miss True was the first assistant ever employed in the Everett High School, and a very thorough and accomplished teacher. She died several years ago.

Mr. Freeman came to South Malden in May, 1869, and for twenty-four years has been an important factor in shaping the policy and directing the developement of the town. He has been largely interested in the various enterprises for the improvement of the town, especially measures looking to better streets and sidewalks. and a system of sewerage and to a sound, conservative and economical administration of local affairs. In connection with this matter of the development of a system of sewerage for the town, Mr. Freeman has rendered a most important public service. He was a member of the committee of fifteen appointed in 1888 to consider the subject, and one of the Sewerage Commission from the date of its establishment, in 1888, to the incorporation of the City. Mr. Freeman was prominently identified with the movement to secure the "Frederick E. Parlin Memorial Library Building," which, but for his efforts would probably have been defeated by the refusal of Mr. Blomerth to sell his property, except at an exorbitant price. Mr. Freeman has devoted a large amount of time to the gratuitous service of the town upon committees and otherwise. He is a member of the James A. Perkins Post G. A. R., of Palestine Lodge of Free Masons, and of the Glendon Club. He is largely interested in real estate and à heavy tax payer, and in every particular is entitled to rank as one of the solid men of the city.

Alonzo H. Evans was nominated, but in the great political avalanche of that year he was defeated. From that time, owing to the local jealousies, no Republican candidate from Everett succeeded in securing a nomination from the Senatorial District Convention until 1888, when Mr. Evans received the nomination and was elected, and in the following year re-elected, serving in the Senate in 1889 and 1890. In both years he was chairman of the committee on Banks and Banking and served also on the committee on Taxation. Mr. Evans also served in 1892 on the Governor's council, being elected by the Legislature to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Charles F. Loring.

Everett has always been strongly Republican in politics, though occasionally for some special reason a candidate of a different political complexion has secured a majority, as in the case of General Banks for Congress in 1874, and General Butler for Governor, and Henry B. Lovering for Congress in 1882. The general course has been strongly the other way. Below will be found the figures showing the votes for the different parties since the incorporation of the town: —

| | Rep. | | Dem. | All others. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1870 Gov. | 103 | | 73 | 29. |
| 1871 Gov. | 149 | | 65 | 1 |
| 1872 Pres. | 291 | | 101 | |
| 1873 Gov. | 162 | | 51 | |
| 1874 Gov. | 249 | | 153 | |
| 1874 Cong. | 196 | | 209 | |
| 1875 Gov. | 202 | | 137 | 29 |
| 1876 Pres. | 345 | | 246 | 41 |
| 1877 Gov. | 254 | | 137 | 63 |
| 1878 Gov. | 387 | Butler | 202 | 6 |
| | | Abbott | 22 | |
| 1879 Gov. | 336 | Butler | 212 | 11 |
| | | Adams | 23 | |
| 1880 Gov. | 514 | | 208 | 6 |
| 1880 Pres. | 513 | | 222 | 3 |
| 1881 Gov. | 186 | | 60 | 1* |
| 1882 Gov. | 312 | | 337 | 6 |
| 1882 Lt. Gov. | 415 | | 234 | 5 |
| 1883 Gov. | 535 | | 373 | 9 |
| 1884 Gov. | 544 | | 319 | 75 |
| 1884 Pres. | 486 | | 372 | 74 |
| 1885 Gov. | 395 | | 126 | 9 |
| 1886 Gov. | 490 | | 290 | 39 |
| 1887 Gov. | 524 | | 275 | 51 |
| 1888 Gov. | 825 | | 406 | 74 |
| 1888 Pres. | 869 | | 389 | 53 |
| 1889 Gov. | 603 | | 303 | 73 |
| 1890 Gov. | 669 | | 467 | 91 |
| 1891 Gov. | 878 | | 565 | 106 |
| 1892 Gov. | 1,207 | | 849 | 59 |
| 1892 Pres. | 1,316 | | 775 | 72 |

* This vote was cast for the Prohibitory candidates by the late Robert B. Rogers, an old time Abolutionist, Free Soiler, and Republican, and a most earnest supporter of temperance and reform. Although he had been confined to his house by illness for several months, he rode to Everett Hall in the rain to cast the only vote cast for the Prohibitory Ticket in Everett that year. This was the last vote cast by Mr. Rogers at a State election.

**Robert Brough Rogers**

Was born at Salem, June 17, 1878. He came to Boston at twelve years of age. After a few years' experience on the sea, he learned the chair and painting trade, in which he was engaged the remainder of his life, being at the time of his decease a member of the firm of Philander Derby & Co. He was married, at an early age, to Miss Lucy M. Parshley, of Bath, Maine, who still survives him. Mr. Rogers was a radical by nature, an abolitionist, at once a temperance man and a Prohibitionist (though for most of his life within the Republican party); a born philanthropist. He was an able speaker; was a member of the Charlestown City Government at different times for several years, and a representative in the General Court in 1866 and 1867. He settled in Everett in 1874, and occupied a prominent place in our local politics. As one of the Overseers of the Poor, from 1880 to 1882,—the only local office he has ever held—he was instrumental in reforming our Poor Department, in which he united thorough business methods with a recognition of the claims of humanity. He died August 6, 1882.

## XXVI.

### EVERETT A CITY.

In ten years, 1880 to 1890, the population of Everett showed an increase of 166 per cent, and from 1880 to 1893, the increase has been about 300 per cent.

The assessors' returns for 1891 showed that the town had reached the constitutional limit of population required for becoming a city. The advisability of changing from a town to a city form of government began to be agitated. While all recognized that a city form of government was sooner or later inevitable, there was a large contingent of prominent citizens who were attached to the town form of government and who believed that its continuance for a considerable time longer was not only practicable but that it would be the purest and most economical form of local government. The matter was first brought forward for action at a town meeting, held November 11, 1891, when after an animated debate, a motion to petition the legislature for a city charter was defeated, by a vote 80 in favor and 127 against. A committee of nine was, however, appointed to consider the subject, consisting of George E. Smith, W. A. Ham, Samuel Freeman, 2nd, Charles C. Nichols, A. H. Evans, F. P. Bennett, George F. Foster, F. P. Greenwood, Geo. D. Otis. An unsuccessful attempt was made at an adjourned meeting, November 30, to reconsider the action taken November 11, and after some further discussion a compromise was reached, December 30, 1891, by virtue of which

the question was to be submitted to the decision of the voters, at a meeting to be newly called, at which the vote was to be taken by the Australian ballot, yes or no, on the question of petitioning for a city charter. The date fixed for this meeting was January 26, 1892, and the intervening period was occupied with a spirited canvass. The balloting resulted in 381 votes in favor of a city charter and 296 against. A committee of ten (including the selectmen and representative to the General Court) consisting of George E. Smith, Alonzo H. Evans, Woodbury A. Ham, Thomas Leavitt, Columbus Corey, Dudley P. Bailey, John D. Henderson, Charles C. Nichols, George C. Aiken and Frank P. Bennett were chosen to prepare a charter, and present the same to the General Court, and do all other acts necessary to secure incorporation as a city. This committee attended to the duty intrusted to it, and as a result of its labors, chapter 355 of the acts of 1892, entitled "An act to incorporate the city of Everett" was passed, and received the approval of the Governor, June 11, 1892. By its terms the charter was to be submitted to the voters for their acceptance or rejection. The decisive vote was taken by ballot at a town meeting held July 19, 1892, after a lively canvass on the part of the friends of the city charter, the opposition, though still considerable, making no organized effort.

The total number of ballots cast was 649, of which 522 were recorded in favor of the city charter and 118 against.

No sooner was it settled that the city charter was adopted, than an animated canvass began for the honor of being the first mayor of the new city; the candidates being Hon. Alonzo H. Evans and George E. Smith, Esq. The canvass, thus early begun, lasted nearly five months, and was the hottest political campaign ever known in the history of Everett. Both parties strained every nerve, fairly maintaining the reputation of Everett as the most political community in the Commonwealth. The election occurred on December 13, 1892, and the total number of ballots cast was 2320, the largest number ever thrown in town and 95 more than were cast in the presidential election in November.

**Residence of Mayor Alonzo H. Evans,**

Corner Broadway and Hancock Street.

The result of the balloting was as follows, the names of the candidates elected being indicated by an *:—

*For Mayor*—

| | |
|---|---|
| Alonzo H. Evans | 1,241* |
| George E. Smith | 1,052 |
| Majority for Mr. Evans, | 189 |

*For Aldermen for two years (three to be chosen)*,—

| | |
|---|---|
| Stephen C. Currier | 512 |
| Daniel O. Dearborn | 508 |
| Francis E. Dyer | 686* |
| John D. Henderson | 884* |
| Robert H. Jenkins | 802* |
| Geo. D. Otis | 637 |

*For Aldermen for one year (three to be chosen)*,—

| | |
|---|---|
| Geo. C. Aiken | 627* |
| John S. Cate | 611* |
| Morris B. Hall | 597 |
| Lemuel K. James | 558 |
| Charles E. Jennings | 948* |
| Henry Livingston | 264 |
| George M. Nash | 327 |

*For Councilmen*—WARD ONE,—

| | |
|---|---|
| John F. Damon. | 144 |
| Fred D. Goddard | 176* |
| Michael McNamara | 152 |
| Thomas Milligan | 191* |
| Harry H. Perkins | 190* |

WARD TWO,—

| | |
|---|---|
| Braddock W. Crocker | 159 |
| James T. Farmer | 91 |
| Amos B. Harris | 162* |
| George W. Marshall | 107 |
| Walter H. Nichols | 169* |
| Charles O. Tukey | 219* |

WARD THREE,—

| | |
|---|---|
| Alonzo E. Blanchard | 220* |
| William W. Dinsmore | 151 |
| John C. Harrington | 173* |
| Alpheus R. Henderson | 154* |
| Carl S. Nielson | 118 |
| Frederick Peterson | 94 |

WARD FOUR,—

| | |
|---|---|
| George M. Buttrick | 174* |
| Herbert W. Lewis | 208* |
| Daniel P. Manser | 191* |
| Henry Schrow | 151 |
| George W. Whittemore | 122 |
| James J. Tracey | 27 |

WARD FIVE,—

| | |
|---|---|
| Albert F. Ferguson | 201* |
| Charles M. Gowen | 170 |
| Alvah E. Hardy | 171* |
| Arthur W. Hatch | 181* |
| Albert E. Knox | 122 |
| William F. Smail, | 117 |

WARD SIX,—

| | |
|---|---|
| Dudley P. Bailey | 274* |
| Edwin C. Beers | 109 |
| Alfred G. Brooks | 143* |
| Fred L. Gleason | 166* |
| Thomas F. Hill | 90 |
| Charles F. Mulliken | 105 |
| A. G. Porter Woodman | 122 |

*For School Committee at large*,—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| William H. Chapman, | 3 yrs., | 1,604* |
| Henry A. Tenney, | 2 yrs., | 1,611* |
| Andrew J. Bennett, | 1 yr., | 991* |
| Roscoe E. Brown, | 1 yr., | 803 |

*For School Committee for Wards,*—

FROM WARD ONE,—

| | |
|---|---|
| Albert W. Lewis | 921* |
| Delia L. Stedman | 580 |

FROM WARD TWO,—

| | |
|---|---|
| William Barbour | 778 |
| Stephen F. Hoogs | 843* |

FROM WARD THREE,—

| | |
|---|---|
| Amos Harris | 794* |
| Sarah P. Moreland | 672 |

FROM WARD FOUR,—

| | |
|---|---|
| Sarah J. Clough | 1153* |
| Anthony A. Mc Aloon | 276 |

FROM WARD FIVE,—

| | |
|---|---|
| H. Heustis Newton | 1186* |

FROM WARD SIX,—

| | |
|---|---|
| William K. Knowles | 634 |
| Geo. N. P. Mead | 746* |

ON LICENSE,—

| | |
|---|---|
| Yes | 439 |
| No | 1450 |

The opening of the new city government and the inauguration of Mayor Evans occurred at 12 o'clock, on Monday, January 2, 1893, at Everett Hall, in the presence of a large concourse of citizens. On the platform were the mayor and aldermen, town clerk, selectmen, representative F. P. Bennett, Rev. E. T. Pitts, Rev. F. E. Webster, Rev. J. F. Mohan, Rev. A. P. Greenleaf, James Skinner, and the six oldest citizens in town:—Hawes Atwood, 88; Zera Estes, 87; William Whittemore, 80; Deacon Calvin Hosmer, 87; Joseph Swan, 72, and Wilson Quint, 75. The members of the Common Council and School Committee had seats on the floor. The meeting was called to order by Joseph H. Cannell, town clerk, who called upon Rev. E. T. Pitts, of the Congregational Church, to offer prayer, after which Mr. Cannell announced the vote. The oath of office was then administered to the mayor elect by Geo. A. Brown, Esq. Mr. Cannell then read the following letter from Mr. Robert M. Barnard, presenting a gavel:—

"To his Honor A. H. Evans and officers of the City of Everett:—Just after leaving the house of Martha and Mary at Mount of Olives, we saw a man cutting down an olive tree. I bought a branch and had several articles made, this mallet being one of them. The handle is made from a piece of Gov. Hancock's old house, torn down in 1863.

Will our new city please accept from an old resident, with the best wishes to his Honor and all the City Officers, prosperity.

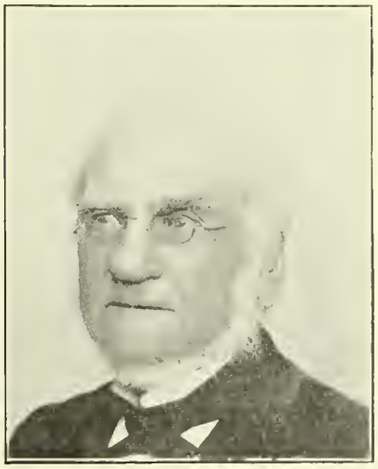
Most respectfully,

R. M. BARNARD."

EVERETT, Jan. 2, 1892.

The gavel bore the following inscription:—"Cut near the house of Martha and Mary on Mount of Olives, and presented by R. M. Barnard."

Charles C. Nichols, Esq., Chairman of the Selectmen, in a brief and appropriate address presented to the Mayor a copy of the city charter, as a token of the transfer of authority from the town to the city officers, after which, the Mayor proceeded to deliver his inaugural address which covered a review of the town's history with recommendations as to the policy of the city, which, having been already printed and distributed, we will not undertake to insert here.



Calvin Hosmer,

The son of Amos and Susan (Crosby) Hosmer, was born in Billerica, March 17, 1805. He was educated in the public schools of his native town. In the spring of 1822, he went to Boston, where he obtained a situation in a dry goods store. In 1834 he began business for himself, in the same line and continued it until 1846, when he retired on account of ill health. Mr. Hosmer moved to So. Malden in the early part of the year 1841. In 1848, he and others organized the first Sabbath school of So. Malden, and he was the first superintendent. The present Congregational church of Everett sprang from this school. In 1870, he and others organized a Sabbath school, which held its meetings in Everett Hall, and the present Baptist church of Everett is the result of this latter pioneer movement. Nov. 23, 1833, Mr. Hosmer married Sarah, daughter of Nathaniel and Sarah (Davis) Hammond, of Boston. They reside on Broadway, a few steps north of Hancock Street. Mr. Hosmer has been for twenty-two years a member of the First Baptist Church, and has been one of its deacons.

After the conclusion of the Mayor's inaugural, the Common Council organized by the choice of Thomas Milligan as President and Edward F. Stevens as Clerk. The Aldermen did not succeed in effecting an organization until Wednesday, January 11th, when Charles E. Jennings was chosen President on the 591st ballot. Joseph H. Cannell, Town Clerk, 1870-92, was unanimously elected City Clerk on the part of the Council, January 2d, and on the part of the Aldermen, January 12th.

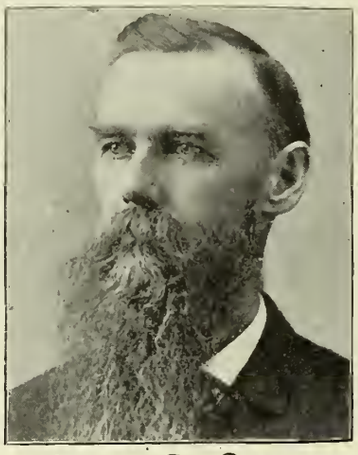
The more important of the other officers of the new city government, so far as constituted, are as follows:—

Treasurer and Collector, Nathan Nichols; City Solicitor, George E. Smith; Auditor, Henry K. Veazie; Overseers of the Poor, George S. Marshall, Samuel P. Cannell and Adams B. Cook; Assessors, Columbus Corey, George G. Ladd and James A. Wallace; Board of Health, Nathan B. Smith, J. S. Norton; Street Commissioners, Solomon Shute, D. W. Fitzgerald; Engineers of Fire Department, Warren A. Card, Charles W. Richardson and Joseph T. Swan; Sinking Fund Commissioners, J. H. Cannell, James P. Stewart, Samuel Lombard; Water Commissioners, Thomas Leavitt, (since resigned,) Daniel Russell and Charles W. Richardson; Trustees of Glenwood Cemetery, F. B. Wallis, Dr. J. B. Everett, H. A. Tenney, D. P. Bailey, Dr. W. K. Knowles; Trustees of the Public Library, Dudley P. Bailey, F. B. Wallis, G. E. Smith, James Skinner, H. A. Tenney, G. C. Hickok, S. C. Currier, Adelaide P. Potter, Frances M. Fall, G. L. Mirick, J. B. Everett and G. M. Nash; Park Commissioners, Samuel M. Johnson, N. J. Mead, G. F. Foster, Amos E. Hall and L. K. James; Sewer Commissioners, Daniel B. Fessenden, Thomas Leavitt and Richard T. Green; City Physician, E. W. Young; Clerk of Departments, H. G. Hinkley; Clerk of the Executive Department, H. H. Newton.

After remaining a town for nearly twenty-three years, Everett has now fairly entered upon the new, and to it, hitherto untried sphere of city life. We will conclude with the hope that its future, as a city, may be characterized by a wise foresight, a broad public spirit capable of taking in the great possibilities open to it, and a firm adherence to those eternal principles of righteousness, which constitute the only sure and lasting foundation of the State.

FRANCIS E. DYER.

CHAS. E. JENNINGS.



JOHN S. CATE.

MAYOR AND ALDER-MEN.

ALONZO H. EVANS, MAYOR

GEO. C. AIKEN.

JOHN D. HENDERSON.

ROBERT H. JENKINS.

# CITY GOVERNMENT.

## MAYOR AND ALDERMEN.

### Alonzo H. Evans,

The son of Robert and Sarah R. (Goss) Evans, was born in Allenstown, N. H., in February, 1820. He received his education at the County School and the Boston Evening School. At the age of fifteen he went to Lowell, where he worked in a factory for a year, and then moved to Boston, where he was employed as a clerk in a produce store. Subsequently he formed a partnership with George F. Brown, and under the firm name of Evans & Brown they carried on the produce business for several years. In 1854, he and others organized the Boston Five Cents Savings Bank and he was elected treasurer. On the retirement of the first President, he was elected President and has held that position ever since. The bank now has accounts open with some 128,000 persons and deposits aggregating nearly twenty million dollars.

Mr. Evans came to Everett, then South Malden, in 1849. He was very active in securing the division of Everett and Malden. He was a member of Everett's first Water Board; he twice represented the town of Everett in the House of Representatives, and was a member of the Senate in 1889 and 1890, receiving, the former year, the largest plurality of any Senator in the State. In February, 1892, he was elected, by the Legislature, a member of the Governor's Council. At the municipal election, held last December, he was elected the first mayor of the city of Everett and still holds that office. He was chairman of the Republican Town Committee of Everett for fourteen years and a member of the Republican State Central Committee for two years. During both years of his service in the Senate, he held the important position of chairman of the Joint Standing Committee on Banks and Banking and was also a member of the Joint Standing Committee on Taxation. For a number of years he has been secretary and an active member of the committee of the Associated Banks of Massachusetts.

Mr. Evans has been connected with the Congregational Church, of Everett, for many years. He has been twice married. His first wife was Sarah R. Hawkes, of Saugus. He married his present wife, N. Caroline Titcomb (*née* Stowers), of Everett, formerly of Revere, about twelve years ago. They reside on Broadway, at the corner of Hancock Street.

### John S. Cate.

The son of Alpheus D. and Margaret (Shannon) Cate, was born in Tamworth, N. H. He was educated at Portsmouth, N. H. From 1868 to 1890 he was employed by a Boston firm as chief clerk and superintendent of their manufacturing department, the business being that of making and selling roofing materials. He is now engaged in the bakers trade, running two stores or shops, one on Ferry Street and one on Broadway. He served the town two years as a member of the board of selectmen, and represented it one year in the legislature. He is a member of the board of aldermen, elected for the term of one year. He is a member of the Masonic order, of the K. of H., of the U. O. P. F., and of the A. O. U. W. November 2, 1861, he married Lydia B., daughter of Thomas and Catherine H. (Moulton) Witham, of York, Me. He resides at 66 Cottage Street.

### George C. Aiken,

The son of Daniel and Rhoda B. (Richmond) Aiken, was born in Barnard, Vt., December 13, 1845. He was educated in the public schools of his native town. He enlisted during the war and served in the cavalry. Soon after the war closed he engaged in the confectionery and cigar business, which he has carried on ever since. He now conducts a large wholesale store at 83 Union Street, Boston. Mr. Aiken came to Everett some twenty years or more ago, and served the town as a member of the board of selectmen for the years 1891 and 1892, and was elected alderman for the term of one year, at the first city election. He is a member of the Grand Army, of the Knights of Honor, of the Massachusetts Benefit Association, and of the National Lancers. November 28, 1867, he married Mary J., daughter of George H. and Mary N. (Culver) Atwood, of Malone, N. Y. They reside at 151 Broadway.

### Charles E. Jennings,

The son of Alexander E. and Clarissa A. (Stone) Jennings, was born in Andover, August 13, 1853. He was educated in the public schools of Andover and of Charlestown. He moved with his parents to the latter city in 1861, and to Everett in 1871. He began his business career as a newsboy in Boston, in 1865, at the early age of twelve years, and continued to sell newspapers for seven years, attending a private school during a portion of this time, in order to obtain an education without interfering with his work. In addition to selling newspapers he entered the express business as a helper on a wagon, at the age of eleven years, and gradually worked his way up until he was finally appointed agent of a leading express company. Still later he was made president of the International Express Company, doing business from St. John, N. B. to New York City. This Company was so unimportant in the beginning that a half interest in it was purchased by Mr. Jennings for $300, but under his management the Company was greatly extended, new business was added, and it was subsequently bought by one of the larger corporations for nearly $50,000. Mr. Jennings still retains a considerable ownership in express offices, but upon his retirement from active participation in that branch of business, he turned his attention to real estate business in Everett, to which he has since added that of insurance.

Mr. Jennings was a town auditor for four years and was elected a member of the water board a year or two ago, but resigned after a four month's service. At the first city election he was chosen alderman for one year, and was subsequently made president of the board by his colleagues. He is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows orders. He is treasurer of the Everett Co-operative Bank. August 13, 1874, he married M. Florence, daughter of John S. and Mary E. (Bazin) Waters. They reside at 23 Ferry Street.

### Francis E. Dyer,

The son of David and Elizabeth (Black) Dyer, was born in Ellsworth, Me., January 3, 1837. He was educated in the public schools of Boston. From 1859 to 1861 he was engaged in the lumber commission business. From 1862 to 1873 he was associated with the Boston Rice Milling Co., at Sargent's Wharf, Boston. Of late years he has been interested in real estate and business connected therewith in Boston. For four years, 1874,–5,–6,–7,–8, he served the town of Everett on the School Board; for two years, 1878–9, on the Board of assessors; and for six years, 1886 to '91, on the Board of selectmen, five years as chairman. He resigned March 25, 1891. He was elected a member of the Board of Alderman, at the first city election, for two years. Mr. Dyer is a past master of Palestine Lodge, F. and A. M.; also charter member of the Royal Arch Chapter of the Tabernacle, Malden. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum. November 2, 1859 he married Louisa D., daughter of George R. and Sarah (Stubbs) Slader, of South Malden. He resides at the corner of Buckman and Locust Streets.

### Robert H. Jenkins

Was born in Hudson, Columbia County, N. Y., August 19, 1846. When nine years old he went west with his parents, and spent his younger days on the prairies of Illinois. He served in the 132d and 147th regiments. At the close of the war Mr. Jenkins went into the grain elevators of Chicago, and from there left to take charge of the grain that arrived on the Chicago and Alton railroad. When the Boston commercial exchange adopted the grain inspection system he was made chief grain inspector, and served for six years. Mr. Jenkins is now lessee and proprietor of the Chandler Street elevator on the Boston & Albany Railroad, with a storage capacity of 500,000 bushels. He has resided in Everett for the last twelve years, where he has served on several committees of the town, and was elected to serve the unexpired term of Mr. Taylor, as a water commissioner. He was re-elected for three years. At the first election for city officers he was elected an alderman for two years.

### John D. Henderson

Was born in southern Scotland, October 27, 1840. Receiving his education in a private school, he was apprenticed, at the age of 14, to learn the carpenter's trade. After serving five years as an apprentice he came to America and settled in Boston. His ability as a mechanic was at once recognized by Henry F. Durant, builder of the famous Woman's College building in Wellesley, Mass., and Mr. Henderson was engaged by him to act as foreman. Mr. Henderson superintended the erection of the above-named and other large buildings while in Mr. Durant's employ. In 1872, with his elder brother, James, Mr. Henderson engaged in contracting and building houses in Everett, under the firm name of Henderson Bros. As their business increased it became necessary to have their own saw and planing mills, lumber yards and paint shops, and to have a regular force of men for each particular line of work in house building. They now have all these plants in active operation, as well as regular departments of workingmen. From the digging of the cellar to the occupancy of the building, the entire work is done by their own workmen, and the material supplied from their own establishments. Their weekly pay roll is one thousand dollars; they pay taxes on $350,000 worth of real estate in Everett. In 1879 Mr. Henderson married Miss Emily S. Thring, of Boston. They reside on Hancock Street.

## COMMON COUNCIL.

### Thomas Milligan,

The son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Morrow) Milligan, was born in Boston, April 20, 1856. He was educated in the Boston Grammar School, the Nichols Academy, Webster, Mass., and the Boston University. For several years he occupied the position of overseer with the Cochrane Chemical Co., and he is now Station Agent at Everett for the Boston & Maine Railroad. He is Past Master Workman of Franklin Lodge, No. 51, A. O. U. W.; is now Worshipful Master of Palestine Lodge, F. & A. M.; Past Grand Master, Loyal Orange Institution, and Present Grand Secretary of the United States, Loyal Orange Institution. He was a member of the Everett Fire Department for seven years, and now serves the city as President of the Common Council. September 23, 1877, he married Christena, daughter of Daniel and Jane (Knox) McDonald, of Boston. They have five children, four boys and one girl. He resides at 13 West Street.

HARRY H. PERKINS
ALVAH E. HARDY.
ALFRED G. BROOKS.
HERBERT W. LEWIS.
A. R. HENDERSON.
F. L. GLEASON
C. O. TUKEY.
DUDLEY P. BAILEY.
D. P. MANSER.
THOMAS MILLIGAN.
A. F. FERGUSON.
COMMON COUNCIL
1893
A. E. BLANCHARD.
FRED. D. GODDARD.
AMOS B. HARRIS.
GEO. M. BUTTRICK.
J. C. HARRINGTON
ARTHUR W. HATCH.
W. H. NICHOLS.

### Dudley Perkins Bailey

Son of Rev. Dudley Perkins Bailey and of Hannah Barrows (Cushman) Bailey was born in Cornville, Maine, October 24, 1843. He was educated in the district schools of Maine, at Monson Academy, Maine, and Colby University, graduating in the class of 1867. He studied law with Hon. William L. Putnam, now one of the judges of the United States Circuit Court, and was admitted to the bar at Portland, Me., April 28th, 1870. After practising a short time, first at Freeport, Me., and afterwards at Portland, he located at Everett, in 1872, and has since that time been identified with its varied material, educational and religious interests. He was a member of the school committee in 1873–74, 1876–80, 1882–91, in all nearly fourteen years, during the last five of which he was chairman. He was one of the pioneers in the establishment of the Everett Public Library, of which he has been a trustee from its origin, in 1878, to the present time, having been secretary of the board from 1878 to 1892, and its chairman in 1892–93. He was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1886 and 1887, serving as House chairman of committee on taxation, and during the latter year on the committee on Probate and Insolvency.

Among the more important measures he was instrumental in securing, may be mentioned the codification of the laws for the collection of taxes. He has served on various committees and assisted in framing the by-laws of the town, and was among the first to advocate more stringent building regulations. He is and has been an earnest advocate of local improvements. During his residence at Portland he was connected with the *Portland Press*, and since 1873 has been from time to time contributor to the magazines, chiefly the Banker's Magazine of New York.

Among his contributions may be mentioned a series of articles on the History of Massachusetts Savings Banks and the "History of Banking in Massachusetts" (1876). Several articles, relating to the clearing house system, have been reprinted in pamphlet form. Mr. Bailey also prepared the part relating to clearing houses for Bolles's "Practical Banking," and was the author of the historical sketch of the town of Everett in Drake's History of Middlesex County, also of a similar, but more extended sketch, that appeared in the county history, published in 1890 by J. W. Lewis & Co.; of the historical sketch of the Boston Clearing House, for the forthcoming "Commercial History of Boston," and numerous other articles on banking and finance. He assisted in preparing the financial report on the unappropriated balances in the town treasury, a report which contains the fullest survey of our local finances to be found in print. During the last six years of Everett's history as a town he was twelve times elected moderator of its town meetings, and presided at the last town meeting, held November 10, 1892. He has an extensive and thorough knowledge of Everett real-estate titles, and has invested somewhat largely in real-estate. He has been a member of the Republican town committee; has been, since 1878, treasurer of the First Baptist Church, in Everett, and, since 1888, superintendent of the Glendale Baptist Sunday School. He is a member of Palestine Lodge, F. and A. M.; of the Royal Arch Chapter of the Tabernacle, of Malden, and of the Pine Tree State Club, of Everett, of which he was the first president.

### George M. Buttrick,

The son of Amos and Fanny (Platts) Buttrick, was born at Rindge, N. H., November 24, 1822. He was educated in the common schools. He was engaged in the manufacture of straw goods, at Barre, Mass., for thirty years. He served the town of Barre as moderator of town meetings, as an overseer of the poor, and as chairman of the board of selectmen. He represented his district in the lower branch of the Legislature, in 1855, and in the upper branch in 1869 and 1870. He was president of the Agricultural Society, Savings Bank, and First National Bank, of Barre, and of the Globe Insurance Company, of Boston, for the years 1875–76. He was on the Everett school board three years and is now a member of the common council. May 1, 1845, he married Ann L., daughter of Nathan and Lois (Humphrey) Stevens, of Barre. May 12, 1880, he married Emma J. Colcord, daughter of John and Mary (Johnson) Green, of Brunswick, Me. He resides at No. 3 Pearl Street.

### Alonzo E. Blanchard,

The son of Joseph and Nancy (Harris) Blanchard, was born in South Uxbridge, November 21, 1840. He was educated at the Uxbridge High School and the Providence Conference Seminary, at East Greenwich, from 1854 to 1858. He began his business career as a machinist and piper. After two years of service, he was given charge of the shop, for the manufacture of small machinery. At the end of four years, having wearied of in-door work, he entered the employ of a well-known builder in Worcester. A few years later he took up the manufacture of hydraulic elevators, presses, etc., which he carried on until 1886, when he sold out. He then engaged with the National Heating Co., of N. Y., as master mechanic, and was assigned the task of constructing a model plant for conveying hot water at great pressure and corresponding high temperature to distant points, to be there converted into steam for power and heating purposes. Having accomplished the desired result, he was sent by his Company to Boston, to superintend the construction of the well known Boston Heating Company's plant. In November, 1889, he came to Everett and engaged in the business of real estate dealer, contractor and builder, which he continues to carry on. His office is now at 230 Broadway. He is a member of the Common Council. December 26, 1867 he married Alma E., daughter of Sullivan and Anjenette B. (Beals) Segrave, of Uxbridge. They reside at No. 27 Chestnut Street.

### Albert F. Ferguson,

The son of Daniel and Jane M. (Porter) Ferguson, was born in Alfred, Me., February 6, 1838. He was educated in the public schools of his native town. He worked on the farm until he was 16 years of age. He then spent two years in a cotton factory at Springvale, Me., after which he devoted five years to mechanical pursuits. For twenty years he was engaged in the publishing business in Boston. At present he devotes himself to the real estate business in Everett. Mr. Ferguson is a Past D. D. Grand Master of I. O. O. F. He is a member of the Pine Tree State Club. He is one of the trustees of the M. E. Church. He served the town as auditor for five years, and now serves the city as a member of the Common Council. He moved to Everett in 1870. June 8, 1864, he married Laura K., daughter of John and Hannah Y. (Johnson) Marson, of East Pittston, Me. He resides at 16 Chelsea Street.

### Daniel P. Manser,

The son of Charles C. and Eliza A. (Grant) Manser, was born in Newburyport, July 2, 1853. He was educated in the public schools of that city. He served on the Everett police force two years, and from 1883 to 1891 was an instructor in one of the mechanical departments of the House of Industry at Deer Island, Boston Harbor. He is now engaged in the furniture and upholstering business at 84 Chelsea Street. Mr. Manser is a member of Everett Lodge, No. 36, I. O. O. F.; of Palladium Council, No. 287, R. A., and of Unity Lodge, No. 9, U. O. O. E. He was a member of the Everett Fire Department for seven years, and is now a member of the Common Council. November 27, 1883, he married Ida A., daughter of Hon. Jere K. and Nancy (Davis) Judkins, of Franklin Falls, N. H. He resides on Swan Street.

### Arthur W. Hatch,

The son of Hollis B. and Elizabeth H. (Tarbox) Hatch, was born in South Malden, December 26, 1865. He received his education in the public schools of Everett. In 1886 he entered the employ of Stone & Downer, now incorporated, custom house brokers, where he remained until 1889, when he resigned to accept a position with a rival concern. In February of 1890, he returned to his former employers who engaged him to act as manager of their drawback department, which position he continues to hold. Mr. Hatch has served as a member of the Rep. town committee for four years, one year as Secretary, and he is a member of the present committee. He was Secretary of the Y. M. Rep. Club, and has been a delegate to the councillor conventions of his party for four successive years. He was one of the organizers of the Glendon Club. He is a member of the Common Council. He resides at No. 23 Winthrop Street.

### Alvah E. Hardy,

The son of Levi and Martha M. (Smith) Hardy, was born in Worcester, May 31, 1851. He was educated in the public schools of that city and at the Worcester Academy. When seventeen years of age he entered the employ of Curtis & Marble, Machinists, as an apprentice, where he remained three years. From 1872 to 1882 he was a contractor in Worcester and Boston. In the latter year he assumed the position of foreman for the firm of Edward Dewey & Co., known as the Waters Governor Works, and in 1884 was promoted to the position of superintendent, which position he has since held. He is a member of the Worcester Lodge, No. 56, I. O. O. F., and of Gov. Bradford Colony, U. O. P. F. He is a member of the common council. November 7, 1872, he married Ella S , daughter of Cornelius H. and Susan (Thompson) Hill, of Worcester, Mass. He resides at 107 Main Street.

### Fred L. Gleason,

The son of Loring W. and Georgiana G. (White) Gleason, was born in Newton, May 18, 1865. He was graduated from the Carter Grammar School, Chelsea, in 1881. For two years he was employed by the Magee Furnace Co. as entry clerk, later by his father in the real estate and insurance business. In 1885 he and his father formed a partnership, and together carried on the same business until 1889, when his father retired. Mr. Gleason still conducts the business, having an office at Room 12, Herald Building, Boston. He is a member of the Everett Lodge, No. 36, I. O. O. F. He moved to Everett in 1881, and now serves the city as a member of the Common Council. In 1886 he married Lizzie, daughter of Omar and Susan D. (Munroe) Little, of Chelsea. They now reside at 52 Linden Street.

### Alpheus R. Henderson,

Son of Horace and Caroline (Rowe) Henderson, was born at Sunderland, Mass., and received his early education in the district schools of his native town and at Amherst Academy, supplemented by an attendance at the college lectures. He was brought up in Sunderland on a farm, which is now a part of the Massachusetts Agricultural College Grounds. He resided in Amherst from 1855 to 1868, when he came to Boston, and went into the commission business with Whipple, Ward & Co., which business he has followed most of the time since. He has a large acquaintance with the produce men. He married, at Woonsocket, R. I., June 4, 1862, Melansa M. Bisbee, daughter of William O. and Harriet M. (Ballou) Bisbee, of Waterford, N. J. Mr. Henderson is in politics a Democrat, has served as a member of the Democratic Town Committee for eight years, was a candidate for representative in 1891, and is an active member of the Congregational Church. He represents Ward Three in the Common Council.

SARAH J. CLOUGH.
H. HEUSTIS NEWTON.
GEO. N. P. MEAD, M. D.
SCHOOL BOARD and SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.
REV. AMOS HARRIS
STEPHEN F. HOOGS.
RANDALL J. CONDON, SUPT.
HENRY A. TENNEY
ALBERT. W. LEWIS.
WM. H. CHAPMAN.
ANDREW J. BENNETT.
KILBURN & CROSS ENG.

### Alfred G. Brooks,

Son of Sylvester M. and Olive J. (Shapleigh) Brooks, was born at Eliot, Me., in 1854, and received his education in the public schools of Portsmouth, N. H. He served an apprenticeship as machinist with M. G. Crane, and has been connected with the American Bell Telephone Company, for the past seven years, in their experimental department. He is a member of Everett Lodge of Odd Fellows, of which he has been one of the Noble Grands. He is Treasurer of the Pine Tree State Club, of Everett, and of Gov. Bradford Colony, No. 78, U. O. P. F. He married, in 1881, Nellie M. Carter, daughter of Otis and Abby (Pratt) Carter, of Wilmington, Mass. He represents Ward Six in the Common Council.

### Herbert W. Lewis,

The son of Seth W. and Sarah (Stone) Lewis, was born in Charlestown, January 26, 1852. He was educated in the public schools of that city. Twenty years ago he entered the employ of the Boston & Lowell Railroad, and he now holds the position of foreman in one of their departments. He is a member of the Common Council. December 5, 1889, he married Mary J., daughter of the late R. B. and Lucy C. (Jewett) Carter, of Everett. They reside at 40 Bradford Street.

### Charles O. Tukey

Was born in Whitefield, Me., November 12, 1857. He is a son of the late Samuel S. Tukey, who was extensively interested in real estate in Everett, of which Mr. Tukey now has charge. He was educated in the schools of his native town and those of Chelsea, where his parents removed when he was 12 years of age. After leaving school he was employed in a grocery store, also in his father's hardware store in Chelsea. In 1890 Mr. Tukey became a member of the firm of S. S. Tukey & Co., wholesale and retail dealers in hardware, Chelsea. The firm does an extensive business, the city of Chelsea being a large customer. Mr. Tukey removed to Everett 21 years ago. He is an Odd Fellow, a Knight of Pythias, a Red Man and a member of the Underwood Huzzars of Boston. He now resides at 81 Nichols Street.

### Walter H. Nichols,

Son of Benjamin F. and Mary A. (Peirce) Nichols, was born in South Malden, September 20, 1869, being less than six months older than Everett itself. He received his education in the grammar schools of Everett. At the age of eighteen years he went into the express business as an employee of C. E. Jennings. He was afterwards in business with Sage & Co., wholesale rubber dealers, about five years. He is now connected with a wholesale shoe concern on Federal Street, Boston. He is a member of the Glendon Club.

### John C. Harrington,

Son of Michael and Joanna (Murphy) Harrington, was born at Everett, and received his early education in the public schools of Everett and Chelsea. He is a clerk in the employ of Greene, Knaebel & Co., Commission Merchants, Chamber of Commerce, Boston. He is one of the representatives in the Common Council from Ward Three.

### Harry H. Perkins,

Son of Daniel S. Perkins and Martha (Abbot) Perkins, was born at Barnard, Vt. and was educated in the schools of Barnard and South Woodstock. He carries on the teaming business in Boston, which he has successfully followed for several years. He married in August, 1869, Augusta M. Aiken, daughter of Daniel Aiken and Rosa B. (Richmond) Aiken, He now resides at No. 6 Lynde Street, Everett, and was elected as a member of the First Common Council of Everett from Ward 1. He is a member of the committees on Burial Grounds, Police and Fire Department.

### Amos B. Harris,

Son of Leonard W. and Mary E. (Brown) Harris, was born at New Ipswich, N. H., August 13, 1855, and received his early education in the schools of Woburn. He has conducted the milk business in Everett and Boston for many years, in which he accumulated considerable property. He spent a few years on a ranch of Oka, Montana. He has been quite extensively interested in real estate in Everett. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum and of the Glendon Club, and is one of the representatives from Ward Two in the Common Council. He was married, July 22, 1890, to Flora J., daughter of T. A. and Elmira S. (Channell) Bradford, of Boston.

### Fred Dean Goddard,

Son of Josiah and Jeanette (Dean) Goddard. was born at Fitchburg, Mass., May 23, 1863, He was educated in the public schools of Wakefield, Mass., and at fifteen years of age became an apprentice with the Walker & Pratt Manufacturing Company. He was afterwards foreman of the Highland Foundry Company. He subsequently returned to the Walker & Pratt Manufacturing Company as salesman, and was promoted to the position of foreman of the tin shop department, which he still retains. He is a member of the Everett Lodge of Odd Fellows, of Palladium Council of the Royal Arcanum and of the Glendon Club. He was elected as one of the representatives from Ward 1, in the Common Council at our first municipal election, and is a member of the committees on printing, assessment and collection on taxes, fuel and street lights, and of the committee on permanent quarters. He married in 1884, Fanny P. Gage, daughter of John and Elizabeth M. (Moody) Gage, and resides at 133 Broadway.

## SCHOOL BOARD.

### Sarah J. Clough,

The daughter of Stephen and Martha (Goldthwait) Tukey, was born in Portland, Me., January 12, 1838. She was educated in the Portland public schools and subsequently was a teacher in the same schools for nine years. She was also engaged in the Fancy Goods business for nine years in that city. She is a member of the Everett Woman's Suffrage League, and also of the Woman's Relief Corps. She was a member of the Everett school board for some time prior to the incorporation of the town as a city, and was re-elected a member of the city school board. She was married, January 24, 1865, at Portland, to Augustine W. Clough, who was a Captain of Co. H, 13th Maine Regiment U. S. V., and served his country three years, during the civil war. She resides at No. 8 Dyer Avenue.

### H. Heustis Newton,

The son of Adin H. and S. Angenette (Hatch) Newton, was born in Truro, December 2, 1860. He received his education in the Chatham and Provincetown schools, and at the Boston University College of Liberal Arts, class of 1883. He taught school for several years as principal of the high school at West Newbury and at Wellfleet. In 1886 he was admitted to the bar in Barnstable County. He gave up teaching and began to practice law in 1890. At the first city election he was chosen a member of the school board from ward 5. He has also been appointed clerk in the executive department, by Mayor Evans. August 30, 1892, he married Abbie J., daughter of Daniel and Frances D. (Grant) Hale, of Rowley. They reside at 64 Linden Street.

### George N. P. Mead, M. D.,

The son of Nathaniel J. and Cynthia A. (Plumer) Mead, was born in Concord, N. H., February 18, 1859. He received his education at the Concord public schools, the Everett high school, Phillip's Exeter Academy, Harvard College, for two years, and the Harvard Medical School. For some time he was house surgeon of the Free Hospital for Women, in Boston, and also of the Boston Lying-In-Hospital. Since 1888 he has been engaged in the general practice of his profession, in Everett. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society and of the Harvard Medical Alumni Association. He has been a member of the Everett School Board since 1889. March 15, 1888, he married Jenny H. M., daughter of George K. and Jenny (Strauch) Lénann. They have one son, Geo. Jackson Mead, born December 27, 1891. They reside in the old Edmester House (one hundred years of age, more or less), at 138 Chelsea Street.

### Henry A. Tenney,

Son of Henry B. and Elizabeth W. (Punchard) Tenney, was born at Chelsea, January 27, 1840, and was educated in the schools of his native city, completing his studies with two years in the Chelsea High School. He commenced his business career as a clerk in the foreign money department of the Suffolk Bank, in 1861, later occupying the position of clerk in the collection department. In 1862 he entered the service of the Boston National Bank as teller, which position he retained until 1865. In the latter year he accepted a position as paying teller of the Globe National Bank, which he has since retained; this continuous service of 28 years in the same establishment offering the best possible testimonial to the fidelity and efficiency with which he has performed the very responsible duties of his position. He married, December 25, 1863, Miss Mary E. Phelps, daughter of James T. and Lucy J. (Mitchell) Phelps, of Chelsea, and resides in one of the most beautiful locations in Everett, at the corner of Fremont Avenue and Lawrence Street. Besides serving on numerous committees Mr. Tenney served as a member of the School Committee of Everett from 1878 to 1881, and from 1883 to 1886, and was elected, by a substantially unanimous vote, in December, 1892, as a member at large of the First School Board of the City of Everett, for two years. He has been a director or trustee of the Everett Public Library from the date of its establishment to the present time, and trustee of Glenwood Cemetery, 1891–93. He served as one of the auditors of the town of Everett two years, 1877–79. Mr. Tenney is a man of culture, careful and considerate in forming opinions and firm in adhering to them, and has always been a very popular candidate for office.

### Randall J. Condon,

The son of James and Hannah (Oram) Condon, was born in Friendship, Me., July 10, 1862. He was educated in the district schools of that town, at Coburn Classical Institute, and at Colby University, graduating from the latter in the class of '86. In 1887 and '88 he represented his town or district in the legislature, being the youngest member of that body. In 1890 he was a candidate for the Senate from Knox County. He engaged in teaching for a profession. He was principal of the Richmond, Me. high school, and for two years superintendent in the district composed of the towns of Phillipston, Templeton, Hubbardston, and Royalston, Mass. He then came to Everett, having been appointed superintendent of our schools, which office he still holds. Mr. Condon is Secretary of the Pine Tree State Club, and President of the Young People's Union of the Baptist Church. April 30, 1889, he married Eliza A., daughter of William H. and Eleanor C. T. (Smith) Sturtevant, of Richmond, Me. They reside at 142 Broadway.

### Rev. Amos Harris,

The son of William and Judith B. (Bray) Harris, was born in Turner, Me., August 17, 1830. He was educated in the public schools of Turner, Hebron, and Bethel, and was graduated from Bowdoin College in 1859, and from the Newton Theological Seminary in 1862. He adopted the ministry as a profession. His first pastorate was in Medfield, commencing in the fall of 1862; his second at Arlington, where he began January 1, 1866; and his third at Weston, where he began January 1, 1875 and remained until November, 1890, when he moved to Everett where he has since resided. In March, 1891, he was elected a member of the Everett school board, and at the city election in 1892, he was re-elected and assigned a term of three years. December 27, 1865, he married Lydia G., daughter of Moses and Charlotte (Lufkin) Woodman, of New Gloucester, Me. He resides at 23 Linden Street.

### Albert W. Lewis,

The son of Seth W. and Sarah (Stone) Lewis, was born in Charlestown, November 29, 1840. He was educated in the public schools of his native city. His business career has been that of a clerk and book-keeper. He was a charter member of Palestine Lodge, F. and A. M., and since 1865 he has been a member of Howard Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Charlestown. He has been a member of the Everett School Board for eighteen years, and still holds that office under the city government. He was a member of the Board of Assessors for seven years, serving as chairman for six years. During the war he served in the Eleventh Massachusetts Light Battery. He came to Everett, or South Malden, some twenty eight years ago. September 20, 1863 he married Mary E., daughter of William B. and Priscilla E. (Gaffield) Parker, of Charlestown. He has resided at 56 Bow Street ever since he came to South Malden.

### Andrew J. Bennett,

Born in Somerville, Mass., August 30, 1842. His parents moved to Cambridge, in 1843, thence to Vermont; in 1846 lived in Watertown, Mass.; four years later they again resided in Vermont, but in 1853, came to Cambridge, Mass.; the subject of this sketch attended the Shepard Grammar School, North Cambridge, then in charge of William H. Ladd, now principal of Chauncey Hall School; like hundreds of other past pupils of this remarkable man, Mr. Bennett never tires in testifying to the superior training and the wholesome encouragement given to youth by this enthusiastic and able instructor.

Mr. Bennett's parents settled in South Malden, in March, 1855; this district was then an agricultural region, as was the largest portion of the suburbs of Boston; during the next four years of his life he attended the grammar school of the little village or hamlet, and the grammar and high schools in Chelsea, working on the farm during holidays and vacations, and subsequently spending more than a year in steady agricultural labor. In 1860, he was with Butler & Martin, publishers, at 142 Washington Street, Boston. In August, 1861, being then nearly 19 years old, he enlisted as a volunteer in the Union service, and about thirty-seven months later, received an honorable discharge. From 1865 to 1867 he was engaged in farming; but March 1, 1867, he became a teacher in a public school; he pursued this vocation until the fall of 1870, when he entered Tufts College; in 1871, he was awarded one of three Natural History prize scholarships, for meritorious work in the department of geology and mineralogy; in 1872, he won the annual prize for the best English Essay, also a Packard prize for general scholarship and good behavior; he received the degree of A. B. in 1873. He was elected a member of the school board in 1872, was Chairman in 1874, and being *ex officio* Chairman of the sub-committee on the High school, in that capacity signed the diplomas of the first graduates of that school. He resigned in September, 1874, to assume the position of principal of the Centre school, of which he continued in charge until June 26, 1891, since which date he has been engaged in journalism. In politics he is an ardent democrat. He was married, in 1872, to his cousin, Miss Edna E. Bennett.

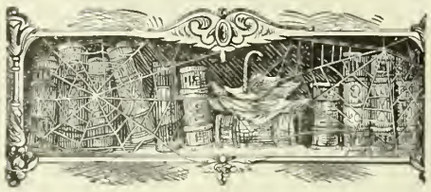
### Stephen Francis Hoogs.

Stephen Francis Hoogs was born in Boston, in 1825. He is the son of Phineas and Sarah C. Harding, but his father dying in his infancy, he was adopted by his uncle, Francis Hoogs, whose name he consequently bears. His grandfather belonged to the Adams family, of Boston, and was one of the participants in the celebrated "Tea Party," when a band of patriotic citizens, disguised as Indians, tipped the cargo of tea into Boston Harbor. Mr. Hoogs' early life was passed in Newton, where he obtained his education in the public schools. At an early age he engaged in the provision business, and has remained in that business ever since. For over thirty years he was superintendent of Blackstone Market, Boston, and when he resigned that position, in 1889, he was presented by his associates with a valuable gold-headed cane. In 1886 he became a partner of G. F. and E. C. Swift, but in 1891 the partnership was dissolved by mutual consent, and he and his son-in-law, Mr. F. F. Driscoll, went into business under the firm name of S. F. Hoogs & Co., at 44 Merchants Row. He is a member of the Bostonian Society, and of the American Legion of Honor, of which latter organization he was at one time Commander, and has been one of the Trustees ever since he joined the order. He has been a member of the School Committee of Everett for about twelve years. He has been twice married, his first wife being Ellen Grant, of South Boston, and his second wife, Margaret A. Byron, by whom he had four children, all but one of whom died in infancy. Mr. Hoogs came to South Malden in August, 1864, and has lived here ever since.

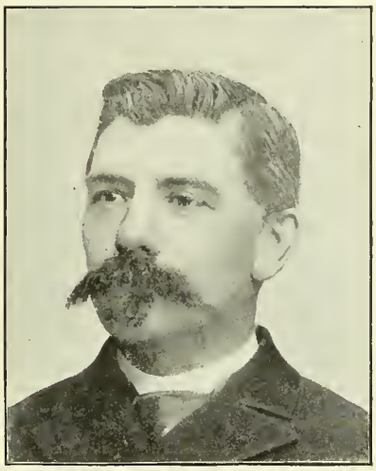
### William H. Chapman

Was born in Charlestown, Mass., February, 23, 1869. His father, the late Col. William H. Chapman, who was a Lieutenant of Company E. in the famous Old Sixth Regiment, was reared in Acton, Mass., and subsequently, as Colonel of the 26th Massachusetts Volunteers, served with distinction throughout the war from that place. After the war the Colonel engaged in the stable business in Charlestown, and in 1873 moved to Everett, where he carried on a stable business in conjunction with that of undertaker, until the time of his death, two years ago. For many years he carried the United States Mail in Everett. On coming to Everett, the son was placed in the public schools, graduating from the High School in 1886. Entering Tuft's College, he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts, in 1890.

On his father's death, Mr. Chapman continued the undertaking business, having an establishment in Everett Square. In 1890 he was elected on the Board of Auditors, of Everett, and again for last year. Last December he was elected at large as a member of the School Committee for three years. He is a member of Everett Lodge and of the Encampment I. O. O. F., Gov. Bradford Colony of Pilgrim Fathers, Gen. A. P. Martin, 62, Sons of Veterans, and an honorary member of the Old Sixth Massachusetts Regiment Association. In 1892 he married Nettie L. Dana, of Charlestown. They reside at 39 School Street.



# Representative Professional and Business Men of Everett.



NATHAN NICHOLS,

The Last Town Treasurer and Collector of Everett, and the First City Treasurer and Collector.

Mr. Nichols was born in South Malden, now Everett, January 18, 1848. His father, grandfather and great grandfather were natives of the same place. He is the son of John S. and Elizabeth (nee Perkins) Nichols, his mother being a native of Maine. He was educated in the common schools of South Malden, and graduated from the Malden high school in 1865. In 1866 he entered the employ of Wellington Bros. & Co., of Boston, wholesale dealers in dry goods, as an entry clerk, and remained in their employ six years. He then accepted the position of book-keeper for Henry C. Cooke, an importer of millinery goods, and remained with him and his successors for seventeen years. He was a member of the board of water commissioners from 1878 to 1882, a member of the school committee from 1886 to 1891, and secretary of the board for four years. In 1890 he was elected treasurer of the town of Everett, which position he now holds. He was married, in 1877, to Alice W. D. Plumer, of Chelsea. He has one son, twelve years of age. He is a past master of Palestine Lodge A. F. and A. M. of Everett, and a member of Palestine Commandery of Knights Templars of Chelsea, also a member of Everett Lodge, I. O. O. F. He resides at No. 13 Ferry Street.

MASON P. HARVEY, D. D. S.

The son of John and Martha A. (Prescott) Harvey, was born in Carmel, Me., January 10, 1857. He was educated in the public schools of Carmel, Me., at the Maine Central Institute, Pittsfield, Me., and at the Pennsylvania Dental College, Philadelphia, Penn. When about 14 years of age, he was employed in a saw-mill of his native town marking lumber. After several years he obtained a similar position at Lewiston, Me., where he remained two seasons, teaching school during the winter months. In 1879 he secured a position on the Maine Central railroad, which he held for four years, when he resigned to begin the study of dentistry. He graduated from the Pennsylvania Dental College in 1885 with the degree of D. D. S. During the spring and summer of 1884 and 1885 he practiced dentistry in Castine, Me. In November of the latter year he came to Everett, where he has since resided and built up a lucrative practice.

He is a member of the following societies: Masons, Odd Fellows, Golden Cross, Tonti, United Order of Equity, of the Sons of Temperance, and of the Mass. Dental Association. He is a member of the official board and also of the finance committee of the M. E. Church. He is a director of the Everett Co-operative Bank and of the Odd Fellows' Association of Everett.

November 14, 1878, he married J. Edwina, daughter of James E. and Livonia G. (Tracy) Corliss, of Carmel, Me. They reside at 156 Chelsea St.

DARIUS HADLEY

Was born in Peterboro, N. H., August 13, 1841. His great-grand father, grand father and great uncle were members of Captain Parker's Company and took part in the battle of Lexington, the latter being among the slain. His boyhood days were passed on his father's farm. After he was 18 years of age he was a student at Appleton Academy, Mt. Vernon, N. H., for several terms, where he took high rank, when, the civil war breaking out he enlisted, in July, 1861, for three years, as a musician in the band of the Second Regiment, N. H. Volunteers. In August, 1862, regimental bands having been discharged by act of Congress, Mr. Hadley returned home and resumed his studies, working part of the time in a gun shop at Chicopee Falls and teaching winters. In 1864 he was appointed yeoman of the steamship Philippi, U. S. N., which was destroyed off Fort Morgan, Mobile Bay, in the great naval battle, August 5, 1864. He was then transferred to the Confederate Ram,

Tennessee, which had been captured in the fight. After the surrender of the Fort, he returned home. Mr. Hadley had intended to study law but the time spent in the army and navy compelled a change in his plans. He took a course in the Bridgewater State Normal School, and graduated in 1867. He was principal of the Chatham High School for one year, then teacher of natural science at Dean Academy, Franklin, for a year, when he was elected sub-master of the Harvard School, Charlestown, which position he continues to hold. He moved to Everett in 1876 and erected a pleasant home on Harvard Street. Mr. Hadley has served two years as President of the Sub-masters' Association, of Boston. He has served Everett as moderator and upon important committees. In 1890 he was elected a member of the school committee, and was chairman for the last two years of the town government. He was a charter member and commander for two years of Post 156, G. A. R. He has also been on the staff of two Department Commanders. He is a member of R. A., of the A. O. U. W., and one of the national officers of the Order of Columbia. He is now serving his third term as moderator of the Samuel Adams Settl't, No. 1., O. of C., Boston. He is a director of the West Somerville, Co-operative Bank. Originally a Republican, he has, since 1880, been identified with the Democrats on account of the tariff. In 1891 he was unanimously nominated, by the Democratic convention held in Malden, as a candidate for the State Senate but declined. He resides on Harvard Street.

JOSIAH M. READ,

The son of Josiah P. and Mary (Forbes) Read, was born in Swanzey, N. H., April 1, 1809. He was educated in the common schools of his native town. He resided at home until 19 years of age, when he went to Rutland, Mass., where he learned the trade of a wheelwright. In 1839 he moved to Boston, where he entered the stove business, and engaged in inventing, manufacturing and dealing in patent, crimping tools and portable cooking ranges. He invented the first ranges made, in 1846. He sold out in July, 1888. Although fourscore years of age, he again commenced business, in Boston, at Nos. 61 and 63 Blackstone Street, where he sells patent regulating check dampers and stove supplies. Mr. Read was a member of the Legislature, in 1861, 2 and 3. He was a member of the Sons of Temperance and of the Good Templars for a number of years. Also of the Town Improvement Society. He has been an enthusiastic supporter of temperance principles, and an energetic worker in the Congregational Church. June 10, 1834, he married Martha Carter, who died March 27, 1841. On June 26, 1842, he married Eliza S. Newman. He resides at No. 14 Chelsea Street.

FRANCIS BATCHELDER,

The son of John and Emeline (Mason) Batchelder, was born at Holliston, Mass., April 6, 1847. He was educated in the public schools of that town. At the age of twenty-two he engaged in the retail provision business which he conducted for some thirteen years. In 1882 he changed from the retail to the wholesale provision business which he now carries on very successfully, in company with Mr. F. S. Snyder, of Everett, under the firm name of Francis Batchelder & Co., at No. 55 Blackstone Street, Boston. He is Vice-President of the Boston Fruit and Produce Exchange.

Mr. Batchelder is prominent in religious circles and movements. He is a Vice-President of the Revere Lay College, a member of the Congregational Church, and of the Everett Y. M. C. A., of which latter organization he was one of the founders and the first President, holding that office for five years. He was married, April 6, 1869, to Harriet L., daughter of Liberty, and Harriet L. (Blake) Batchelder, of East Holliston. He resides at No. 161 Broadway.

FRANK G. CURTIS,

The son of Henry and Dora (Sehenk) Curtis, was born in Chicago, Ill., October 12, 1866. He was educated at New Haven, Conn. He is a professor of analytic chemistry and his business career is to be described by the two words "Analytic Chemist." January 1, 1889, he married Ona B. daughter of Charles R. and Ruby (Fox) Woodman, of No. 10 Appleton Street, Everett. Mr. Curtis resides at No. 2 Appleton Street.

PHILIP HAM,

The son of William and Lucy (Rowe) Ham, was born in the County of Cornwall, in England, in 1826. His education was begun in England and finished

at Charlestown. He came to the U. S. in 1840 and lived in Charlestown until 1851, when he moved to South Malden. He learned the trade of a blacksmith in Charlestown, and succeeded to the business in 1850. He continued to carry on the business until 1887, a period of 37 years, when he gave it up. Since that time he has not been engaged in any active business. Mr. Ham is a member of Palestine Lodge, F. & A. M.; of Bunker Hill Lodge and Bunker Hill Encampment of I. O. O. F. For five years, 1874-76 and 1880-82, inclusive, he served as a member of the board of selectmen. In 1850 he married Rebecca A. Swan, one of the members of the old Swan family. In 1883 he married Eliza F., daughter of Charles C. and Eliza A. (Grant) Manser, of Everett. They reside at 28 Buckman Street.

DANIEL O. DEARBORN,

The son of Hiram and Hannah E. (Whittier) Dearborn, was born February 18, 1840, at Vienna, Me. He attended the district and high schools, of his native place, and at the age of 14 began his business career, in a country store at Waterville, Me. Prior to coming to Everett, in 1873, he owned a store in New Sharon, Me., which he carried on for seven years. He is the oldest active grocer and provision dealer in the city, having been in trade for 20 years. He employs six clerks, runs four teams, and does a business of sixty thousand dollars a year. In 1861, Mr. Dearborn enlisted in the 4th Battery, Maine Volunteers, and served his country faithfully for three years, not being absent from his company for a day, during his enlistment. He was one of the assessors of Everett for two years; is a member of the G. A. R.; of the Masonic Fraternity; of the A. O. U. W.; of the Pilgrim Fathers; of the U. O. of Equity, and of the Glendon and Pine Tree State Clubs. November 25, 1865, he married Ruth J. Whittier, daughter of Cyrus S. and Hilda (Brown) Whittier, of Vienna, Me. He is about to erect a house on Summer Street, where he will reside.

SIMON A. FREEMAN,

The son of William A. and Mary (Slocum) Freeman, was born at Attleboro, Mass, June 13, 1842. He was educated in the public schools of Canton, Mass., until 16 years of age. From there he went to Lowell, and secured a position in a drug store, remaining there three years, or until the civil war broke out, when he enlisted in 1861, in an Independent Cavalry organization which immediately took its departure for Ship Island in the Department of the Gulf. He was transferred to and promoted Hospital Steward and 2d and 1st Lieutenant in 1st Regt. Texas Cavalry Vols. U. S. A.; mustered out, services of regiment no longer required, October 31, 1865, at San Antonio, Texas, then commanding L. Company of said Regt.; was temporarily employed, during the summer of 1866, in the medical department U. S. Navy, on Iron Clads, in the Mississippi River, at New Orleans during the yellow fever and cholera epidemics. He returned north in the fall of same year, and entered the Regular Army as Hospital Steward the following April, 1867, for duty at Fort Porter, Buffalo, New York. He graduated in medicine at University of Buffalo in 1869, and received an appointment as A. A. Surgeon, U. S. A. for duty in California and Arizona and was married same year; was obliged to resign his appointment in 1878 on account of wife's ill health; returned to Massachusetts and established the drug business at 559 Main St., Charlestown. His wife died the following year, leaving two children. In the fall of 1882 he married Miss Sue L. Turner, a teacher, of Des Moines, Iowa, and in the spring of 1883, removed to Everett as a place of residence. March 14, 1891, he opened a drug store in the Henderson Block, Corner of Main and Oakes Street. Both stores are doing a successful business. He is a member of Abraham Lincoln Post, G. A. R.; Bunker Hill Lodge, I. O. O. F.; Knights of Honor; Golden Eagle, and Gov. Bradford Colony of Pilgrim Fathers.

ABBOTT SANFORD, M. D.,

The son of Baalis and Abby (Burt) Sanford, was born in East Bridgewater, September 7, 1854. He received his education in the high school of his native town, at Bridgewater Academy, and Amherst College, from which he was graduated in '77. In 1880 Amherst college conferred upon him the degree of A. M. He took the regular three years' course at the Harvard Medical School, and spent a fourth year in hospital work and observation. For two years, '77 to '79, he was sub-master of the Malden high school, and for two years, '79 to '81, he was principal of the Wakefield high school. For seven years, beginning November, 1885, he has practiced medicine in Everett, six years as a general practitioner and the past year as a specialist on deseases of the nose and throat. In the latter line he has taken special instruction and done much work at the Boston City Hospital, the Boston Dispensary and the Mass. General Hospital. For two years, '86 and '87, he was one of the Everett Board of Health. He is a member of Palestine Lodge, F. & A. M.; member and medical examiner of Gov. Bradford Colony of the U. O. of Pilgrim Fathers; member and medical examiner of Longfellow Lodge of K. and L. of H.; medical examiner of the Hartford Life and Annuity Insurance Co.; member of the Everett Y. M. C. A. He resides at 53 Chelsea Street.

REV. FRANCIS E. WEBSTER,

The son of Nathan E. and Jerusha A. (Hurd) Webster, was born in Auburn, N. Y., November 26, 1867. He was educated at the St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y., from which institution he graduated in 1889. He was settled as a clergyman at Pottsdam, N. Y. for three years. He began as pastor of the First Universalist Church in Everett, less than a year ago, May 1, 1892. He is a member of the secret Orders of F. and A. M. and I. O. O. F., of which latter he is a Past Grand. He is unmarried.

ROSCOE E. BROWN, M. D.

The son of Joseph B. and Betsey S. (Brown) Brown, was born in Lynn, May 11, 1851. He received his education at the Bridgton, Maine, High School, at Bridgton Academy, and at the Bowdoin Medical School, from which he graduated in 1876. He practised medicine for ten years at Weymouth and came to Everett in 1886, where he has continued his professional labors. Dr. Brown is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society and of the Gynecological Society, Boston. He is a member of Palestine Lodge, F. and A. M.; of the Everett Lodge, I. O. O. F.; of Franklin Lodge, A. O. U. W. and of Gov. Bradford Colony, A. O. P. F. He has served the town of Everett as a member of its school committee. February 12, 1877, he married Mary E. Wilson, daughter of John G. and Mary P. (Johnson) Greene, of Brunswick, Maine. They reside at 187 Broadway.

EDWARD B. NOYES,

The son of Benjamin W. and Anna T. (Vincent) Noyes, was born in Boston, June 28, 1853. He was educated in the Boston public schools. He began business with Lee & Shepard, book publishers. A few years later he entered the employ of the Ginn Publishing Co., where he remained six years, having, during that time, established a branch house in New York City of which he had charge for three years. He left this Company to go into the book business for himself. In 1885 he engaged in the dry goods business at Wollaston, and later at Lowell. In the spring of 1890 he purchased the dry and fancy goods business of W. W. Partridge, in Odd Fellows' Building, which he has since carried on with success He is also treasurer of the Reliable Manuf'g Co., manufacturers of street railway supplies, and vice-president of the New England Chemical & Manuf'g Co. Mr. Noyes is a member of Palestine Lodge, F. and A. M.; of Howard Lodge, No. 22, I.O.O.F.; Everett Encampment, Loyal Lodge, D. of R.; Harvard Council No. 51, Home Circle, in which order he is a Past Grand Leader of the Grand Council of Mass., and a member of the Supreme Council. He is a member of the Glendon Club, and an ex-president of the Owl Club. He resides at No. 14 Oakes Street.

PHIL C. WEEKS,

The son of Augustus H. and Martha A. Weeks, was born in Exeter, N. H., May 7, 1865. He was educated in the public schools of his native city. He was employed, in the position of clerk, for nine years by Kelly & Gardner, of Exeter, dealers in hardware, paints, oils, etc. In December, 1890, Mr. Weeks came to Everett and purchased the hardware business, previously carried on in Kittredge's Block, Everett Square, which he has conducted since at the same place. He resides on Winthrop Street.

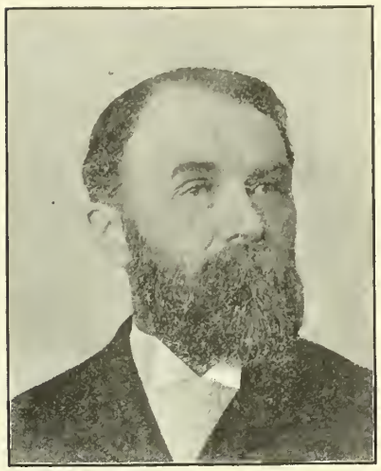
REUBEN A. RIDEOUT,

The son of Luther and Mary (Sawyer) Rideout, was born in Garland, Me., November 30, 1834. He graduated from Bowdoin Collage in the class of '61, and has devoted his life to teaching. In the earlier paat of his career he was the principal of Monson academy, of the East Pittston academy, and was mathematical editor of the Maine *Journal of Education*. From 1865-6 he was principal of the Milford, Mass., grammar

school; from 1866-71 of the South Malden grammar school, and from the incorporation of the town of Everett, to 1891, he was principal of the high school. He now occupies the position of special instructor in Latin and Greek in the high school. He is a Past Regent of Palladium Council, R. A. Mr. Rideout has been married twice, November 27, 1861, and December 29, 1879 His first wife was Celia H. Marson, his second, Gustie L. Marson, daughters of John and Hannah T. (Johnson) Marson, of East Pittston, Me. He resides at No. 7 Bucknam Street.

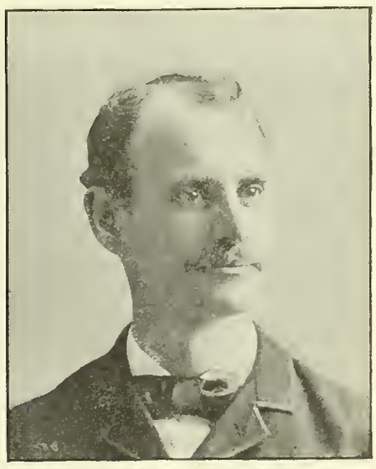
FRED. H. NICKERSON,

The son of James and Martha M. (Clements) Nickerson, was born in Swanville, Waldo Co., Me., July 24, 1863. He received his education in the public schools of his native town, at the Maine Central Institute, Pittsfield, and at Bates College, Lewiston, Me. The latter institution has conferred upon him the degree of A. M. He has served successively as principal of the Dexter, Me., high school, as professor of Latin and science, and principal of the Normal department in the Maine Central Institute, as principal of the Westbrook, Me. high school and as principal of the Everett high school. He was a member of the school board of his native town for three years and was chairman the last year. He also served on the school board at Pittsfield, Me. Mr. Nickerson is a member of Penobscot Lodge, F. & A. M., Dexter, Me., also of Eagle Chapter and Westbrook Council of Royal and Select Masters, Westbrook, Me. He is a member of the Congregational church in Everett, and is the superintendent of the Sabbath school, connected with that society. Nov. 28, 1888, Mr. Nickerson married Angie B., daughter of William and Juliette (Wells) Aiken, of Brighton. They reside at 21 Cottage street.



MORRIS B. HALL,

The son of Stephen and Elizabeth (Bailey) Hall, was born in Rochester, N. Y., June 25, 1843. He was educated, 1857 to 1860, at Chase's Institute, Middletown, Conn. He went to learn a trade, in 1861, at Hartford, Conn. He worked in New Haven from 1864 to 1867, when he moved to Essex, Conn., where he established a business, in which he continued until 1887. That year he came to Everett and engaged in the real estate and building business, which he still carries on. He is a member of the Masonic Order and A. O. U. W. October 26, 1864, Mr. Hall married Carrie D., daughter of Edwin and Mary (Carter) House, of Hartford, Conn. He resides at 314 Broadway.



CHARLES W. GREENWOOD,

The son of Charles and Adeline O. (McGilvray) Greenwood, was born in South New Market, N. H. He was educated at Keene, N. H. and in a mercantile college in Boston. For four years he was engaged in the wholesale clothing business; for twenty-two years he has been engaged in the wholesale produce and provision business, which he and his brother still carry on at 46 No. Market Street, Boston. Mr. Greenwood is a member of the First Congregational Church, of Everett, and has been for twenty-four years, of the Glendale Christian Society, and of the Courtland Street Congregational Society. He has been connected with the Y. M. C. A. from the date of its organization. October 1, 1873, he married Isabella Adelaide, daughter of Charles W. and Melissa A. (Dill) Tukey, of Everett. He resides at No. 7 Ferry Street. (Since the data for the above sketch was handed to us, Mrs. Greenwood died, on or about April 16, after a brief illness. *Ed.*)

FRED P. GREENWOOD.

The son of Charles and Adeline O. (McGilvray) Greenwood, was born in East Alstead, N. H., May 29, 1855. He was educated in the public schools of Everett. Leaving school at 18 years of age, he went to work for Pitkin Bros., upholsterers, Boston, and later in the shoe business. About fifteen years ago he began to work in F. H. market, and twelve years ago he and his brother engaged in business together, at No. 46 No. Market St., under the firm name of Greenwood Bros. Mr. Greenwood is a deacon of the Seaman's Cong. Church, Hanover St., Boston, and has been superintendent of the Sunday school for five years. He is a member of the 2d district committee of the Y. M. C. A. He has served the town upon several important committees, and was the Prohibition candidate for Congress from 7th district in 1892. He is a director of the No. Lubec Improvement Co., No. Lubec, Me., summer encampment of the Y. M. C. A.; a director of the West Island Copper Co. of N. B.; and treasurer Atlantic Coast Seamans' Union.

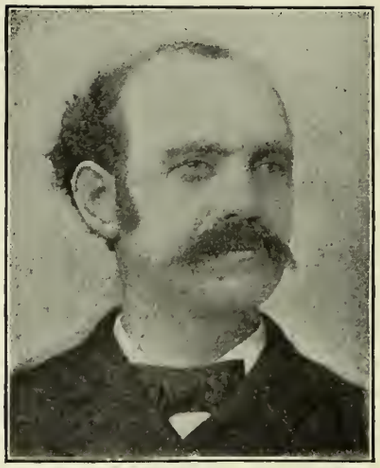
He is a member of the Royal Arcanum. Dec. 28, 1881, he married Mary Lizzie, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Nichols) Balcom, of Malden. They reside at No. 11 Ferry St.

WILLIAM F. MOORE,

The son of Albion K. and Elizabeth C. (Sargent) Moore, was born in Portland, Maine, August 27, 1850. The first twenty years of his life were passed in different parts of the South, his education being quite limited, owing to the demoralization of the war and the inferior schools in the period, which immediately followed. Just before reaching seventeen he entered a printing office, at Bristol, Tenn., and served a three years apprenticeship. Coming to Boston in 1870, he worked at his trade till 1876, part of the time running an office of his own. At the opening of the Centennial, he went to Philadelphia to represent the *American Cabinet Maker*. In January, 1878, he returned to Boston, and something over a year later he moved to Everett, where he has since made his home. For several years he represented a trio of N. Y. trade papers. In 1882 he collected the material for a biographical work on Massachusetts, and in 1883 he performed similar labors in the state of Vermont. From 1884 to March 1st, 1893, with the exception of a year on the *Boston Daily Advertiser*, he was on the staff of the Boston Commercial Bulletin. He is now manager of the Massachusetts Publishing Company, and is engaged in bringing out a work on Connecticut, similar to those mentioned on Vermont and Massachusetts. In early manhood, Mr. Moore passed through the chairs in the Sons of Temperance, and Temple of Honor, and in the latter Order was also Chief of the Council. He is a Past Noble Commander of Wendell Phillips Commandery, No. 279, U. O. G. C., of Everett. When the Young Men's Christian Association was formed, he took an active interest in perfecting the organization, was Secretary of the Provisional Society, and then served for four years as Secretary of the Association; he organized the Junior Department, and is now on the Executive Committee as Vice President. Mr. Moore was married, March 4, 1878, to Medora B. daughter of David and Catherine (Hussey) Hodgkins, of Jefferson, Maine.

WARREN BETTINSON,

Son of Richard B. and Sarah C. (Carlton) Bettinson, was born at Charlestown, October 24, 1841, and received his early education in the schools of Charlestown, public and private. He followed the grocery business for fifteen years, 1867-1882, since which time he has been engaged in the laundry business at Malden, under the well-known name of "Bettinson's Steam Laundry." He is a member of the Royal Arcanum, was for two years a member of the Republican Town Committee, and during the time when he took an active part in politics, was a very energetic worker, and wielded a large influence in the locality in which he resided. Mr. Bettinson moved to South Malden in 1869, and took an active interest in the agitation for separation, which resulted in the establishment of Everett as a separate town. He married, about the year 1866, Elizabeth M. Ware, and resides on Central Avenue, near the corner of Ferry Street. His father, Richard B. Bettinson, was engaged in the grocery business in Charlestown for thirty-eight years, 1831-69, when he removed to South Malden, purchasing the house in which he died, built by Nathaniel T. Davis, on the spot formerly occupied by the residence of the elder Captain Jonathan Oakes, situated on a lane now called Lincoln Street, running Southwesterly from Ferry Street.



CHARLES MANSER,

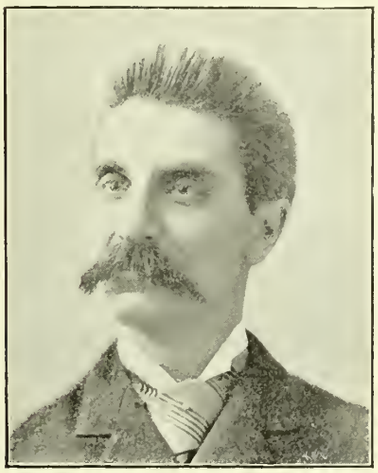
The son of Charles C. and Eliza A. (Grant) Manser, was born at Newburyport, September 21, 1851. He was educated in the public schools of that city. He went to Lynn in 1867 and came to Everett in 1871. After leaving school he was employed in the shoe business until 1879, when he secured a position in the Boston post-office, where he remained eleven years. In 1890, having been appointed post-master of Everett, he assumed the duties of that office. He has been an efficient and progressive post-master, and Everett is indebted to him principally for its present excellent post facilities and arrangements. Mr. Manser is a member of Palestine Lodge, F. and A. M.; is a Past Grand of Everett Lodge, I. O. O. F.; is a member of Palladium Council, R. A.; and of Assawomsett Tribe, I. O. R. M. He resides on Swan Street.

[See sketch of Post Office, p. 28.]

EDWIN M. HALL,

The son of Morris B. and Carrie D. (House) Hall, was born in Essex Conn., March 24, 1867. He was educated at the Morgan High School, Clinton, Conn.,

and at Wesleyan Academy, Wilbraham, Mass. After leaving school, in 1886, he returned to Essex and was employed in the jewelry store of S. W. Gledhill & Co., as manager, for one year. Afterwards he went into the office of F. A. North & Co., music dealers, Philadelphia, Penn., and from there to the music store of Kirk, Johnson & Co., Lancaster, Penn. He came to Everett in May, 1888, and engaged in the real estate and building business to which he continues to devote his time and energies. Mr. Hall is a member of the U. O. P. F.; of the A. O. U. W., and of Palestine Lodge, F. & A. M. November 7, 1888, he married Annie E., daughter of Elijah S. and Elizabeth S. (Main) Pierce, of Lynn. He resides at 312 Broadway.



CALVIN E. WARREN,

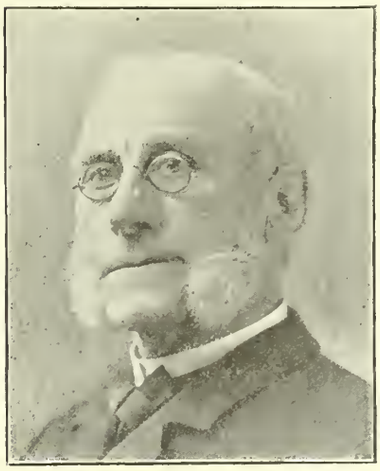
The son of Joseph H. and Abigail (Newton) Warren, was born September 26, 1850, in Worcester. In 1856 he went to Shrewsbury, where he was educated in the district and high schools. He moved to Boston in 1870. For ten years he was a clerk and then a bookkeeper for a commission house. In 1880 he accepted a position with John C. Paige, and became auditor of agents' accounts for the City of London and Metropole Insurance Companies. Since 1885 he has been in the employ of James T. Phelps, state agent of the National Life Insurance Company, and at present holds the position of superintendent of the Massachusetts subagencies of this Company. He moved to Everett in 1880, where he has since lived. Mr. Warren is a member of the Odd Fellows, the Red Men, the Glendon Club, and of the Y. M. C. A. He served one year as Treasurer of the latter organization, and is now a member of the Finance Committee. June 17, 1874 he married Emma F. Briggs. He resides at 57 Main Street.

GEORGE W. GRAGG.

The son of George W. and Mary E. (Cole) Gragg, was born at Bradford, Mass., October 5, 1857. He was educated in the public schools of Billerica, and at Howe academy. In 1875 he commenced the druggist business with G. E. Chickering, of Lawrence. and in August, 1885, he purchased the business and store now occupied by him in Everett Square. In 1890 he associated Mr. W. H. Rogers with himself as a partner., and since then the business has been conducted by the firm. Mr. Gragg has always been much interested in the "secret orders," and is a prominent member of the Pilgrim Fathers and of the Sons of Veterans. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F. July 21, 1881, at Billerica, he married Lois Ella, daughter of Lorenzo B. and Lydia (West) Cressey, of Falmouth, Me. They reside at No. 10 Liberty Street.

BENJAMIN COREY,

Son of Solomon and Charlotte D. (Winsor) Corey, was born January 1, 1815, at Kingston, Mass., where he received his early education. In 1828, when he was 13 years old, his father moved to So. Malden. Here he went to school in the old South District School House, which stood on the hill. He learned the shoemaker's trade, but soon left it and went to farming. He carried on the Malden Bridge Farm four years, and the Nichols Farm eight years. He was later superintendent of the Lynn & Boston Horse Railroad Stables, for three years. Mr. Corey was a constable of Malden and later of Everett for twenty-four years in all. He was superintendent of streets in 1870-72. He was formerly, for many years, a member of Palestine Lodge, and was one of the Everett Associates, who erected the Masonic Building. He is a large real estate owner and a heavy tax payer.



WILLIAM H GRAY,

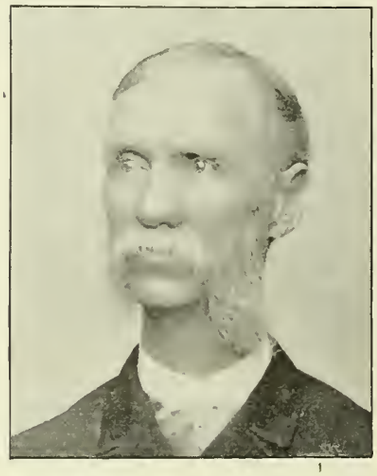
The son of Bravity and Sarah (Brown) Gray, was born in Tewksbury Centre, August 11, 1825. He was educated in the public schools of that town, and at Andover. When twenty-one years old he succeeded his father in the grocery business at Tewksbury, where he remained twelve years, during that time serving the town as clerk, as collector of taxes, and in other official positions. He conducted the same business at Roxbury for one year, and moved to South Malden in April, 1862. He then engaged in the provision business which he followed twelve years, when he went into the wholesale cracker business which he carried on ten years. For the last eight years he has been employed in the office of Mead, Mason & Co., contractors and builders, Boston. Mr. Gray held the office of clerk of the Congregational Church of Everett for twenty-four years. May 28, 1848, he married Mary, daughter of Samuel and Lucy (Clark) Thompson, of Tewksbury. He resides at the junction of Church and Webster Streets.

JOSEPH W. PHILBRICK,

The son of Josiah and Elizabeth (Kenniston) Philbrick, was born in Effingham, N. H., September 12, 1861. He obtained his education in the Effingham Town School and at the Limerick, (Me.) High School. He began his business career, in 1880, in a dry and fancy goods' store in East Boston, where he remained until 1889, when he came to Everett and engaged in the same business at 222 Broadway. He has built up an extensive trade and has just moved to the store lately occupied by D. O. Dearborn corner of Broadway and Chelsea Street. Mr. Philbrick is a member of Baalbec Lodge, F. and A. M., and of Eastern Star Lodge, No. 143, I. O. O. F. He was married, October 30, 1889, to Annie May, daughter of S. D. and Mary O. (Googins) Smith, of Limerick, Maine. They reside at No. 8 Webster Street.

EVERELL J. NICHOLS,

The son of Joseph E. and Lucena (Corbett) Nichols, was born in South Malden, January 13, 1857, in the old "Corbett House." His education was obtained at the Glendale School, the Chelsea High School, and at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, from which he was graduated, as a civil engineer, in the class of '78. He taught one year in State University, at Madison, Wisconsin, and then moved to Minneapolis, Minn., where he engaged actively in the practical work of his profession, for some ten years, devoting his energies and attention to the location and construction of railways and water works, in that rapidly growing section of our country — the North-west. On account of the ill-health of his father, he gave up an excellent position and returned to Everett, in the winter of 1889-90. Since his return, he has taken up the work of local land surveying, which he carries on at the present time. December 16, 1879, he married Angienette, daughter of Capt. H. F. and Margaret (Gorham) Goudy, of Everett, formerly of Bristol, Me. His wife died June 2, 1891. He resides with his mother at 67 Ferry Street.



CHARLES SUMNER DEARING,

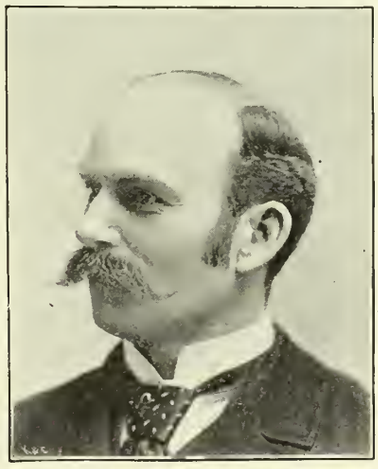
The son of Roger and Lucinda (Boston) Dearing, was born March 26, 1845, at Kittery, Maine. He was educated in the public schools and at a private school. While yet a boy he began to learn the watch and jewelry business of S. N. Story, of Worcester. Some two years later he went to work for Julius Elson, of Boston, where he remained several years. For six months he was inspector of work in one of the largest watch factories in the country. He established a store in Woburn, which he carried on a number of years, when he returned to Boston and became connected with one of the oldest jewelry houses and one of the leading opticians of that city, G. W. Dearing & Co., where he remained fourteen years. In 1875 he came to Everett, and located Everett's first jewelry store, where the Y. M. C. A. building now stands, which he carried on in connection with his work in Boston. In 1890 he built the Dearing Building, so called, on Broadway and School Street, to which he moved his business at once. Mr. Dearing is a member of the Baptist Church of Everett. He is a member of Franklin Lodge, No. 51, A. O. U. W.; of the I. O. O. F.; and of the Y. M. C. A. April 6, 1870, he married Mary, daughter of James and Mary A. (Gibson) Redford, of Roxbury. He resides at No. 190 Broadway.

AMOS E. HALL,

The son of Abijah and Recta O. (Eddy) Hall, was born in Marshfield, Vt., July 6, 1838. He was educated in the common schools and at the Morrisville Vt., Academy. The first 18 years of his life were passed on the farm. He then went to New Bedford where he remained some four years employed most of the time as a salesman in a mercantile house. He then returned to the town of his birth where he conducted quite an extensive mercantile business for six years. Leaving home again, he came to Boston where he was employed one year as a traveling salesman and manufacturer, when he went into insurance, to which and the real estate business and the negotiation of mortgages, he has devoted himself for twenty-five years. Mr. Hall is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows fraternities. For six years he was a member of the Prohibition State committee, was chairman of it in 1886 and the candidate of that party in 1887, for the office of Secretary of the Commonwealth. In February, 1861, he married Carrie A., daughter of Frederick P. and Charity (Davis) Taber, of New Bedford, Mass. He resides at No. 4 Ellsworth Street.

ELIJAH BRIGGS EDMESTER,

The son of James Clapp and Ann (Woodbury) Edmester, was born in South Malden He was educated in the public schools of our mother town, and at the age of eleven years began to learn the trade of a brick maker. At the age of twenty-two he was foreman of a yard, and in 1876 he succeeded to his present business, which was established in 1813 by Jonathan Edmester, who was succeeded by James Clapp Edmester, and he, in turn, by James Warren Edmester, who gave way to the subject of this sketch. Mr. Edmester is a member of Palestine Lodge, F. and A. M.; of Everett Lodge, No. 36, I. O. O. F.; and of Assawomsett Tribe, No. 56, I. O. R. M. September 30, 1865, he married Susan, daughter of George and Sarah (Hires) Stimpson, of Charlestown. He resides at No. 17 Liberty Street.



EDGAR W. YOUNG, M. D.,

The son of George R. and Augusta M. (Berry) Young, was born in Hancock, Me. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, at the Eastern State Normal School, and at the University Medical College, N. Y. City. During what might be called his earlier business career, he taught in the common schools of Maine in the winter months, and was employed as head clerk in a Bar Harbor hotel in the summer. For the years 1882–3–4, he was occupied as a student for the degree of M. D., which was conferred upon him by the above University, in March, 1885. The following April he began the practice of his profession at Wilton, Me. In 1888 he moved to New Sharon, and in 1892, he came to Everett and opened an office. He has served as a member of the Hancock school committee, of the New Sharon board of selectmen, and was chairman of the board of health of the latter town. November 4, 1885, he married Laura E., daughter of Harrison and Cordelia (Blinn) Clark, of Pittston, Me. He resides at 212 Broadway. He holds the office of city physician of Everett.

FRANCIS C. DANFORTH,

The son of Charles W. and Elmina (Batchelder) Danforth, was born in Woodbury, Vt., November 12, 1846. He received his education in the public schools of his native state. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company I., 11th Vermont Volunteers and served until the close of the war, participating in many of the battles of the Army of the Potomac. In November, 1865 he began to learn the furniture business with Small Brothers, of Melrose. At the present time he represents the Boston Chair Manufacturing Company as a travelling salesman in New England. In January, 1866, he joined the M. E. Church at Melrose, and since 1868 he has been an official member of that Church. He has been a member of the Y. M. C. A. for ten years. He joined Post 4, G. A. R. when it was first instituted, and is now a member of Post 156. He is an Odd Fellow. Mr. Danforth married Christie B. Chandler, of Melrose, in 1870, and now resides at No. 12 Plumer Street.

WALTER E. FRENCH, D. D. S.

The son of Dr. Alfonso and Lois E. (Bennett) French, was born in East Boston, November 28, 1868. He received his education at the Lyman Grammar School, East Boston, the English High, Boston, Recker's & Bradford's Commercial School, and Boston Dental College. He graduated from the latter institution in 1891. In June of that year he began business in Everett, at 224 Broadway. He is a member of the Dental College Alumni and of the Massachusetts Dental Associations. August 9, 1892 he married Ruby M., daughter of George and Nancy (Poole) Nichols, of Barnstead, N. H.

ADIN H. NEWTON, M. D,

The son of Ebenezer and Lucinda (Sabin) Newton, was born in Castleton, Vt., June 23, 1817. He was educated in the public schools and in the Seminary, at Chester, Vt. He learned a trade as a

mechanic. In 1842 he entered the itinerant ministry of the M. E. Church and travelled eight years. He studied medicine, and practiced in Truro, Mass., from 1850 to 1866, in Chatham from 1866 to 1876, and in Provincetown from 1876 to May, 1891, when he moved to Everett. In 1857 he represented one of the Cape districts in the legislature. He is a member of the Mass. Medical Society. Dr. Newton is one of the best known physicians, anti-slavery, and temperance workers and preachers in South-eastern Mass. Of his family of eleven children, eight are living, several of them in Everett, among them Dr. E. C. Newton and lawyer H. H. Newton. He was married in 1844, to S. Angennette, daughter of Israel and Mary (Gerould) Hatch, of North Attleboro. He resides at 64 Linden St.

GEORGE W. DAVIES,

The son of Joshua G. and Eliza (Hook) Davies, was born in Boston. He was educated in the public schools of his native City. August 15, 1861, he enlisted in the 30th Regt. Ill. Vet. Vol. Infantry, as Corporal, Co. K., and July 17, 1865, he was discharged as hospital steward of the 30th Regt. Ill. Vols. February 26, 1862, he was wounded at the battle of Fort Donelson. From 1866 to 1871 he was on the editorial staff of the *Worcester West Chronicle*, Athol; from 1874 to 1879 he was publisher and proprietor of the *Winchendon Journal*, and from October, 1885 to 1893 he was editor and proprietor of the *Everett Herald*. Mr. Davies is a member of James A. Perkins Post, 156, G. A. R.; is C. of W. and P. S. of Assawomsett Tribe, 56, I. O. R. M.; is Past Pro. of Longfellow Lodge, 600, K. & L. of H.; is a member of Unity Lodge, 9, U. O. E.; of Everett Lodge, 36, I. O. O. F.; is V. M. of U. V. Legion Council, 115; is Vice-President of the New England Suburban Press Association. June 28, 1868, he married Sarah L. daughter of Timothy H. and Sarah E. (King) Stevens, of Warwick. He resides at the present time on Cottage Street.

JOHN W. LILLIS,

Was born in Natick, February 19, 1864. He graduated from the public schools of his native city. Feeling that his sphere in life was that of a teacher, he entered the Bridgewater Normal School, from which he was graduated in 1885. He soon obtained the position of principal of the Essex High School, which he subsequently resigned to accept a position in the English High School at Vineyard Haven. He then taught at Milbury and at Winchester successively, and in November, 1891, was elected master of the Glendale School, which position he still holds.

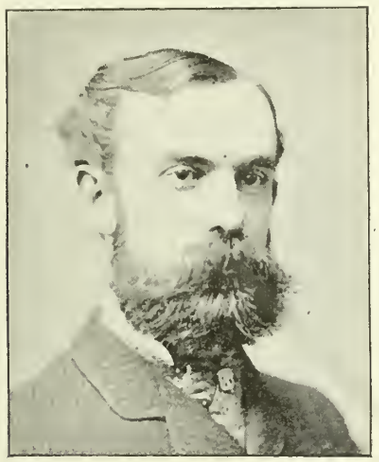
E. CAZNEAU NEWTON, M. D.

The son of Dr. Adin H. and Sarah A. (Hatch) Newton, was born in Truro, November 20, 1862. He received his education in the public schools, of Chatham and Provincetown. He was a druggist for eight years and then began the study of medicine, at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1887. He practised for two years, in Provincetown, and moved to Everett, in 1889. where he has continued to labor in the same profession. Mr. Newton is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society and of the Massachusetts Pharmaceutical Association. During the years '90 and '91, he was a member and the secretary of the Everett Board of Health. He is a member of the R. A., of the Order of Equity, of the U. O. P. F. and of the A. O. U. W. He is a medical examiner for the last two and also for the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York, the Employers' Liability Association Co., of London, Eng., of the Pennsylvania Mutual Life Insurance Co., and of the Massachusetts Benefit Association. April 9, 1890, he married Ida P., daughter of Capt. Charles and Sarah B. (Burnham) Howes, of Hyde Park. They reside at 169 Broadway.

GEORGE A. BROWN,

Son of James S. Brown and Polly M. (Taylor) Brown, was born at Plymouth, Vt., November 24, 1854. He received his early education at the State Normal School, Randolph, Vt.; Black River Academy, Ludlow, Vt.; Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, N. H., and Dartmouth College (from which he graduated in the class of 1877), and the Harvard Law School. He taught the high school at Bellows Falls, Vt., 1878-81, practiced law at Bellows Falls, 1881-90, and has practiced at Boston since 1890. He was for two years chairman of the school board of Bellows Falls, three years chairman of Village Officers, Delegate from Vermont to the Anti-saloon Republican Convention, at Chicago, and Grand Worthy Patriarch of the Sons of Temperance of Vermont. He married, July 18, 1877, Flora E. Pierce, daughter of

Edson Pierce and Mary (Barrett) Pierce, of Springfield, Vt. Twice he gave addresses before the Vermont State Teachers' Association, also memorial addresses on General Grant and General Garfield, and Memorial Day addresses at Brattleboro, Bellows Falls, and other places. Since settling in Everett, he has built up a large law practice and has frequently been heard from in our town meetings in favor of progressive measures. He was, in 1892, President of the Republican Club of Everett, and was a delegate to the last Republican State Convention.



HERBERT LOUD,

Son of Samuel and Anna G. (Cox) Loud, was born in Chelsea, June 13, 1848, and was educated in the public schools of Chelsea. Mr. Loud learned the business of block making with the firm of Bagnall & Loud, an old firm, established in 1840, to which he was, in 1869, at the age of twenty-one years, admitted as a partner, taking the place of Mr. Bagnall, who had died a few years before. He and his father carried on the business together until the retirement of the latter, in 1880, after which he carried on the business alone until 1885, when he sold out his entire business to the Bagnall & Loud Block Co., a corporation formed under the laws of Massachusetts, and was duly elected the treasurer of the company. This company was dissolved in November, 1888, and a new company was formed by consolidating the Penfield Block Co., of Lockport, N. Y., with the Bagnall & Loud Block Co., of Boston, forming the Boston & Lockport Block Co., organized under the laws of New Jersey. This consolidation brought together the two largest block manufacturing concerns in the United States. The principal office of the company is in Boston, and Mr. Loud was elected its treasurer, which position he still retains. The company owns many patents on its blocks, and is the largest and most influential house in the trade, employing 125 hands. Its goods are sold throughout the United States, Canada and many other parts of the world. The establishment enjoys the highest reputation in the market for turning out the best quality of tackle blocks in the United States. It manufactures and sells more than one-half the out-put of blocks for the entire Country. It has a large exhibit of tackle blocks at the World's Columbian Exposition in the gallery of the Transportation Building, which will attract and interest any visitor. Mr. Loud has been a director in the Winnisimmet National Bank of Chelsea since its organization in October, 1889. He married, June 11, 1873, Miss C. E. Emerson, daughter of Howard and C. S. (Masury) Emerson, of Chelsea. He resides at 4 Linden Street.

CHARLES O. SAUNDERS,

The son of John and Sally Saunders, was born at North Waterford, Me., July 6, 1846. He was educated at Norway, Me. At 21 years of age he went into business on his own account as a blacksmith. He continued to labor at that trade for thirteen years, when he engaged in the nursery business. After three years' trial he established what are now known as the Belmont Hill Nurseries. He also engaged in the real estate business. In the fall of 1892, in consequence of the increase of his real estate operations, and the demands thereby made upon his time and energies, he sold out his nursery business. He still carries on his business as a real estate broker. Mr. Saunders is a member of the Belmont M. E. Church, of Malden. Last year he was a member and chairman of the local board of health. January 13, 1867 he married Hannah M., daughter of Daniel and Dolly Holt, of Norway, Me. He resides at 76 Hancock Street.

ELISHA ALDEN LORING,

Son of Elisha Briggs and Lucy Fisher (Smith) Loring, was born October 25, 1842, in the old Corey house so-called, now belonging to the Episcopal Society. He received his early education in the schools of South Malden, including some branches now taught in our high schools. After trying his hand at other pursuits for a time, he went to work for his father at the carpenter's trade, having been accustomed to the use of tools from his childhood. In 1861 he went to learn the machinists' trade in the employ of Messrs. Chase & Leavitt, machinists, then located in Harvard Place, Boston, of which Mr. Thomas Leavitt, a well-known citizen of Everett, was a junior partner. In July, 1862, he enlisted in the 35th Regiment and was later transferred to Co. K, 38th Regiment, Mass. Volunteers, leaving for the front August 26, 1862. He was with Gen. Banks' expedition up the Mississippi River, in 1863, participating in several engagements. He was one of the two hundred and fifty men from the 38th Regiment, who made the final assault upon Port Hudson on the 14th of June, 1863, when ninety-one of the assaulting party were killed or wounded. August 10, 1863, he was detailed as a mounted orderly at head quarters of the 2d Brigade, 1st Division, 19th Army Corps, and afterwards served in various capacities (his regiment being transferred to Virginia, under Sheridan) until the end of the war.

On June 30, 1865, he was mustered out with his regiment, receiving his discharge July 13, 1865. In three years of army service he had been continuously on duty,— being one of the small number who was never disabled by disease or wounded in action, except once when he received a contusion from a spent ball. After returning from the war, he served some time in the militia in the Third Light Battery, being pro-

moted to the position of Gunner and Sergeant. He resumed his trade of machinist, in 1868–9, in the employ of the Cnicago and North Western R. R. Co. in their locomotive works at Chicago, Ill. Returning to Mass., in 1869, he again, in 1870, took up the carpenter's trade with his father. In 1874, he went abroad six months, visiting the principal points of interest in Great Britain and on the continent of Europe. He went to Kansas City in 1879, thence to Colorado, returning to Mass. in 1881, after which he went to Florida where he resided until 1887; since which time he has been a permanent resident of Everett. Mr. Loring is a member of Palestine Lodge, F. and A. M.; of James A. Perkins Post, No. 156, G. A. R., and of Encampment No. 115, Union Veteran Legion. In March, 1890, he was elected inspector of buildings, for which position he was especially fitted by training and experience. He was twice re-elected and was appointed to the same position under the new city government. He was a member of the committee appointed in 1889 to revise the building regulations of the town of Everett. He had an important share in framing our building regulations. He married, February 16, 1876, Ellen Hayward Chaplin, daughter of Dr. Daniel Chaplin and Caroline Augusta (Hayward) Chaplin, of East Bridgewater, Mass., and resides at No. 168 Broadway in the house built by his father more than fifty years ago.

HOWARD G. HINKLEY,

The son of Aaron A. and Julia A. (Hinckley) Hinkley, was born in Boston, March 23, 1856. He was educated in the Boston public schools and studied in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, to be a designer. He followed that profession for four years, in the office of the Merrimac Print Works, in Boston, and two years in the Knickerbocker Print Works, New York. Mr. Hinkley always had a literary taste and was editor of an amateur journal in Boston, when thirteen years of age, and, at that time, was a member of the Hub Amateur Press Association, of which he is an honorary member now. He has worked on the reform and regular press in New York and Boston. He was engaged in the printing business in Boston, for some three years, which he gave up to become the editor and manager of the *Everett Free Press*, from which he lately retired. He is a member of the Order of Columbia and of the Society of Good Fellows. December 21, 1881, Mr. Hinkley married Annie F., daughter of Leonard and Mary (Bassett) Richmond, of Lakeville, Mass. They reside at 41 Lewis Street.

FRED L. PARKHURST,

The son of Benjamin E. and Eliza G. (Townsend) Parkhurst, was born in New York City, July 23, 1865. He was educated in that city and in the high school of Brunswick, Me. He learned the jewelry business, or trade, with E. F. Brown, of Brunswick; going from there to Brockton and afterwards to Waltham, where he remained five years, employed in the finishing, adjusting and repairing departments of the Watch Co. April 1, 1890, he came to Everett and purchased the business of W. K. Menns, originally established, fifteen years or more ago, by Mr. C. P. Kittredge, which he has carried on very successfully. He has also built up a considerable trade in bicycles, in connection with his regular business. He is a capable optician, having made a special study of optics. Mr. Parkhurst is a member of Waltham Lodge, A. O. U. W. October 1, 1890, he married Celeste E., daughter of Rev. H. W. L. and Mary E. (Choate) Thurston, of Wilmot, N. H. They reside at No. 1 Griffin Place.

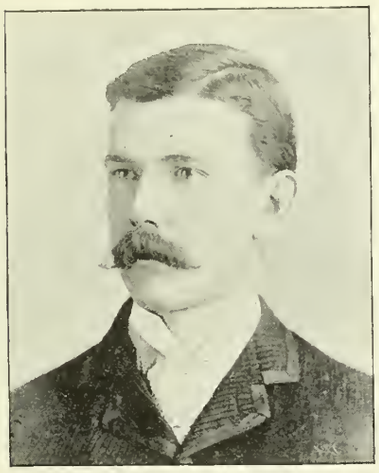
FRANK L. TITCOMB,

Son of Charles S. and Frances A. (Greenhalgh) Titcomb, was born at Providence, R. I., October 29, 1862, and was educated in the public schools of Providence and at Brown University, from which he graduated in 1885, subsequently, in 1888, receiving the degree of Master of Arts. Since his graduation he has pursued a further course of education in a western college, and has taught successfully in the west, in Providence, and in New York. In 1888, he was appointed state chemist for Rhode Island, which position he held for two years. He was elected principal of the Beacham School in January, 1892, which position he still holds. He married, September 5, 1888, Fanny Isabel, daughter of Benjamin S. and Mary A. (Layfield) Potter, of Providence, R. I.

WILLIAM W. DINSMORE,

Was born in Sanford, Me., June 26, 1846, the only child of Amos G. and Mary Goodwin Dinsmore. His father was a native of N. H. and a lineal descendant of Ex-Governor Dinsmore of

that State. After his father's death, which occurred when he was only 2 years old, he went to live with his grandfather Goodwin, who was an extensive farmer and cattle dealer. At the age of 16 he came to Massachusetts to make his own way in the world. After he had learned the trade of carpenter and builder he started in business for himself. He has built extensively in Lynn, Malden, Newton and Everett. He has always been actively interested in public matters wherever he has lived, and has done his part towards the growth and prosperity of Everett. For the past 18 years he has been a dealer in real estate, with an office at 172 Washington Street, Boston. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., K. of P. and other social organizations. He resides at 16 Lexington Street.



GEORGE L. MIRICK,

The son of William H. and Abby J. (Payson) Mirick, was born in Malden, August 6, 1867. He received his education in the Everett grammar school, from which he graduated in 1884; the Malden high school, from which he graduated in 1888, having taken a three years' scientific course in one year, and at the Mass. Inst. of Technology, for four years in the civil and mechanical engineering department. After he graduated from the grammar school he served a three years' apprenticeship with Jos. S. Rich, of Malden, builder. Since 1891, he has been in the employ of Jos. R. Carr, C. E., of Chelsea. The past year he has been in charge, under Mr. Carr, of the Everett sewer and engineering work. In 1891 Mr. Mirick was elected a member of the Board of Trustees of the Public Library, and he is now secretary of the board. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. and of the Glendon Club. Sept. 8, 1892, he married May M., daughter of Samuel and Mary (Pease) Derby of Malden. They reside at No. 29 Hancock Street.

JAMES P. STEWART,

Son of Thomas and Maria (Crawford) Stewart, was born at Highgate, Vt., June 9, 1835, and received his education in the common schools of Highgate and at South Malden. He has been for many years a large dealer in coal and wood, formerly as a partner in the firm of Winslow, Stewart & Co., and later on his own account. He was a charter member of Palestine Lodge of Free Masons, and the first secretary of the Lodge. He was, in 1889, elected one of the Sinking-Fund Commissioners of Everett, and was re-elected in 1892. He holds the same office under the city government. Mr. Stewart has been a resident of South Malden and Everett for forty years, having settled in South Malden in July, 1853. He married, May 30, 1861, Caroline W. Quint, daughter of Wilson and Jerusha W. (Cooper) Quint, and resides at 23 School Street.

ALFRED W. NOWERS,

The son of Thomas W. and Caroline (Philpott) Nowers, was born in Dover, England, September 21, 1845. He came to the U. S. in 1853, lived a year in Melrose and then moved to Chelsea. He received his education in the grammar school of Chelsea, and in 1860 began his business career in the retail grocery and provision store of Nichols & Perkins, in that city. In 1863 he entered the employ of A. and J. Ames, Boston, wholesale flour and grain dealers. After a short time he went to work with D. M. Cochrane & Co. flour and produce dealers. In 1879, Mr. Nowers formed a partnership with John R. Conant, for the purpose of establishing a foreign and domestic fruit business, which they still carry on at 14 Merchants Row, Boston. December 31, 1867, he married Charlotte P., daughter of Moses and Mary A. (Allen) Towns, of Brunswick, Me. He resides at No. 16 Clark Street.

JAMES M. BERRY,

The son of James M. and Mary N. (Chesley) Berry, was born at Manchester, N. H., in July, 1855. He received his education in the high school, the Northwood Academy, the South Berkshire Institute, and the Bryant & Stratton Business College. For a short time he edited and published a local paper in a rural town. In 1876 he began, in Boston, his real business career as a member of the firm of Chesley and Berry, commission merchants, shippers and dealers in hay, straw, wood, and lumber. In 1888, Mr. Chesley retired, and Mr. Berry continued the business, under the firm name and style of James M. Berry & Co., at 12 and 14 Atlantic Avenue, where he occupies an amount of room larger than that occupied, on a public street, by any other hay concern in Boston.

Mr. Berry is a member of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. October 22, 1879, he married Emma L., daughter of George M. and Cleo C. (Knapp)

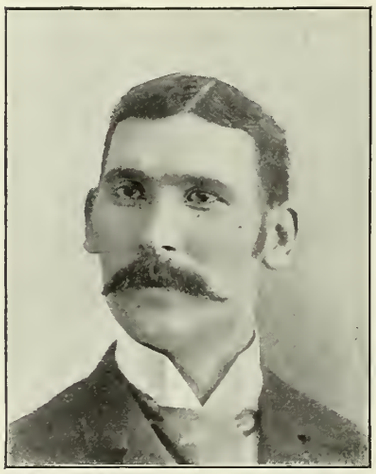
Farrington of Everett. Mrs. Berry is a graduate of Bridgewater State Normal School and recently a member of Everett School Board. They reside at No. 2 Willis Avenue.

GEORGE HIRAM REDMAN,

Son of Robert E. aud Lucy J. (Coombs) Redman, was born at Brooksville, Me., August 23, 1857, and received his education at Lyman, Me., and Paris, France. He has followed the occupation of an artist and photographer for the last fifteen years. He married, in 1887, Addie M. Nichols, daughter of Wilson M. and Margaret (Cypher) Nichols. He has been located in Everett for several years where he has built up a flourishing business. Many of the photographs in the Souvenir were taken by him.

NATHANIEL S. WOODS,

The son of Lemuel F. and Elizabeth Y. (Schelling) Woods, was born in Charlestown, October 27, 1866. In 1872 he entered the Harvard Primary school of his native city, and graduated from the high school in 1884. While attending the high school he worked more or less for Wm. Murray & Son, dry goods dealers. After graduating he entered the employ of Geo. H. Derby & Co., now the Derby & Kilmer Desk Co., in the capacity of clerk. Soon after, in consequence of ill health, he gave up this position and went to work for his father as a teamster. He is at present a master teamster, and conducts a teaming and express business, offices at 74 Charlestown St., Boston, and at his residence. He is a member of the Charlestown High School Association. He has recently been very active in promoting the organization of a Board of Trade for Everett, and may be said to be the originator of the movement. Mr. Woods moved to Everett in 1884, and resides at 35 Robin St.



CARL G. LINDSTROM,

The son of Carl A. and Christina M. (Nelson) Lindstrom, was born in Kalmar, Sweden, August 7, 1864. He received the degree of B. A. of Kalmar, 1883, and of Ph. C. of Royal Institute, Stockholm, Sweden, 1887. He was an apothecary in the Sven Artillery Regiment, from August, 1887 to May, 1888, when, prompted by a desire to see more of the world, he went to England, and after a short stay there, came to the U. S. He passed the examination before the Massachusetts State Board of Pharmacy, in February, 1889, and was employed by Frank Tucker, of Boston, as assistant pharmacist until August, 1891, when he came to Everett, where he is at present, engaged in business as an apothecary. He is a member of Washington Lodge, F. and A. M., of Roxbury, Mass., and of the Glendon Club. He is a corresponding member of the Gotha Botanical Society and a past member of the Berzelii Chemical Society, both of Sweden. He resides at 109 Main Street.

EDGAR L. TURNER,

Son of John W. and Annie E. (Whelpley) Turner, was born at Middleton, Mass., June 27, 1868. He received his education in the public schools of Salem. At the age of eighteen years he entered the employ of T. O. Potter manufacturer of suspenders, where he remained five years, during the last three of which he had charge of the factory. He later purchased a half interest in the firm of Eldredge & Butler, printers, 99 Broad Street, Boston, and on January 1, 1893, he succeeded to the business of the firm, and now does business on his own individual account, at 90 Broad Street. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and of the Everett Y. M. C. A. He married, September 28, 1892, Lura M., daughter of Henri Batchelder and Anna O. (Messenger) Batchelder. He was the original projector of the Everett Souvenir, and founded the *Everett Citizen*.

RICHARD S. HIGGINS,

The son of Ephraim and Rebecca (Rich) Higgins, was born in Wellfleet, December, 23, 1837. He was educated in the

Truro common schools and Academy. Soon after he became of age he went to Boston, where he engaged in the produce trade for three years. He then went to Brooklyn, N. Y., where, for fifteen years, he carried on a grocery business. Returning to Boston he formed a partnership with J. N. Snow, and together they conducted a provision and grocery business, under the firm name of Snow & Higgins, for some thirteen years or until the fall of 1890. Since then he has been engaged in real estate operations and he is also connected with the Belmont Hill nurseries. Mr. Higgins is a member of the United Order of the Golden Cross. January 5, 1864, he married Frances E., daughter of William and Elizabeth (Vandenburgh) Taber, of Brooklyn, N. Y. He resides at No. 69 Hancock Street.

GEORGE A. SALTMARSH,

Son of Gilman and Harriet E. (Robertson) Saltmarsh, was born at Bow, N. H., October 18, 1858. He received his early education at the public schools at Bow and at Concord, at Tilton, N. H. Seminary, and at Dartmouth College, from which he graduated with Commencement honors in 1884. He studied law with William M. Chase, of Concord, N. H., now Justice of the Supreme Court of N. H., and Frank S. Streeter, now of the firm of Streeter, Walker and Chase, completing his studies at Boston in the office of Train & Teele, and at Boston University Law School. He was admitted to the Suffolk Bar in the winter of 1886–87. He was for a time librarian of the Boston Bar Association in connection with the U. S. Courts in Boston. Since September, 1887, he has had an office at 5 Tremont Street, with Sherman L. Whipple, Esq. He is a member of Palestine Lodge, F. and A. M., of the Red Men, and of the Glendon Club. He married, June 5, 1890, Miss Nellie Gertrude Soulée, daughter of David and Lucy M. (Rogers) Soulée, and a granddaughter of the late R. B. Rogers. He resides at 262 Broadway.

FRANK D. WOODBURY,

Son of Washington Woodbury and Dolly H. (Jones) Woodbury, was born April 15, 1842, at Salem, N. H. He received his early education in the public schools of Concord, N. H., passing three years in the Concord High School, which he left to learn the printing business, at which he served a three years' apprenticeship. He enlisted in the 8th N. H. Vol. Infantry, March 26, 1862, and served until the expiration of the term of service of his regiment, January 17, 1865, being twice wounded in action. He engaged in printing on his own account in 1871, was Register of Deeds for Merrimack County, N. H., from July 1, 1881, to July 1, 1883. In November, 1885, he removed to Everett where he has since carried on the printing business in the Blomerth Building, Everett Square. He is a Past Grand of White Mountain Lodge, No. 5, I. O. O. F.; Past Chief Patriarch, Penacook Encampment; Past Chancellor, Concord Lodge, No. 8, Knights of Pythias; Past Commander, Post 2, G. A. R., of Concord, N. H.; Grand Master of Masons in N. H. in 1890 and 1891; Past Master, Eureka Lodge F. and A. M.; Past High Priest, Trinity Chapter; Past T. I. Master, Horace Chase Council; Past Em. Commander, Mount Horeb Commandery, all of Concord, N. H.; Past M. I. Grand Master, Grand Council of N. H.; Master of Ceremonies, Council of High Priests of N. H.; Member of Edward A. Raymond Consistory, 32d Degree, Nashua, N. H.; together with other important offices in Masonry. He married, at Concord, July 21, 1868, Imogene Ella Stevens, daughter of Zelotus and Susan M. (Morse) Stevens, of Concord, N. H.

ADDISON HADLEY,

The son of Ethan and Betsey (Persons) Hadley, was born in Peterborough, N. H., October 13, 1831. He was educated in the common schools of his native place. In the earlier part of his life, he was engaged in wood turning and manufacturing business. The last few years he has devoted to insurance business and real estate, in connection with O. H. Perry & Co., Boston. He is now engaged with the Reliable Manufacturing Co., in Everett. Mr. Hadley joined the Baptist Church in Peterborough, in 1849, and the Highland Congregational Church, in 1887. He is a member of Wamesit Lodge, K. of P., Lowell; of the Golden Rule Alliance, Boston; of the Order of Columbia, Boston; of Ladd and Whitney Post, 185, G. A. R., Lowell. He moved to Everett a few years ago. January 17, 1853, he married Eveline, daughter of Nathaniel B. and Thirza (Osborn) Parker, of Nelson, N. H.

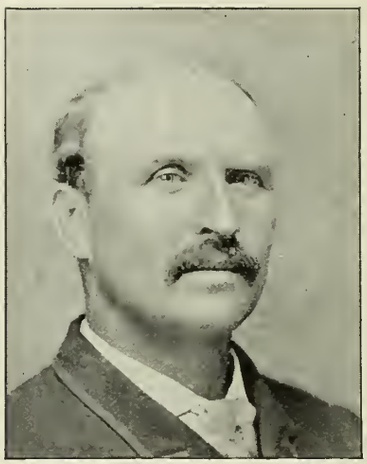
JAMES S. NORTON, A. M., M. D.

Was born in Augusta, Me., October 3, 1859. His parents, John H. Norton and Caroline (Safford) Norton, were

descendants of the early settlers of Maine. In 1877 he went to Boston and entered the Boston Latin School, which then occupied a building on Bedford Street, since torn down to make way for business blocks. Returning to Maine he graduated from Augusta High School, in 1881, and from Bowdoin College, in 1885, with degree of A. B. This college has since conferred upon him the degree A. M. He studied medicine at the Maine Medical School and at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, receiving his diploma in 1889. He married Addie Luber, of Brunswick, Me. After residing in Boston a short time, they moved to Everett. They have one daughter, Lucie Caroline Norton. Dr. Norton is now Secretary of the Everett Board of Health. He resides at 42 Chelsea Street.

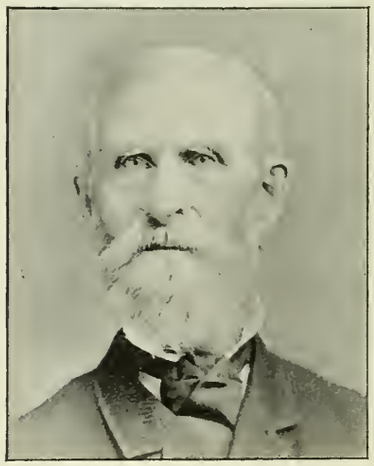
JOHN C. SPOFFORD,

Son of Phineas M. and Mary E. (Wentworth) Spofford, was born at Webster, Me., Nov. 25, 1854. His early life was was spent on a farm, and he received his early education in the district schools, at Monmouth Academy and at the Maine Wesleyan Seminary at Kent's Hill. During the intervals of study at these institutions, he taught several terms in the district schools with success, and was elected a member of the school committee at Webster, Me., for the municipal year, 1880–81. He was principal of Smith's Business College in Lewiston in 1876–77. In 1879 he entered the office of H. J. Preston, Architect, Boston, to learn the business. Two years later he was engaged as draughtsman by Sturgis & Brigham and remained with them until 1886, during which time he had charge of the construction of several important buildings, among which may be mentioned the Commonwealth Building, Boston; the residence of H. H. Rogers, of the Standard Oil Co., New York City, and the Building of the Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Co., State Street, Boston. In March, 1887, he formed a partnership with Willard M. Bacon, under the firm name of Spofford & Bacon, which continued until February, 1888. On February 14, 1888, he formed a partnership with Charles Brigham, under the name of Brigham & Spofford, which continued four years, until February 14, 1892, when Mr. Spofford opened an elegant suite of offices in the John Hancock Building where he still remains. Among the buildings designed by Spofford & Bacon may be mentioned the remodeled Mt. Washington School House. Messrs. Brigham & Spofford have been the architects of many important buildings, among which may be mentioned the additions to the Mass. State House and to the Maine State House, the New City Hall, Lewiston, Me.; Memorial Hall, Belfast, Me.; the Hospital for Inebriates and Dipsomaniacs, at Foxboro, Mass.; the Town Hall, Fairhaven, Mass.; the Presbyterian Church, Roxbury; the Everett Y. M. C. A. Building; the remodeled Universalist Church, Everett; the Glendale and Beacham School Houses (the former an enlargement); the remodeled Locust Street School House and other buildings of note. Mr. Spofford settled in Everett in October, 1881. He was a member of the School Committee for four years, 1886–90, has been president of the Young Men's Republican Club of Everett, and chairman of the Republican Town Committee. He is a member of a large number of societies, including Palestine Lodge, F. and A. M.; the I. O. O. F.; the Grangers; Knights and Ladies of Honor; Pilgrim Fathers; Red Men; Royal Arcanum; Middlesex Club; Mass. Republican Club; Pine Tree State Club, of Boston; also, the Everett, Glendon Club, and of the Mass. Historical and Genealogical Society. He is president of the Spofford Family Association. Since going into business on his own separate account he has designed the Bangor City Hall; the Methodist Church Edifice, Everett; the Glendon Club Building, and the proposed Hapgood Building for the new City Government. Mr. Spofford comes of a good line of ancestry. On his father's side he is one of the descendants of John Spofford and Elizabeth Scott who came from Yorkshire, Eng., in 1638, and settled in what is now Georgetown, Mass. On his mother's side he is a descendant of John Wentworth, Lieu't-Governor of New Hampshire from 1713 to 1730. His great grandfather, Capt. John Wentworth, fought with Wolfe on the plains of Abraham. Mr. Spofford married, July 6, 1881, Miss Ella M. Fuller, daughter of Alden and Sarah A. (Walker) Fuller, of Turner, Me.



GEORGE W. MARSHALL,

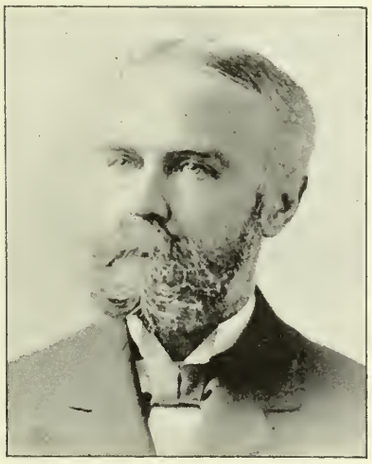
Son of John P. and Emily A. (Ford) Marshall, was born at Yorkshire, England, November 7, 1842. He received his early education in Albany, N. Y. and has followed the business of a Florist. His father came with his family to this country in 1849, and settled in Albany, N. Y. Mr. Marshall is a member of the I. O. O. F.; A. O. U. W.; N. E. O. P., and of the Golden Cross. He served in the Union Army during the war, under Gen. Thomas, for thirteen months. He married, September 6, 1887, Emma J. Murry, daughter of James and Annie C. Murry, and resides on Elm Street where he has a large nursery and florist's establishment.



WILSON QUINT,

Son of Wentworth and Sally (Lamont) Quint was born at Sanford, Me., Nov. 5, 1818, Maine being then a part of Massachusetts. He received his early education (for which his opportunities were quite limited) in the district schools. He was formerly a manufacturer of flour, was in the grocery business, and in the silk printing business. He was for eight years one of the

selectmen of Malden before the town was divided, and took the U. S. Census for Malden. He is a member of Middlesex Encampment, No. 9, I. O. O. F. of Malden. He married, in 1839, Jerusha W. Cooper, daughter of John and Jerusha (Cobb) Cooper, of Plymouth, Mass., and resides at 19 School Street. Mr. Quint formerly took a somewhat active part in town affairs, and has served the town as moderator, and has also presided at the Republican Caucuses. He has been a resident of South Malden and Everett for more then forty years, and has watched its growth from a straggling hamlet of less than a thousand inhabitants to a city of sixteen thousand. He has also been engaged to some extent in the real estate and insurance business. He has for many years resided at 38 School St.



CYRUS STOW HAPGOOD,

Son of Cyrus and Ellen (Wheeler) Hapgood, was born at Concord, Mass., November 23, 1842, and received his early education in the Cambridge grammar and high schools. He has been engaged in the provision business in Quincy Market since 1859, and is a member of the well-known firm of S. S. Learned & Co., who carry on a very large business at the market. Mr. Hapgood is a member of the first Baptist Church, in Everett, to the support of which he has been a heavy contributor. He has rendered valuable service to the town on committees though never having held any official position except that of sewer commissioner. In 1888, when the question of sewerage assumed prominence, Mr. Hapgood was appointed one of a committee of fifteen which devised and reported the system of sewerage adopted by the town March 5, 1889. Mr. Hapgood was appointed at the same meeting as one of a commission of five citizens to serve three years, without pay, to carry into effect the system of sewerage adopted by the town. Soon after the incorporation of the city the question of securing permanent quarters for the new city government assumed prominence, and Mr. Hapgood with characteristic liberality and public spirit made a proposition which has been accepted by both departments of the city council to erect an elegant brick building at the corner of Church Street and Broadway, in which the various departments of the new city government will have most convenient and ample quarters, with superior facilities in every respect, at a very moderate expense. Mr. Hapgood came to Everett in the summer of 1872 when he purchased the valuable estate on which he has since resided. He is a heavy tax payer and one of the solid men of the place. He married, November 25, 1863, Miss Clara A. Connor, daughter of Capt. Sylvanus and Mary A. (Partridge) Connor, of Orland, Me.

ARTHUR E. CARPENTER,

Son of Edwin B. and Tabitha H. (Potter) Carpenter, was born at La Moille, Ill. in 1861, received his education in the Mendota High School and Chicago Union College of Law. He was connected with E. P. Carpenter Organ Co., Worcester, Mass., for three years, then spent two years in the Chicago Union College of Law; was engaged in the Mortgage Loan Business in Dakota Territory for six years, and in the Life Insurance Business for three years. He is now the special agent for the North Western Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Milwaukee, Wis. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity; Knights of Pythias, I. O. O. F.; I. O. R. M., and of the Baptist Church. He married, in 1884, Kezia R. Inglis, daughter of Rev. George S. Inglis and Kezia (Martin) Inglis, of Mendota, Ill. He resides at 38 Linden Street.

CHARLES F. WASHBURN,

Son of David and Elizabeth L. (Greene) Washburn was born at Somerville, Mass., April 7, 1855, and received his early education in the Somerville public schools. In 1871 he went into business with his father, David Washburn, for many years a well known manufacturer of bricks in Everett, in which business he has been engaged ever since. The business is now carried on by him and his brother George F. Washburn, under the firm name of David Washburn & Sons. Mr. Washburn is a member of the Odd Fellows, of the Red Men, and of the Glendon Club, and is one of the solid men of Everett. He married, June 15, 1879, Mary L. Littlefield, daughter of Israel and Henrietta (Kimball) Littlefield, of Lyman, Me., and resides at 145 Broadway, Everett, in a fine residence which he erected a few years ago.

ARTHUR D. KINGMAN,

Son of Josiah A. and Susan B. (Davis) Kingman, was born at Reading, Mass., June 15, 1852, and received his education in the Phillips Grammar School,

the Boston Latin School, and French's Commercial College. He was connected with the Domestic Sewing Machine Co., first as book-keeper at their Boston office, and later as manager of their office at Hartford, Conn. He left the Domestic Co. to accept the position of manager at Lowell, Mass., of the Household Sewing Machine Co., with which he remained until three years ago, when he started in business for himself, in Everett, dealing in pianos, organs, and sewing machines. Inheriting superior musical talents from his father, he has occupied a conspicuous position in the musical circles of Everett, has served as chorister at the Congregational, Baptist and Universalist Churches of Everett, and has also been a member of quartette choirs at Malden, Somerville and Boston. He was a member for a number of years of the Boylston Club and the Cecilia Club, well known musical societies in Boston. He resides at 33 Chelsea Street, Everett.

STEPHEN B. SMITH,

Was born at Dannemora, N. Y., January 29, 1860, being the only son of Stephen R. Smith and Aurilla (Leonard) Smith. At the early age of nine years, he was obliged to seek his fortune among strangers, and how well he succeeded, can only be told by a personal acquaintance with the man. He attended the public schools of Northfield, Vt., where he received a practical business education. For many years he was interested in the manufacture of rattan furniture, and he has for over two years, been successfully engaged in the real estate and brokerage business, at 172 Washington St., Boston, where he is considered a shrewd business man. He is a member of several secret societies, and was appointed a justice of the peace by Gov. Russell early in the year 1893. Although a resident of Everett but two years, he has shown much interest in the welfare of the new city. In the year 1881, he married Lizzie J. Ray, daughter of Alfred W. and Elizabeth A. Ray, of Gardner, Mass. He resides at No. 4 Lynde St., Everett, Mass.

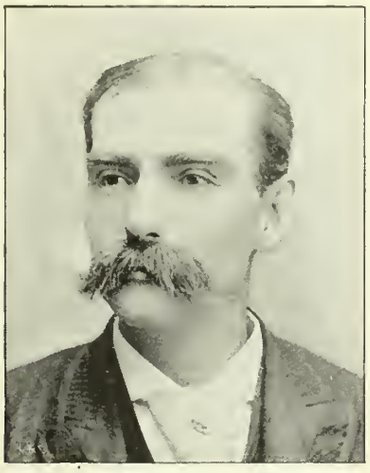
AMOS STONE,

Third son of Phineas and a lineal descendant of Rev. Samuel Stone, who came to this country, from England, A. D. 1633, and Hannah (Jones) Stone, was born at Weare, N. H., August 16, 1816. His parents moved to Charlestown when he was eight years old, where he received his education in the Charlestown Free School. At the age of fifteen he went to work in his father's grocery store, where he remained until twenty-one years of age. He then engaged in the real estate business. On the incorporation of Charlestown as a city, in 1847, he was elected the first city treasurer and collector of taxes, which office he held eight years, until the close of 1854. He was an energetic collector, and forced one of the railroads to pay taxes by attaching an engine just before it was to be coupled to a train, which brought about an immediate settlement. In the fall of 1855, Mr. Stone was elected treasurer of Middlesex County, and held the position thirty years, when he declined a re-election. The County Convention, which nominated his successor, adopted resolutions of appreciation for his character and services. In 1854 the Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank, now a flourishing institution, was incorporated, of which his brother, P. J. Stone, became president, and he trustee and treasurer. Upon the death of his brother, in 1891, he succeeded to the presidency. For more than ten years he, as treasurer, with the assistance of the president performed all the labor of the bank without any compensation to either. He has been, since 1861, a director and for most of that time president of the Mutual Protection Fire Insurance Company. In 1863 he was elected a director of the Monument Bank, and on the death of Hon. James O. Curtis, was elected president. He was one of the original shareholders of the Mystic River Company, and for more than twenty years its clerk and treasurer. His great physical endurance enabled him to work sixteen hours a day, and during his thirty years of service as County treasurer he never employed a clerk or assistant. In politics he was formerly a Democrat, bnt on the formation of the Republican party joined that organization, with which he has ever since been identified. He took a lively interest in the prosecution of the war of the Rebellion, and was one of twenty-one persons who paid for fitting out the first three companies sent from Charlestown to Washington to defend the capital. Early in life he joined the Free Masons and is treasurer of two masonic organizations. He married Miss Sarah E. Mills, and they moved to Everett in 1872. In 1888 he served as chairman of the committee to devise a system of sewerage for Everett. He prepared the report, and was appointed, in 1889, one of a commission of five (of which he was chairman) to carry out the recommodations of the report. In 1890 he was elected a member of the board of road commissioners — the only town office he ever held. Mr. Stone has been a public-spirited citizen, and taken an interest in local improvements, and has lately been an active participant in the movement to establish a Board of Trade. Though nearly four-score, he still maintains a lively interest in public affairs

STEPHEN C. CURRIER,

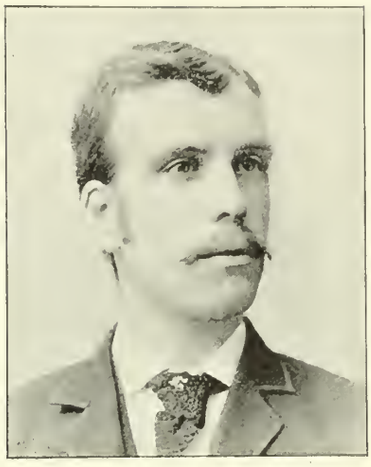
Was born at Andover, N. H. March 1, 1838, and came to Boston when fifteen years of age. During the second year of the war in 1862, he enlisted in Co. E. 10th N. H. Regiment for three years. Upon his return from the army he en-

gaged in the teaming business, and has become one of the largest boss teamsters in Boston. He is a member of Palestine Lodge F. and A. M.; Everett Lodge, I. O. O. F.; K. of H.; of the Red Men, and of the James A. Perkins Post, No. 156, G. A. R. On the incorporation of the city of Everett, he was appointed one of the Trustees of the Everett Public Library. Mr. Currier settled in Everett the year the town was incorporated and has resided here during the twenty years since that event. He has a large express route in Everett and also deals largely in lime, cement, and other building materials. He has been quite largely interested in real estate and now owns twelve houses. He has also taken an active interest in the various local improvements in the place. He resides at 154 Main Street.



ALBERT W. SEYMOUR,

Son of Dennison E. Seymour, M. D. and Frances E. (Archer) Seymour, was born March 27, 1851, at Hartford, Conn., and received his education in the common schools of Calais, Me. From 1867 to 1871 he followed the sea. In 1872 he learned the trade of interior decorator in all its branches, with J. McPherson, of Boston, was four years foreman for Platt & Thompson, of New Haven, Conn., the largest house decorators in that State. He has carried on business in New Haven for about five years, and in Everett nearly three years. He has been Past Grand of City Lodge, I. O. O. F., New Haven, Conn.; is a member of the O. U. A. M., and of the Everett Club; was eleven years a member of the Conn. State Militia, in which he held the position of First Lieutenant. He has been an aid on Gov. Harrison's Staff in Conn. and a member of the New Haven City Council for two years. He married, July 5, 1877, Eva E. Larkin, daughter of Zachariah Larkin of Wethersfield, Conn.



FRANKLIN E. S. THOMPSON,

Son of William and J. (Miller) Thompson, was born in Chelsea, March 19, 1871, and received his education in the Everett schools. Upon leaving school he entered a photographic studio, and after learning the business started for himself, and for several years past has carried on a very successful business, having his office at home and doing work for over one hundred real estate agents. In May, 1892, he purchased an interest in a studio in Searsport, Me. He returned to Everett in December, 1892, and finding his business increasing he was compelled to find more commodious quarters. The company of which he holds the controlling interest has fitted up a very neat studio on Broadway, Everett, under the name of Franklin Photographic Studio. Many of the cuts in the *Souvenir* are from photographs taken by Mr. Thompson. He resides at 3 Clark St.

FRANK L. ROBERTS,

Son of Rev. Joseph P. Roberts and Atlant (Ireland) Roberts, was born at Palmyra, Me., March 18, 1857. He graduated from Union University and at the Albany Law School, May, 1883, receiving the degree of L. L. B. He practiced law at Presque Isle, Me., several years, was admitted to the Suffolk Bar, in June, 1891, represented a Mass. Corporation in Kentucky one year, April, 1891, to April, 1892, as general manager and attorney; was elected county attorney for Aroostook County on the face of the returns as a Democrat, in 1886; was chairman of the board of directors of the Presque Isle Village Improvement Association, 1887–90; was collector for the town for some years, and a member of the city council of Grand River, Kentucky, for the year 1891. He is a member of the Presque Isle Lodge, I. O. O. F.; the Olive Branch Encampment, of which he was Chief Patriarch, in 1890, and a member of the Northern Lights Canton. He married, December 25, 1879, Lilla A. York, daughter of A. Milton and Luncindia (Emery) York, of Caribou, Me. In the fight for the county attorneyship for Aroostook, in 1886, Mr. Roberts overcame a Republican majority of more than six hundred on the gubernatorial vote, carrying his own town which was strongly Republican, and being the only Democrat who ever carried the town for any county office since its incorporation. He resides at 47 Pleasant St.

REV. CHARLES W. BLACKETT,

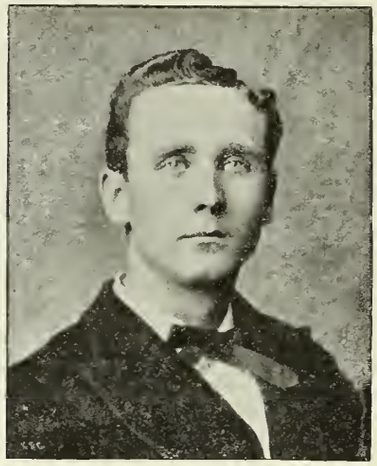
Son of William and Margaret (McLellan) Blackett, was born at Sydney, N. S., August 3, 1859, and received his early education at Sydney Academy, Chelsea High School, and Boston University. He married, Sept. 16, 1891, Florence E. Watson, daughter of J. and M. A. Watson, of Chelsea, Mass. In April, 1893, he became pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Everett. This is Mr. Blackett's third pastorate. His first was at St. Luke's Church, Lynn, from which he was transferred to Natick, where he served from 1890 to 1893.

THOMAS F. GARVEY,

Son of Patrick and Mary (Farley) Garvey, was born March 13, 1862, at Lawrence, where he received his early education in the public schools. He has been engaged for the past seven years, since 1886, in the occupation of a plumber, at Everett, in which he has built up a flourishing business. He is a member of the Glendon Club, of the Young Men's Democratic Club of Mass., and Chairman of the Sanitary Committee of the Board of Trade. He married, September 7, 1891, Catharine Hickey, daughter of Owen Hickey, of Lawrence, Mass., and resides at 70 Linden Street.

CHARLES J. RIDGEWAY,

Son of Charles L. Ridgeway and Harriet E. (Cross) Ridgeway, was born October 8, 1867, at Boston, where he received his early education. He is secretary of the Ridgeway Furnace Company, of Boston, organized in 1890. This corporation is engaged in the manufacture and sale of the Ridgeway Revolving Open Fire-Pot Furnace. The corporation was awarded a gold medal, in 1892, by the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, said to be the highest award given to any furnace for the past thirty-five years. He married, May 29, 1890, Miss J. Allena Rawson, daughter of Liberty Rawson. He resides at 65 Linden St.



THOMAS F. HILL, JR.,

Son of Thomas F. Hill and Catharine (Keagan) Hill was born in Boston, in 1864, and received his education in the schools of Boston and Everett. He learned the undertaking business with W. A. Flaherty, of Somerville, and W. L. Lockhart, of East Cambridge, and five years ago began business for himself in Everett at the corner of Broadway and Mansfield St. He was Secretary of the A. L. of H. three years, is a member of the Catholic Order of Foresters, is a member of the Ward Six Democratic Committee, and Treasurer of the Ward and City Committee. He resides at 17 Cottage Street.

GEORGE DAMON OTIS,

Son of Silas D. and Mary (Frost) Otis, was born April 7, 1840, at Lowell, Mass., and received his early education in the public schools of that city and at Newbury, Vt. At the age of thirteen years he entered the service of the Lowell Bleachery, where he remained until 1861, when he enlisted in the sixth Mass. Regiment. In 1863 he engaged in the trucking business, which he still carries on, being one of the largest operators in that line in the city. He is a member of the M. E. Church, President of its Board of Trustees, a member of Palestine Lodge, F. and A. M., and of the Grand Army. He married, September 25, 1866, Abby Lorena Perry, daughter of Harvey and Lydia B. Perry, of Rockland, Me. Mr. Otis came to Everett in 1868, and is one of the largest real estate owners in the city. In 1885 Mr. Otis erected a factory just west of the Saugus Branch Railroad, for the manufacture of chamber furniture, which he carried on for about three years, when he sold the establishment to C. H. Bangs, who has since used it for the manufacture of druggists' interiors.

WILLIAM BAKER MARSHALL,

Son of George S. and Sophia S. (Baker) Marshall, was born at South Malden, Mass., May 12, 1857, and received his education in the Everett Public Schools from 1872 to 1880. He was employed nearly four years with E. E. Randell & Co., formerly at 23 Blackstone Street, Boston, and for the last seven and one-half years has been in the employ of the Boston Five Cents Savings Bank. He is a member of the First Congregational Church of Everett; of the Palladium Council of the Royal Arcanum, and of the Everett Y. M. C. A., in which latter organization he has been an active worker, and one of the first board of officers. He married, June 12, 1888, Inez C. Rideout, daughter of Reuben A. and H. Celia (Marson) Rideout, and resides at 27 Summer Street.

HAROLD IRVING SMITH,

Son of John Baker and Sarah A. (Stubbs) Smith, was born November 25, 1863, at New Bedford, Mass., where he received his early education. At the age of nineteen years he entered the grocery business at New Bedford, in which he continued until his removal to Everett. He has always written for the newspapers since he was eleven years of age, beginning as an editor of a church paper at New Bedford. He was the editor and one of the founders of the *Everett Citizen*, and is now the editor of the *Everett Citizen and Free Press*. He married, September 24, 1885, Catharine M. Rhodehouse, daughter of Nelson and Rebecca B. (Ewer) Rhodehouse, of Cotuit, Mass. The *Everett News* has recently been purchased and is to be consolidated with the *Citizen*, of which Mr. Smith is to be the editor.

THOMAS L. GOUDEY,

Son of Axhel Goudey and Agnes (Muir) Goudey, was born January 12, 1846, at Maitland, N. S., where he received his early education. He opened an undertaking establishment in Everett, in April, 1887, first on Chelsea Street, and afterwards in his present neat and convenient quarters, at 216 Broadway, Everett Square. He is a member of the Lodge and Encampment, I. O. O. F.; New England Order of Protection; Red Men; Pocahontas Lodge; Knights of Pythias; Knights and Ladies of Honor, and Sons of Temperance. He married, June 5, 1867, Mary A., daughter of Thomas and Mary (Coulter) Reid, of Roxbury, Mass., and resides at 13 Autumn Street.

GEORGE H. BEAN, M. D.,

Son of Arlo C. Bean and Sarah P. (Gould) Bean, was born at Bradley, Me., and was educated at the E. M. C. Seminary, West Brook Seminary, Bowdoin College, and at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City, from which he graduated in 1886. After practicing his profession successfully for several years at Presque Isle, Me. he moved to Everett in 1892. He is a member of the First Baptist Church in Everett; of the Y. M. C. A.; the Masonic Order; the Odd Fellows (in which he has taken the Patriarchs Militant Degree); of the North Aroostook Medical and Surgical Society; N.E.O.P.; U. O. G. C.; Pine Tree State Club and Everett Board of Trade. He married Isabel, daughter of David and Sarah (Murray) Hopkins, of Old Town, Me. He resides at 219 Broadway, Everett, and his office is at 168 Main Street, having telephonic connections between his house and office.

## Social and Literary Organizations.

In addition to the societies mentioned in the body of the history, the following deserve special mention.

### The Everett Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

This Association was first organized about the year 1875, but after about three years the interest flagged, and for some time it remained inactive. It has, within recent years, been reorganized and now has about forty members. It meets on the first and third Mondays in each month, at 2.30 p. m., and takes an active part in measures looking to the promotion of temperance.

### The Everett Woman's Suffrage League.

The Everett Woman's Suffrage League was organized at a meeting held June 1, 1887, at the house of Elisha B. Loring, 168 Broadway, Everett, with fifteen charter members. Its first officers were as follows: — President, Mrs. Clara A. Brown; Vice-Presidents, D. P. Bailey and Dr. R. E. Brown; Secretary, Mrs. M. F. Mansfield; Treasurer, Mrs. F. P. Melvin; Executive Committee, Mrs. A. W. Philbrook, Mrs. Lucena C. Nichols, Mrs. Emma L. Kittredge, Mrs. William Bassett, and Mr. Cyrus Hapgood. Its object is to promote the enfranchisement of women. Its first public meeting was held in Everett Hall November 17, 1887, at which addresses were made by Mrs. Lucy Stone, Dr. H. B. Blackwell, Miss Cora Scott Pond and D. P. Bailey. Music was furnished by Leavitt's Orchestra. The meeting proved a success, and contributed materially towards advancing the cause. The league had a table in the bazaar held in Boston the same year. One of the first objects to which the league directed its attention was to secure a representation for women on the school com-

Methodist Episcopal Church. Erected 1893.
Chelsea Street.

Mystic-Side Congregational Church.
Cor. Main St. and Willis Ave.

mittee, an opportunity for which occurred in the spring of 1889, when the membership of the committee was increased to nine, Mrs. Sarah J. Clough, and Miss Mary O. Bulfinch being elected. Since that time there has always been one woman at least on the school board, a change which has been attended with highly beneficial results. The efforts of the league have resulted in greatly increasing the number of women who register and vote for school committee, the number thus voting at the first city election being the largest ever known. Another desirable result has been the appointment of two women as trustees of the Public Library.

Pine Tree State Club.

The Pine Tree State Club was organized at a meeting held in Society Hall, on Friday, May 23, 1890. It is composed of natives of Maine or those connected by marriage with natives, or their sons or daughters. At the first meeting fifty-six names were presented as desiring membership, and the club now numbers about one hundred members. Its presidents have been as follows: D. P. Bailey, 1890–91; Dr. W. K. Knowles, 1891–92; R. A. Rideout, 1892–93; F. A. Nickerson, chosen for 1893–94. Its secretaries have been as follows: R. S. Sidelinger, 1890–91; J. S. Norton, 1891–92; R. J. Condon, 1892–93; B. F. Badger, chosen for 1893–94. Its treasurers have been, Hiram Curtis, 1890–92; A. G. Brooks, 1892–93. It meets, ordinarily, once a month except in the summer season. Among the nearly two thousand natives of Maine in Everett, it has a large and growing constituency. Its object is to promote fraternal relations among natives of Maine and those connected with them.

The Friday Club.

The Friday Club is a woman's club and is a member of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, which is a national organization. This club was organized in October, 1891, at a meeting held at the residence of Geo. E. Smith, Esq., on Mead Street, by the choice of Mrs. G. E. Smith, President; Mrs. C. F. Atwood, Vice-president; Mrs. V. P. Harkins, recording secretary; Mrs. Dr. Vaughan, corresponding secretary; Mrs. J. C. Spofford, treasurer. The membership was at first limited to fifty, which was increased to seventy-five, to commence at the beginning of the new year. The regular meetings of the club are held in the Ladies' Parlor, of the First Baptist Church, on Fridays at 2.30 p. m., once in two weeks. The object of the club is to promote acquaintance among members and to stimulate and develop their literary powers. The literary work is arranged in three departments, namely: — Art and Literature, Science and Economics, Ethics and History. The program for the regular meetings is so arranged that four meetings are devoted to each department. The regular work is supplemented by three special lectures coinciding with the work of each department, to which friends are invited, and one public lecture, to which are invited the High School and Home School, the teachers of the public schools, the clergymen and their wives, and as many friends as the hall will contain. The annual meeting is the last meeting of the year, on the last Friday in May. The year begins on the first Friday in October with a "Tea" at the house of some member. There is also a new year's reception at the house of the president to the gentlemen friends of the club. Two more social meetings during the winter at members' homes and the annual club lunch complete the meetings of the year. The club is in a very prosperous condition and is an important and highly creditable factor in the social and intellectual life of the City.

The Everett Citizen's Moral Improvement League,

For the promotion of temperance and moral reform, was organized with 176 constituent members, at a meeting held at the Methodist Episcopal Church, on Sunday evening, June 4, at which Rev. John A. Hughes presided; addresses being made by Rev. E. T. Pitts, Rev. G. B. Titus, Mr. F. B. Greenwood, and Rev. F. E. Webster.

## Manufactures, Business Enterprises and Banks.

The City of Everett has nearly two and one-half miles of railroad frontage extending through low land, of comparatively little value except for manufacturing purposes. For these it is admirably suited, and with the proper exhibition of enterprise and public spirit this whole frontage may be covered, as it already is in part, with manufacturing industries, which may furnish employment for large numbers of industrious mechanics, thus imparting life to every department of our local business and pouring a steady current of wealth through all the channels of trade. The manufacturing industries of Everett have shown a marked development within the past fifteen years.

It is to be regretted that the latest published statistics of manufactures are those of the census of 1885, the results of the census of 1890 not being tabulated.

There were, in 1885, in Everett, three establishments for the manufacture of brick, operated respectively by Elijah B. Edmester, David Washburn & Sons, and E. B. Spalding. The two former alone carry on business at the present time. The manufacture of brick is one of the most ancient industries of this section.

The hand manufacture of boots and shoes was extensively carried on in South Malden before the advent of machinery. In the older deeds the term "cordwainer" occurs with great frequency as describing the occupation of a grantor or grantee residing in South Malden. These men carried on their farms in summer and made shoes in the winter, thus utilizing their time the year round. To this thrift were due the accumulations which are to day enjoyed by some of the descendants of the old families.

The Cochrane Chemical Company

Is the principal manufacturing establishment, consisting of several large buildings, occupying thirteen acres of land and employing about 175 hands, and having a capital of $350,000. The business was begun by Alexander Cochrane, at Malden, in 1858. On his death, in 1865, he was succeeded by his sons Alexander

Residence of Geo. D. Otis, Chelsea St.

Residence of George A. Saltmarsh, Broadway.

and Hugh Cochrane. In 1872 they purchased the establishment in Everett founded in 1868 by the New England Chemical Company, with a capital of $300,000, this Company having been financially unsuccessful. After purchasing the works of the New England Chemical Company, Messrs. A. and H. Cochrane erected two new buildings, doubled the capacity of the works and made Everett the principal theatre of their manufacturing operations. The building west of the Eastern Railroad was burned in 1882, but has since been rebuilt. The company manufactures acids and other chemicals, chiefly sulphuric, muriatic, nitric, and other acids. The business was formerly carried on by Messrs. Alexander and Hugh Cochrane under the firm name of A. Cochrane & Co., which was, on January 13, 1883, transformed into a corporation with a capital of $350,000 in 3,500 shares of $100 each, of which $162,775 are represented by real estate. It furnished employment to about 175 hands last year as compared with 140 in 1889 and about 50 or 60 in 1879.

### The Union Stone Company

Was established in 1869, with a capital of $150,000 and formerly carried on quite a business, employing about forty hands in the manufacture of emery wheels and emery wheel machinery for grinding and polishing. The works were burned in 1881 and though they were rebuilt the Company apparently never recovered from the blow. In 1889 it failed and in March, 1890, its works, consisting of a factory and 71,000 feet of land were sold at auction.

### The Waters Governor Works,

Established by Mr. Chas. Waters for the purpose of manufacturing Steam Engine Governors on a patent issued to Mr. Waters, Jan. 3, 1871, were located in Everett about 1882, in a building formerly owned by Hervey Waters and designed by him for a scythe factory. Mr. Charles Waters died in 1880 and Mr. Edward Dewey purchased the business, and on April 27, 1882, became owner of the factory at Everett where he shortly after commenced manufacturing operations which were continued by himself and Mr. R. B. Lincoln under the firm name of Edward Dewey & Co., until the death of Mr. Dewey, April 9, 1890. Since that time the business has been carried on by Mr. Lincoln, the surviving partner. The establishment employed thirty-six hands in 1892 and manufactures from 3,500 to 4,000 steam governors annually.

In November, 1888, Messrs. O. J. Faxon & Co. started in one of the buildings connected with the works a foundry, which manufactures casting for the governor works, and piano plates, employing about 50 hands.

### The Chas. H. Bangs Furniture Factory,

Was originally established by Mr. Geo. D. Otis, in 1885, for the manufacture of chamber furniture. The establishment was purchased by Mr. Bangs in March, 1888, and is now devoted to the manufacture of drug store interiors for which Everett has the largest establishment of its kind in the world. The business was begun by Mr. Bangs in the latter part of the year 1885. The idea originated with Mr. Bangs, of making such work in sectional form for convenience in shipment and adaptability to different situations or locations. This method has become very popular on account of the quality of the work that can be produced, by being able to concentrate the required workmen upon a single specialty. The enterprise has grown from a very modest beginning to one of large proportions; Mr. Bangs having in his employ at the present time between eighty and ninety employees, including a great many different trades, such as designers, draughtsmen, carvers, show case makers, glass grinders, metal workers, silver platers, mill men, cabinet makers, glass stainers, etc. Besides these, several men are employed for setting up the work, which is now being shipped to every part of the United States, and several, the past year, have been exported. The present output of the establishment is at the rate of nearly a quarter of a million per year, and the demand seems to be rapidly increasing. Many of the finest drug stores in the country are the products of these factories.

Stephen H. Kimball's factory was originally established for the manufacture of children's carriages, in 1875. The factory was partially burned January 29, 1879, but was afterwards rebuilt and enlarged. The establishment is now devoted mainly to the manufacture of invalid chairs and athletic goods.

### STEPHEN H. KIMBALL,

Son of John and Rebecca Kimball, was born at Ipswich, Mass., November 13, 1833, and received his education in the Ipswich common schools. His business career extends over a period of thirty-two years, since 1861, chiefly as a manufacturer of children's carriages, and more recently of athletic goods. He established a factory in Everett in 1874. He is a member of the Mass. Charitable Mechanic Association, and of the Masonic Order, in which he has taken the 32d degree. He has been long prominent in town and local affairs, took an active part in the movement for separation from Malden, and has served the town on many committees; also as moderator of many town meetings during the twenty-three years of our existence as a town. He married, December 5, 1865, Viola D., daughter of Stillman D. and Mary Benjamin, of Shirley, Mass., and resides at 260 Broadway.

Residence of Amos Stone, School Street.

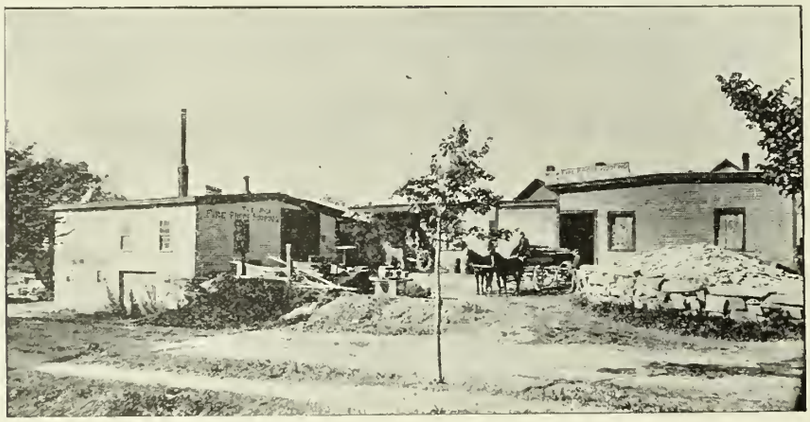
White's Mica Fire Proof Roofing Works,

Were established in Everett in 1878. The business is located on Carter Street and is founded upon patents granted to Welcome White, now deceased and Austin W. White, doing business under the firm name of W. White & Co. Upwards of 5,000,000 square feet of this roofing are in use. About 776,400 square feet of roofing have been applied in New England and 738,941 square feet west of New England within the past year.

In 1881, White, Wiley & Co. established a varnish factory near the Chelsea line. The firm dissolved, January, 1883, and the factory in Everett was transferred to Messrs Wiley and Richardson who carried on the business until 1888, when Mr. Benj. J. Richardson, one of the original firm became sole proprietor. No information has been furnished in regard to its operations.

The Tube Bending Company,

A. L. Waite, Manager has a factory situated at East Everett near the Everett Springs. They commenced business in September, 1892, the corporation being capitalized at $60,000. Their business is that of bending coils from wrought iron pipe on orders received from soap works and breweries; also for the manufacture of ice, and for steam and hot water heating; the latter being more of a specialty. They place coils of pipes in furnaces to heat remote rooms, difficult to heat sufficiently by hot air pipes, and in parlor stoves, both methods of which are found successful and very satisfactory. They have also invented a hot water heater, several specimens of which have been sold to Everett citizens and are highly approved. The works are capable of employing ten hands, all skilled labor.



White's Mica Fire Proof Roofing Works.

The Reliable Manufacturing Company,

With a capital of $150,000 in 30,000 shares of $5 each, was formed in 1891 by the consolidation of the Collett Car Brake Co., established in 1888, and the Car Track Friction Appliance Company, established in 1886. Their factory at Everett was completed early in 1892, and the business was transferred thither. It employs ten hands, almost wholly skilled labor. It manufactures the Reliable Sand Box, the Boris Mechanical Track Switch, the Collett Ratchet Brake Handle, Cochrane's Reliable Electric Heaters, trolley heads and trolley wheels. It is doing an increasing business and bids fair to become an important industry. The articles manufactured by this company are extensively used by street railways in different parts of the country. Its officers are as follows: President, S. B. Hinds, Vice-President, C. A. Williams, Treasurer, Edward B. Noyes.

The traffic in Spring Water has assumed proportions which entitle it to mention as one of the important industries of Everett. South Malden and Everett spring water has from time immemorial been noted for its excellent qualities. The first systematic attempt to make it an article of merchandise was made by I. M. Hutchins, about 1880. The water became so popular that the

Everett Crystal Spring Water Co.,

in the autumn of 1881, purchased the land at the junction of Ferry and Chelsea Streets, and soon after established, at considerable expense, a plant with steam and hand pumps and other machinery and built the present Everett Spring House. Experts having analyzed the water and pronounced it to be of a superior quality, a very large business has been built up. On the first day of April, 1882, the first gallon of water was sold from the spring, and before the close of the season over 3,000 families in Boston and vicinity were taking regularly a supply of Everett Spring Water. Since the first season the business has increased with every year, and has proved a paying investment. A stable has been built nearly opposite the spring house, and quite a force of men and teams is kept at work distributing the water to customers.

The Belmont Hill Spring Water Co.,

Henry Schrow, Prop., commenced business April 1, 1883. The water is taken from a never-failing, natural spring, and has been shown by analysis to be of a superior quality. Mr. Schrow commenced with one team and has steadily increased so that now the business employs five teams.

Besides these two springs, Partridge's Spring so-called and the Glendale Springs, managed by S. G. Bennett, furnish water which commands a large sale.

The McCune Cycle Co.,

Was incorporated under the laws of Maine, June 1, 1892, with a capital of $100,000, and occupies the second floor of the building formerly of the Union Stone Co., on Second Street, as lessee of the Norton Iron Co. It manufactures the McCune Cycle, which, on account of the lightness of its construction, has the reputation of surpassing any other bicycle for racing purposes. In its racing record it has distanced all competitors. The Company employs from 40 to 70 hands (nearly all skilled labor), and turns out from 40 to 60 cycles per week, sometimes as many as 65 per week. It manufactured from 700 to 800 cycles during the first year of its existence, and has never been able to fill all the orders it has received, having refused no less than $2,000 worth the past year. The officers of the Company are as follows: President, Charles Reed; Vice-President, William H. Keating; Treasurer, Wm. E. McCune; Manager, J. C. Taylor, Superintendent, Joseph B. McCune.

The Norton Iron Co.,

Occupying the lower story of the building formerly of the Union Stone Co., on Second Street, was incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts, December 5, 1889, with a capital of $15,000 in 150 shares of $100 each. It has been doing an increasing business. The President is Orlando C. Norcross; the Treasurer, Lewis C. Norton.

## Banks.

The Everett Savings Bank, was incorporated March 1, 1889.

The first meeting of the Corporators was held April 11th, 1889 and the Corporation was organized with the following officers:— President, Wilmot R. Evans; vice-presidents, Woodbury A. Ham, Robert M. Barnard; treasurer, Samuel P. Cannell; clerk, Henry K. Veazie; trustees, Woodbury A. Ham, Wilmot R. Evans, Robert M. Barnard, Samuel P. Cannell, George S. Marshall, Samuel M. Johnson, Isaac T. Winchester, Adams B. Cook, Daniel B. Fessenden, Thomas Leavitt, Cyrus S. Hapgood, John S. Cate, Nathaniel J. Mead, Henry K. Veazie, Joseph E. Nichols, James P. Stewart, Francis E. Dyer, Thornton A. Smith, Dudley P. Bailey.

The bank opened for business May 11, 1889. Its first dividend was declared in October, 1890, since which time the deposits have increased more rapidly than before.

On the 14th of April, 1892, Wilmot R. Evans declined a re-election as president and resigned as one of the trustees. James P. Stewart was elected in his place as president. George W. Plaisted and Nathan Nichols were elected as trustees in the places of W. R. Evans, resigned and Joseph E. Nichols, deceased. Charles Manser was also added as one of the trustees. These are the only changes in the officers which have occurred since the opening of the bank. The institution has enjoyed a steady prosperity and on April 12 issued its one thousandth deposit book. On the 13th of April, 1893, its deposits had reached $99,739.66. The following is a statement of its condition at that time:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Due Depositors | $99,739.66 |
| Profit and Loss | 415.89 |
| Guarantee Fund | 575.00 |
| | $100,730.55 |
| ASSETS. | |
| Loans on Real Estate | $55,425.00 |
| Loans on Town and City Notes | 26,300.00 |
| Bank Stock | 2,000.00 |
| Loans on Railroad Bonds | 4,500.00 |
| Furniture Account | 225.00 |
| Cash on Hand and in Bank | 12,280.55 |
| | $100,730.55 |

At the last meeting of the Trustees, a dividend amounting to $1,470.74 was declared. This added to the October, 1892 dividend, makes $2,717.69 paid in dividends during the year. There were at that date 851 Depositors, who during the year made 1,486 Deposits, amounting to $75,665.90. Since the last annual meeting there had been a gain of 204 Depositors and $23,821.81 in Deposits. The institution has made steady and healthy progress since its establishment, as shown by the following figures:—

| Date. | Dividend. | No. of open acct's. | Average to each acc't. | Total Deposits. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| April 10, 1890 | | 278 | $55.55 | $15,443.00 |
| Oct. 31, 1890 | $315.04 | 367 | 72.59 | 26,642.37 |
| April 9, 1891 | 471.62 | 444 | 91.32 | 40,546.17 |
| Oct. 31, 1891 | 762.05 | 569 | 108.55 | 61,767.93 |
| April 14, 1892 | 1,063.17 | 647 | 117.33 | 75,912.85 |
| Oct. 31, 1892 | 1,246.95 | 757 | 107.43 | 81,323.47 |
| April 13, 1893 | 1,470.74 | 851 | 117.20 | 99,739.66 |
| Total div'ds to date, | $5,329.57 | | | |

The deposits have since this report was issued reached more than $100,000.

THE EVERETT CO-OPERATIVE BANK was organized September 18, 1890, and began business October 14, 1890. It has issued six series of shares as follows: —

| | |
|---|---|
| Series 1 . . . | 579 shares. |
| Series 2 . . . | 425 shares. |
| Series 3 . . . | 259 shares. |
| Series 4 . . . | 141 shares. |
| Series 5 . . . | 131 shares. |
| Series 6 . . . | 86 shares. |

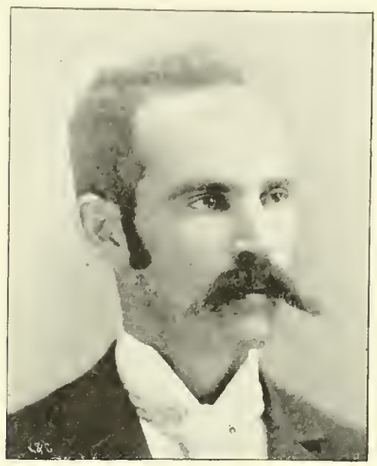
The amount of dues (answering to deposits in a savings bank) amounted in April, 1893, to $36,042. Its investments at the same date consisted of $32,300 loans on real estate and $2,430 loans on shares. The dues on October 31, 1891, were $12,311, showing an increase in eighteen months of $23,731.

A new series of shares is issued every six months, in April and October. Meetings are held on the second Tuesday of every month. Samuel Freeman, 2d, has been its President, and Charles E. Jennings its Secretary and Treasurer from the date of its organization. The other officers are as follows: — Vice-President, Francis Batchelder; Directors, H. A. Tenney, F. P. Bennett, G. F. Foster, C. S. Hapgood, E. C. Mead, N. A. Dill, J. E. Freeman, Geo. E. Smith, M. P. Harvey; Auditors, Thos. W. Saunders, R. A. Rideout; Attorney, Geo. E. Smith.

## Deceased Business Men.

George E. Kimball

Was born in Vermont, and first settled in Everett in 1871. He was the first postmaster of Everett proper. He removed to Chelsea shortly afterwards, where he remained until 1876, when he returned to Everett, and was associated with Dr. J. B. Everett in the drug business until he bought out the latter several years ago. It was due largely to his energy and push that Everett became a money-order office in 1879, that a third daily mail was secured soon afterwards, that a telephone office was opened in 1880, a Sunday mail established in 1881, a telegraph office in 1882, and the post-office made an international money-order office in 1884. Mr. Kimball was one of the pioneers in the establishment of the Everett Public Library, to which he devoted a large amount of time and labor. He was one of the trustees of the library from 1878 to his death, which occurred January 18, 1892. Mr. Kimball was a member of the Star of Bethlehem Lodge of F. and A. M., of Chelsea, and of Palestine Commandery of Knight Templars. He married, in 1877, Alice M. Hooper, of Presque Isle, Maine. Mr. Kimball, was first appointed as postmaster of South Malden, November 7, 1871, the name of which he had changed to Everett, of which he was appointed postmaster, January 25, 1872, the old name being perpetuated on the records of the postal service for nearly two years.



Eben G. Weeks,

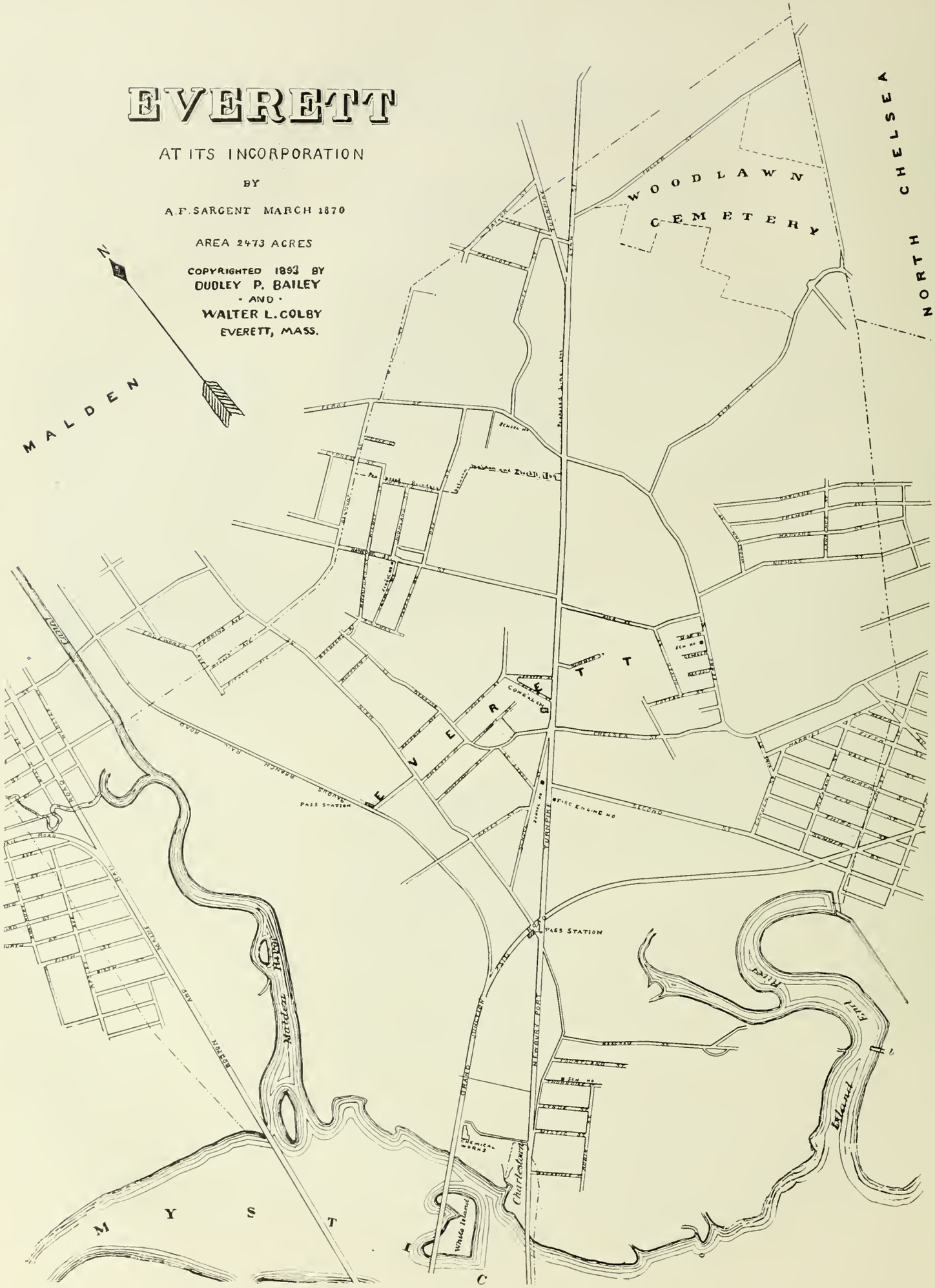
Son of Samuel and Susan W. (Eastman) Weeks, was born at East Parsonsfield, Me., October 28, 1863, and received his early education in the schools of his native town. He came to Jamaica Plain in 1880 and entered the employ of R. Seaver & Sons, with whom he remained until 1885. He then established a periodical store which he sold out in 1887, when he came to Everett and entered the employ of Henderson Bros., as a collector, remaining with them until his death, October 2, 1892. He was a member of the First Baptist Church in Everett, of the Young Men's Christian Association, and of Gov. Bradford Colony, U. O. P. F. He married, October 20, 1886, Annice L. Spence, daughter of Francis V. and Mary A. (Prendeville) Spence. Mr. Weeks was an enterprising business man, of sterling integrity, and was highly esteemed.

George R. Hoffman,

The son of Benjamin and Angeline (Rockwood) Hoffman, was born in Holliston, October 8, 1840. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, He was connected with the boot and shoe business for seventeen years, and the provision business for three years prior to his coming to Everett in March, 1882. That year he bought the provision route of the late C. A. Fitts, and later the grocery store of Merrill & Davis, uniting the two in one business which he carried on for some time at the corner of School and Oakes Streets. In 1890, desiring better accommodations, he moved to the store at the corner of Railroad and Main Streets, where he was conducting his business at the time of his death. Mr. Hoffman enlisted in Company B, 16th Reg't, M. V. M., July 2, 1861, for three years. He was afterwards transferred to the Reg't band. He was discharged August 17, 1862. He joined Mt. Hollis Lodge of Masons in 1865, and Mt. Lebanon R. A Chapter and Milford Commandery, Knight Templars, in 1868. He was a member of the Young Men's Dem. Club of Mass., and of the Glendon Club. December 13, 1860, he married S. Jennie, daughter of Simeon and Mary J. (Nourse) Cutler, of Holliston. Mr. Hoffman died March 14, 1893, after a short illness.

Josiah A. Kingman,

The son of Ambrose and Esther (Edson) Kingman, was born in Reading, November 22, 1823, and died in Everett, April 18, 1892. He was educated in the public schools of Reading, and at Andover Academy. He was a cabinet maker by trade, and for several years manufactured furniture for the southern trade. About 1859 he engaged in the retail furniture business in Boston. Mr. Kingman was prominent in musical circles. He was a member of the orchestra of the original "Father Kemp's Old Folks," of the Reading band, and for many years was the chorister of the Old South Church, Reading. From that town he moved to Boston, where he lived several years, coming to Everett about 1869. He was chorister of the Bromfield Street Church, Boston, of the Baptist Church, Malden, and of the Everett Congregational Church for eighteen to nineteen years. He was also director of the Everett Choral Union for several years, and taught singing schools in Reading, Everett, Malden and elsewhere. "His years since early manhood have been dotted with musical effort in every direction, public and private, and cantatas, old folks concerts, war song concerts, choirs and jubilees have felt the imprint of his vigor and skill." He has done much for musical culture in Everett, especially in drilling the church choirs, for which he had a special aptitude. Mr. Kingman was one of the Commissioners of the Sinking Funds of Everett for some thirteen years. He was a charter member of Everett Lodge No. 36, I. O. O. F. and Palestine Lodge, F. and A. M. May 8, 1848, he married Susan B., daughter of Thaddeus and Sarah (Gilson) Davis, of Alstead, N. H. December 25, 1852, he married Julia A. W. Tilton, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth (Farnham) Whitehouse, of Smithfield, Me. His late residence was 33 Chelsea Street.


EVERETT
AT ITS INCORPORATION
BY
A.F. SARGENT MARCH 1870
AREA 2473 ACRES
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DUDLEY P. BAILEY
· AND ·
WALTER L. COLBY
EVERETT, MASS.
N
MALDEN
WOODLAWN CEMETERY
NORTH CHELSEA
EVERETT
PASS STATION
PASS STATION
FIRE ENGINE HO
CHEMICAL WORKS
Charlestown
White Island
Malden River
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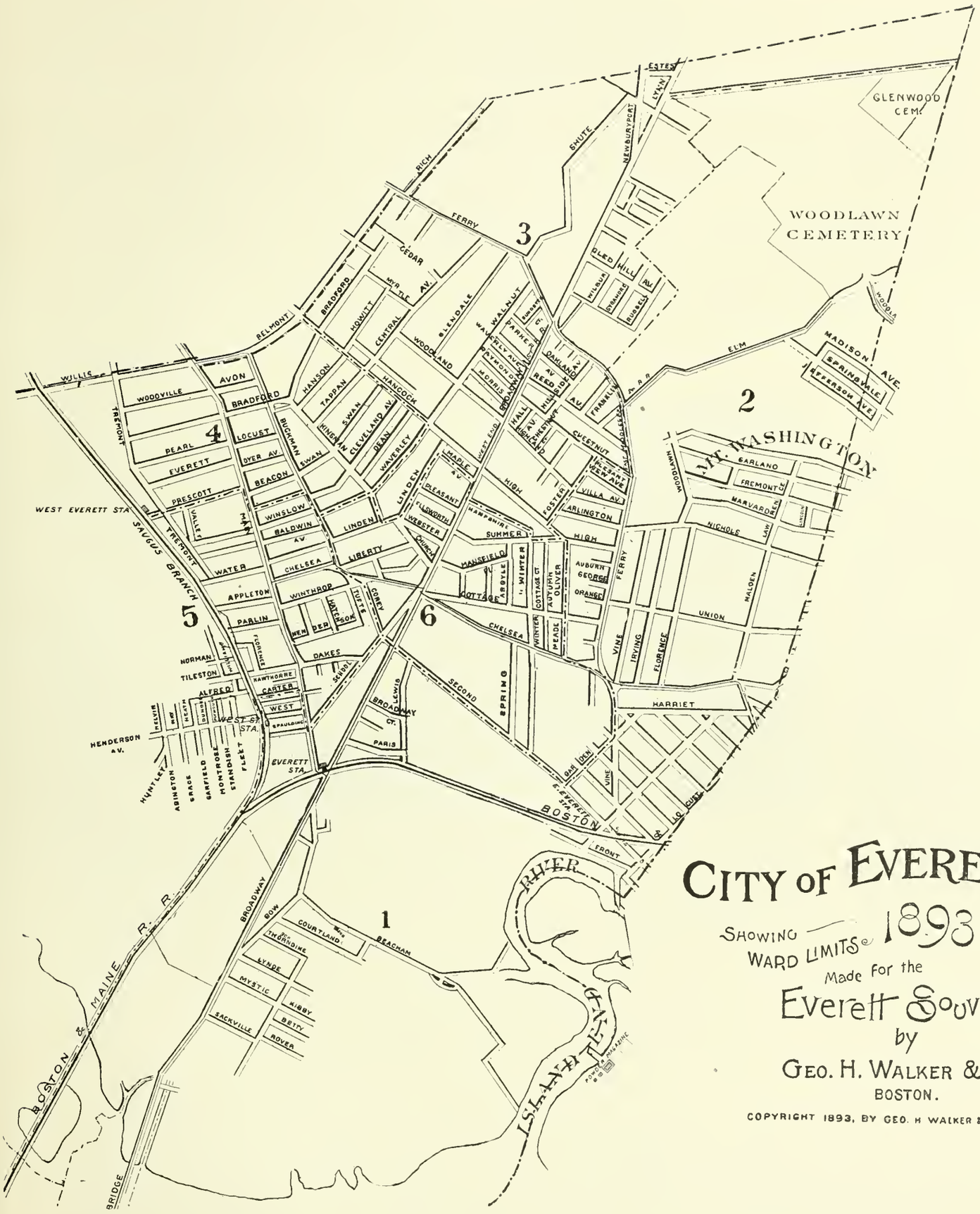


# CITY OF EVERETT

SHOWING WARD LIMITS 1893

Made for the

Everett Souvenir

by

GEO. H. WALKER & Co.

BOSTON.

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# REMINISCENCES.

## South Malden in 1835.

By FRANCIS B. WALLIS.

How to get from Boston to South Malden? There were two ways of reaching it, one by the way of Chelsea Ferry and walking up via what is now known as Everett Avenue, the other via Charlestown to the neck, over Malden Bridge and the Newburyport Turnpike (now Broadway). By the latter way it necessarily entailed the payment of two tolls, and if one rode in a chaise, the usual pleasure carriage of this time, the toll was eleven cents on Charlestown Bridge and eleven cents on Malden Bridge. If one rode out to South Malden on business or to make a call and returned back to Boston, the tolls would amount to forty-four cents, or if he walked the toll was one cent on each bridge. The sign over the toll house read "Rates of toll established by law." Many persons who rode regularly had an account with the toll-keeper, requiring only to be recognized by him, which saved much inconvenience, particularly in cold weather. On Malden Bridge was the old style draw which opened in the centre, quite on the Gothic roof principle; it was held together by immense iron bolts when the draw was closed. There is a story connected with this bridge, which can be vouched for, of an old gentleman who lived in South Malden who went frequently to Boston. He rode in a carryall hung on thorough-braces, which, in the course of years of usage had become dry, hard, and squeaked terribly, and if by any cause he was detained in Boston beyond the usual hour, the family would become anxious about him and would keep an ear open to hear the old carryall come squeaking over the bridge, which was readily heard. This gentleman's residence was not far from what is now Everett Square. This circumstance would hardly seem possible to Everett people of to-day, but in 1835, South Malden was known as the stillest place on earth. It should be borne in mind that South Malden was a part of the town of Malden. All business pertaining to town affairs had to be done at Malden Centre. Town meetings were held there, tax bills payable there, churches and stores located there. There was no church in South Malden; church goers found no fault, however, with walking up to Malden, attending divine service, and walking home again — and frequently went to Malden again to a lecture in the evening. In fact, walking was quite the general custom. Ladies would walk from South Malden to Boston on a shopping expedition and walk home again. The only conveyance from South Malden to Boston was Butler's Stage, which was appropriately named "Perseverance." This limited accommodation left Oakes's Corner, South Malden, for Boston, at 10 A. M. and returned from Boston at 4 P. M.; the fare was 12½ cents each way. It was considered quite a public convenience when Second Street was cut through.

A man in South Malden who had a house to rent there, advertised it in *The Boston Daily Times* as "a very desirable and conveniently located tenement, but twenty minutes walk to the Chelsea Ferry." South Malden, it should be remembered, was a farming country. Fine fields of barley, wheat, oats, corn and potatoes could be seen everywhere, besides large pastures where horses, cows, and oxen roamed at will. These farms were owned and cultivated by Mr. John Lewis, Nehemiah M. Rider, Uriah Oakes, Capt. Corey, Joseph Swan, Simon Tufts, Jonathan Oakes, Capt. Winslow, Leavitt Corbett, Nichols, Mansfield, and others. They tilled the land, gathered the crops from field and orchard, and met together consulting about good haying weather and the prospects of a favorable harvest, little dreaming that their fair domains would be invaded by the modern house builders, and their fruitful acres covered with houses for sale on the installment plan; that steam cars would cross their only named street, the Newburyport Turnpike, *ad libitum*, with 128 trains a day; that this same Turnpike would be used by palatial cars, run without visible power; that churches, school houses, stores, post office and all the conveniences of modern life, would, in less than sixty years, fill their noble hills and fertile valleys with the homes of 16,000 inhabitants. It is a surprise to many that some modern Columbus had not discovered this "Sleepy Hollow" of South Malden, earlier. The advantages of South Malden as a place of residence were always known to be the finest located territory the sun ever shone upon, its air the purest, its water the sweetest and best, the view from its hill-tops superb, its sunrise and sunset unsurpassed; all of these advantages within 3½ miles from State St., Boston.

1. Former Residence of Benjamin Nichols, Fuller Street.

2. Former Residence of Winslow Sargent, cor. Ferry Street and Central Avenue.

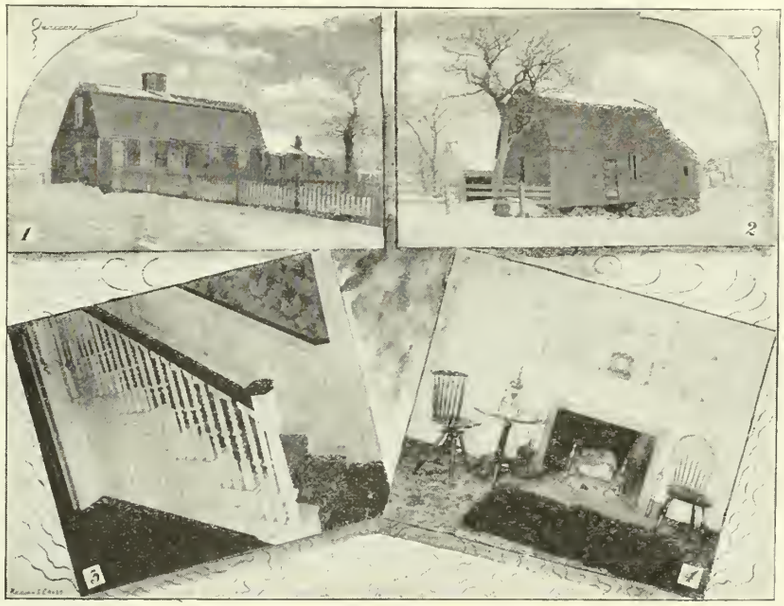
3. The Flagg House (Bow Street); probably more than than two hundred years old: occupied in 1818 by Captain Sprague. During the Revolutionary War this house was struck by a cannon ball, which remained imbedded in the house until within a comparatively few years.

4. Residence of Charlotte and Esther Oakes, on Chelsea Street, built by their father, Uriah Oakes, about 1796.

5. The Simon Tufts House, near corner of Main and Winthrop Streets, bought of Stephen Paine's heirs, more than 70 years ago, and occupied by Simon Tufts and heirs until about 9 years ago.

South Malden in 1835 was composed of less than fifty houses, many of which grace the pages of this *Souvenir*, and by the aid of the camera, have become "not for an age but for all time." The few houses which composed South Malden in 1835 can be easily enumerated. After leaving Malden Bridge the first house on the left of Newburyport Turnpike was occupied by Mr. Samuel S. Sargent, afterwards, in late years known as "the Freeman's Inn." It originally stood where the brick poor house, belonging to the city of Boston, now stands. This was within the limits of Charlestown. The second was Captain Stephen Stimpson's, still standing, forming the corner of the Chemical Works Street. The third house, was owned and occupied by Mr. Joshua Rich, assistant

toll-keeper for many years. Fourth, the Flagg house, still standing. Fifth, the Lynde house, a fine old mansion, occupied by Mr. Seth S. Lynde and his sister, considered as aristocratic a homestead as there was in South Malden. Sixth, was the old red house built in colonial times, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. Thomas Lewis, merchant of the firm of Thomas Lewis & Sons, owners of Lewis Wharf, Boston, afterwards for very many years the home of Mr. Timothy C. Edmester, an admirable picture of which, from the collection of the late Mr. Geo. F. Wallis, is to be found elsewhere in this *Souvenir*. There is quite a history connected with this pre-revolutionary relic — it is said it often gave shelter to British troops. In Mr. Lewis's occupancy it was a fine old homestead and the élite of Boston gathered under its roof to enjoy the Boston Merchant's hospitality. The old house was demolished but a few years since. Seventh was the Osgood house, now standing, owned and occupied by James A. Wallace, Esq. Eighth, the Pickering house, owned and occupied by Mr. James Pickering, the grandfather of Mr. Albert N. Parlin, who has recently kindly donated the old Pickering homestead to Everett for a Public Library, to be called the "Fred E. Parlin Memorial Library and Reading Room," supplemented with a generous donation of a sum of money for its erection, to be paid when the city shall have complied with the conditions of the gift. Ninth was the residence of Mr. John Lewis who may be properly called one of the oldest and one of the most prominent men of South Malden. Mr. Lewis's ownership of land here was soon after the century came in. At one time he owned over fifty acres of what is now the central part of Everett, and was one of its largest land owners. He was a son of Mr. Thomas Lewis, who occupied the old red house before-mentioned, and a member of the firm of Thomas Lewis & Sons. This delightful old mansion will be remembered by many of the present citizens; it stood in the centre of a large lot of land forming the corner where now stands Odd Fellows Hall. (A fine picture of the old homestead was from a photograph taken by the late Mr. George F. Wallis, and is to be found in the *Souvenir*.) The old homestead was a central figure in South Malden. Beneath its roof gathered many wealthy and fashionable people who always found a kindly welcome, receiving the old time courtesy from the courtly old gentleman and his beautiful wife. The surroundings were in keeping. A large and lovely flower garden graced the entrance, fine trees shaded the lawn, among them a fine catalpa tree, bought from the millionaire Gardner Green's garden, Tremont St., Boston, while grapes, peaches, strawberries, and all the luxuries which could be grown were to be found here in profusion. Tenth, was the house of Mr. Uriah Oakes, now forming the corner of Chelsea Street and Broadway. It was bought by Mr. Uriah Oakes the elder, and occupied by his son Uriah Oakes from his marriage to his death in 1885. It is an imposing building at the present time. The interior has an air of comfort and elegance, the fine large hallway and immense square rooms are models for the modern architect to imitate. A small shoe shop formed the exact corner of Broadway and Chelsea Street, afterwards altered and occupied by Mr. Oakes as a grocery store. This and one other were the only grocery stores in South Malden. The Oakes estate was known all over this section of the country as Oakes's Corner. Eleventh, was the Rider house, forming the diagonally opposite corner, owned and occupied by Nehemiah M. Rider, which afterwards came into the possession of the Whittemore family, and is occupied by some of its people to-day. Mr. Rider had a house-paper manufactory which stood near where the Congregational Church now stands. He also owned a small, one story building, standing near where Kimball's drug store now is, where the old gentleman and his son opened oysters which they dragged out from Boston in a hand cart. Twelfth, was the Mansfield house, owned and occupied by Zachariah Mansfield; the old house is still standing on Mansfield Street. Thirteenth, nearly opposite, was the small house built and occupied by James Watkins, still standing, forming the corner of Church Street. Fourteenth, in the rear of the spot where the Universalist Church now stands, was an old house, the homestead of Thomas Sargent, afterwards of Phineas Sargent, at one time occupied by Mr. John Baldwin, now demolished. Fifteenth. In these days of palatial school houses, it can hardly be realized that there was but one school house in South Malden in 1835, and that stood quite near where is now the superb residence of Everett's first Mayor, Hon. A. H. Evans. It was a long, low, one-story building, such as was built in the country in those days, where the children from all quarters came to school. Boys and girls climbed the hill in search of knowledge. It is said that in the old school house on the hill, scholars became as likely men and women as any the most pretentious school house of to-day can produce. Sixteenth, near the school house stood the old colonial style mansion of Mr. Elisha Webb, afterwards, and for very many years, as at present, owned and occupied by Mr. Calvin Hosmer. A fine picture of this well-preserved old homestead can be found elsewhere in this *Souvenir*. Seventeenth, directly opposite stood the house of Capt. Thomas Oakes, nearly a duplicate of the Webb house. The above-named houses are all now remembered on the Newburyport Turnpike from Malden Bridge to the crest of the Hill.



1. House formerly of Jacob Shute, corner Lynn and Shute Streets.
2. The Old Isaac Sargent House, Elm Street.
3. Staircase in the Captain Blaney House. Taken for the *Everett Souvenir*, by permission of William J. Partridge.
4. Parlor in the Captain Blaney House, as it now appears. Taken for the *Everett Souvenir*, by permission of William J. Partridge.

On what is known as Chelsea Street, was the house of Uriah Oakes, now standing and occupied by his daughters, Misses Charlotte and Esther Oakes. Samuel H. Clapp's house came next, which is now standing; next, the Edmester house, and next to it came the old Clapp house, since burned. Fifth, Aunt Joy Oliver's house, now owned by Mr. W. J. Partridge. Among the many associations connected with this old landmark, is the fact that in the ell of this house was kept the first dry goods store in South Malden. The assortment of goods was comparatively limited, but sufficient to supply the wants of the neighborhood at that time. Its location is quite near that of the present Everett Springs. The old willows, which were near the spring, were a famous trysting-place for the young people, who there enjoyed the pleasure of each others society and drank nature's temperance beverage. Sixth, was the old Nichols house, and near the gravel pits was the Whittemore house. At the other end of what is now Chelsea Street stood the old colonial house formerly occupied by Mr. John Lewis, afterwards sold to Capt. Solomon Corey, and now the property of the Episcopal Church. Not far from the Capt. Corey house was the old Swan house, a capital picture of which is to be found in the *Souvenir*. The next is the fine old residence known as the Baldwin house, built and owned by Messrs. Charles and William Baldwin. This house was considered by many the finest in South Malden,

standing back from the street on the lot forming the corner of what is now Chelsea and Main Street. It was surrounded by lovely trees, while its location could not be surpassed. A

Deacon Uriah Oakes

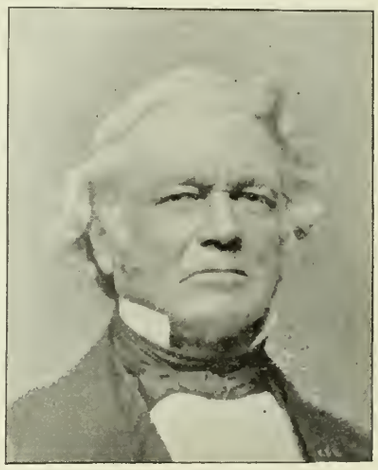
Was the son of Uriah Oakes, who was born February 22, 1771, and died February 22, 1848, and who was a prominent citizen of Malden for many years. The common ancestor of the various branches of the Oakes family in South Malden was Thomas Oakes, who settled in South Malden at a very early period, and who appears as a real estate owner as early as 1689. The father of Uriah Oakes, the elder, was Nehemiah Oakes and his grandfather, another Uriah Oakes, son of Thomas Oakes. Nehemiah Oakes married Esther Bucknam and had a son also named Nehemiah Oakes, brother of Uriah, who married Persis Chittenden, daughter of Calvin Chittenden, former owner of the Corbett farm, and lived on Ferry Street, at the corner of what is now Glendale Street. He died April 13, 1861. The elder Nehemiah was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. The first Thomas Oakes had also a son named Jonathan Oakes, from whom it is supposed sprang the branch of the family to which belonged Capt. Jonathan Oakes father and son.

Deacon Uriah Oakes was born December 1st, 1797, and died August 1st, 1885, aged 87 years and 9 months. Early in life he opened a little

Late Residence of Samuel H. Clapp.

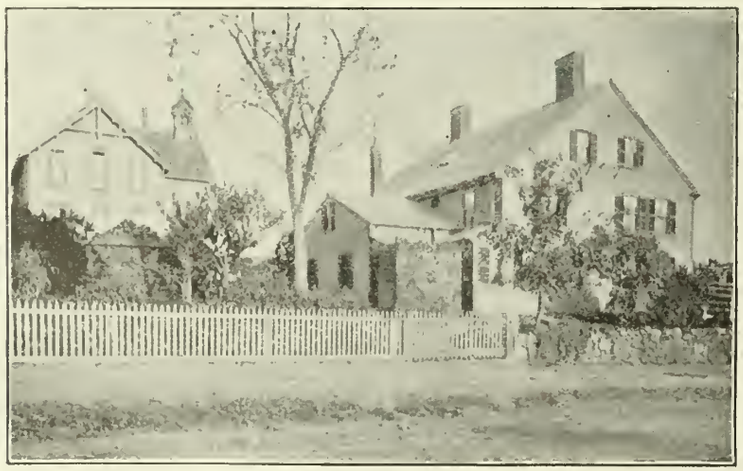
House built by Samuel Drown, about 1836.

shop for the manufacture of shoes, and subsequently in connection with this he purchased a small stock of groceries and established the first grocery store in South Malden. He also, for many years, carried on the business of farming on the large landed possessions left by his father. At one time he was engaged in the manufacture of combs. Mr. Oakes came of a long-lived race, and possessed a remarkable degree of physical vigor. Until about a week before his last sickness he continued to make, as he had made for years, his usual three o'clock morning trip to Boston, with the produce of his farm. He was a man diligent in business, was one of the largest real estate owners in town, and paid a heavy tax. He was the second superintendent of the Sunday School connected with the Congregational Church of which he was a constituent member and for many years a deacon. He was also one of the founders of the Chapel Congregational Church. He was a man of quiet tastes, a good citizen, and a kind neighbor. Exemplary in all the walks of life he lived respected and esteemed by his neighbors and acquaintances. He married, about the year 1822, Betsey Vinton Richardson, of Stoneham with whom he lived in the family mansion on Chelsea Street, just southeast of Everett Square, from the date of his marriage until his death, a period of about sixty-three years. Mrs. Oakes survived her husband five years and died, August 7, 1890, at the advanced age of 88 years, 6 months, and 12 days. They left five children, Uriah and Josiah Oakes, Mrs. Charlotte A. Long, Mrs. Hannah F. Warden and Miss Elizabeth Oakes.



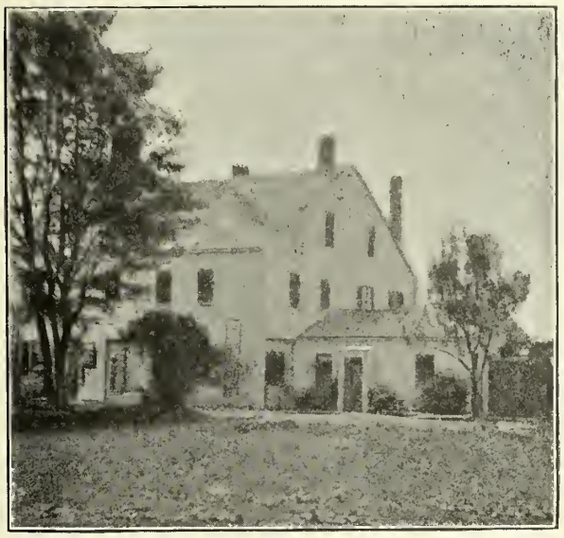
Captain George Winslow,

Son of Carpenter Winslow, was born at Pittston, Me., April 24, 1791, and died January 12, 1851, at New York City, on his return from visiting his son in California. His father was a ship builder, and three of his brothers were sea captains. Choosing a seafaring life, he soon rose to the command of a vessel sailing from Boston and was engaged for many years in the European and China trade. His last command was the ship Levant, owned by Messrs. James and Thomas H. Perkins, stationed at Lintin, China, where he remained some three years, retiring in 1830. He settled in South Malden, which continued to be his residence for the remainder of his life. His earliest real estate purchase in South Malden, was on June 6, 1821. Capt. Winslow was one of that sturdy class of sea captains who made the glory of the American merchant marine, in the palmy days when American sails whitened every ocean and carried the stars and stripes to every quarter of the globe. South Malden owed much to its sea captains, who with their broader and larger views acquired by travel abroad, did much to



The Isaac Baldwin House,

Now standing at the corner of Locust and Main Streets. At the left, in the rear, may be seen the Winslow School House, as it appeared before remodeling.



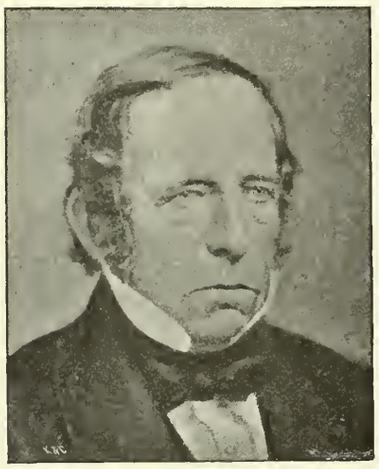
**Former Residence of John Lewis,**

Near the present site of the Odd Fellows Building.

(From a photograph in the collection of the late George F. Wallis.)

promote a progressive policy in local affairs. To none of them does South Malden owe more in this respect than to Capt. Winslow. For more than twenty years he was a prominent man in the south and southwest districts, taking the lead in all important measures of improvement. In the establishment of the southwest district, and in the erection of its school buildings he took a leading part, serving on both the building committees. The stately elms along Main Street in front of his former mansion, remain as monuments of the taste and broad public spirit by which he was actuated, evidences of which will be found in connection with everything he did. He was a large real estate owner, his possessions including not only the Winslow estate, so called, on the west side of Main Street, but the land on both sides of Winslow, Clark and Beacon Streets, a considerable tract on both sides of Linden Street, Maple Avenue and Hancock Street, taking in the residences of Mayor Evans and R. M. Barnard. He had four children. George Reid was born October 30, 1821 at Malden, and died April 24, 1856 at Callao, Peru. Catharine Elizabeth married October 29, 1861, David Oakes Clark, a descendant in one branch from Capt. Jonathan Oakes. Mr. Clark was connected with the China and Eastern trade for many years; represented the U. S. Government as consular agent at Foo Chow from 1854–56, and was well known and highly respected at the treaty ports on account of his effective business talents and admirable disposition and character. There were two other daughters, Caroline Barrett Winslow, who married John R. Hall, of Roxbury, and Margaret Goodwin Winslow, who resides in Boston.

fine picture of this beautiful residence is to be found in this *Souvenir*, copied from a photograph taken by the late Mr. George F. Wallis, who at one time occupied a part of this spacious mansion. Quite near the Baldwin house stood the residence of Mr. Simon Tufts, now standing; on his grounds was a small cottage occupied by two maiden ladies by the name of Rand. Near, on what is now Main Street, was another of these aristocratic residences, owned and occupied by Capt. Geo. Winslow. It was surrounded by noble old shade trees. Capt. Winslow was a retired Captain, and his home was noted for its hospitality, and the possession of the comforts and luxuries which affluence could provide. Within a short distance was the old Popkins house. A fine old residence now known as the Dyer estate stood on the same range as the Baldwin house, one of those superb locations which could not be surpassed. What is now School Street had but two houses on it, in fact it was only a lane. There were the marks made by the horses feet and others where the wheels went. Otherwise it was all grass. The first house stood on what is now the corner of School and Main Streets, now demolished, occupied by Aunt Esther Call, who, among her possessions, kept a large brood of turkeys that wandered over the fields and pastures from their home, to what is now Everett Square. The second was the house owned and occupied by Capt.



**John Lewis.**

(Reproduced from a photograph in the possession of his daughter, Mrs. F. B. Wallis.)

Jonathan Oakes, since removed. Capt. Oakes owned considerable land in South Malden and was a prominent man in the town.

It is not claimed that the above list embraced all the houses which stood in South Malden in 1835, still, it comprises those which were standing at that time from Malden Bridge to the hill-top, and others in the vicinity of what is now Everett Square, with due allowance for such omissions as would be likely to occur in half a century of time. The above facts were furnished the writer by two ladies who were "to the manor born" and are still residents of Everett.

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### Francis Bates Wallis.

Francis Bates Wallis was born in Boston, and educated in the public schools, graduating from the English High School, with Master Thomas Sherwin as Principal. Mr. Wallis married Sarah, the youngest daughter of Mr. John Lewis. He purchased the estate upon School Street soon after his marriage, where he still resides; he has manifested an interest in town affairs, served upon several important committees, was one of nine gentlemen who formed the Everett Public Library, has been its presiding officer, at present is Chairman of the Library Committee; was a member of the first board of Trustees of Glenwood Cemetery, and was chosen Secretary and General Manager, which position he now holds. Mr. Wallis is a member of "Palladium Council, Royal Arcanum;" Vice-President of "A Republican Institution;" has been connected with the Press for many years; has written on general topics of interest, national and local politics, plays which have been successfully produced, stories and poetry. In religious belief Mr. Wallis is a Unitarian, and connected with the late James Freeman Clark's Society, Boston. Mr. Wallis has resided in South Malden and Everett about forty years. He has devoted a large amount of time to the gratuitous service of the town, upon committees and otherwise. Upon the care and management of the Public Library he has bestowed a large amount of attention. The tasteful adornment of Glenwood Cemetery is largely due to his efforts. For this work he was peculiarly fitted by his tastes and his experience in floriculture. A portrait of Mr. Wallis may be seen in the Group of Board of Directors of Everett Public Library, page 61.

## Other Noted Men of South Malden.

### Captain Stephen Stimpson,

Was born June 3, 1795 in Lyman, Maine. He came to South Malden in June, 1816, and was employed by Timothy Clapp in the brick-making business. He soon after commenced to manufacture brick on his own account, had a brickyard where the Cochrane Chemical Works now stand, another on Main Street opposite School Street, and still another off from Broadway, through which the Eastern Railroad now passes. He is said to have been the originator and first manufacturer of face brick. He was also extensively engaged in the ice-cutting business, owning Swain's Pond in Maplewood and all its privileges, and the ice privilege of what was then called L Pond, Melrose, now called Crystal Lake, had large ice houses at both ponds, cut the ice and shipped it to foreign ports by the Tudor Co., as well as for other parties. He also run a large route through Melrose, Malden, Chelsea, etc., and was largely engaged in the teaming and express business. He was Chief Engineer of the Fire Department of the town of Malden, and was always active in every cause calculated to advance the prosperity of the town. He was Captain of the Malden Washington Guards, also Captain of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Co., and obtained a silver medal for being best shot at target in 1840, and remained a member until his death. He married Elizabeth Blaney of Malden, March 18, 1824, and commenced house-keeping at the old homestead at what is now known as No. 4 Broadway. He married, March 28, 1833, for his second wife, Elizabeth Clapp, of Dorchester. He died at the old homestead May 20, 1869, aged seventy-four years, leaving a widow, two sons and two daughters; Stephen A. Stimpson, John Stimpson, Elizabeth Stimpson and Hannah Sweetser. His widow occupied the homestead until her death, November 6, 1889, and it remained in possession of the family until November, 1891.

### Stephen A. Stimpson,

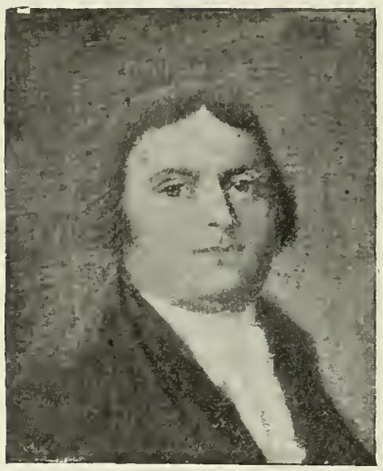
Son of Capt. Stephen Stimpson and Elizabeth (Blaney) Stimpson, was born February 3, 1827, at the old homestead, in South Malden, which is now No. 4 Broadway. He was educated in the public schools of So. Malden and at the Brad-

ford Academy, Bradford, Mass. Being infected with the "gold fever" he sailed, in 1849, for California by the way of Cape Horn, encountering severe weather and reaching San Francisco only at the end of six months. The country was then in such an unsettled condition that he suffered untold hardships and returned home after an absence of a few years. For about thirty years prior to his decease he held the responsible position of book-keeper in the large leather firm of Henry Poor & Sons. He married, in 1866, Mary A. Eaton, daughter of Albert Eaton, of Wentworth, N. H. He lived in Charlestown for about six years, but returned to Everett about 1873 or 1874. For the greater part of his life he was identified with the interests of South Malden and Everett, serving in different capacities, as water commissioner 1877–80 and auditor 1876–77 and 1888, being in service at the time of his decease. For years he rendered valuable assistance to Town Treasurer, Joseph E. Nichols, and his predecessor William Johnson. He was a man who instinctively favored all improvements which would give the town an advanced position among its sister towns, and was universally respected for his sterling worth. He was a veteran fireman, having at one time been foreman of the Gen. Taylor Engine Company, and was also a charter member of Palestine Lodge F. and A. M., and one of the original Everett Associates. He died November 13, 1888, leaving a widow, a son, and a daughter.

### Ebenezer Nichols,

Whose name frequently occurs in the history of Malden as holding important offices, was a brother of Capt. Nathan Nichols, and was born April 21, 1763. He married, April 5, 1792, Esther Sargent, daughter of David Sargent. He, in common with others of the same name in South Malden, was a descendant of James Nichols, who settled in Malden in 1660. His superior business capacity as a town officer kept him almost continually in the service of the town in one capacity or another. He served as a member of the general court, as assessor, member of the school committee, and selectman. He was a man of prodigious physical strength. He resided at the end of Nichols Lane, a part of which is included in Nichols Street. His former residence has long since disappeared. He died August 1, 1836. He was the great grandfather of Charles C. Nichols, Esq., late chairman of the Board of Selectmen. Ebenezer and Captain Nathan Nichols were the sons of John Nichols and Elizabeth (Burditt) Nichols.

NOTE. — We regret that no portraits could be procured of the last three individuals. For further particulars as to many of the prominent men of South Malden, see Historical Sketch.



Captain Jonathan Oakes,

An old Revolutionary hero. Reproduced from an old photograph, — the only one in existence. Kindly loaned the *Everett Souvenir* by his great granddaughter, Mrs. Mary O. Atwood.

## Historical Notes on the Fire Department.

By COLUMBUS COREY.

In 1846 the people of North Malden petitioned the town of Malden for a fire engine. It was granted and "Endeavor No. 3" was the result.

South Malden, always desirous of not being far behind their North End Brethren, then made their call. In 1847 an order was given to the then well known engine builders, Hunneman & Co., and in June of that year the engine was delivered.

The first records show that at a meeting held March 3, 1847, Francis Robbins was chosen Moderator; Wilson Quint, Clerk, and officers elected as follows: —

Foreman, Stephen Stimpson; 1st Assistant, Elisha B. Loring; 2d Assistant, Eben C. Emmons; Clerk, Wilson Quint; Treasurer, Wm. Johnson; Steward, Daniel Emmons.

Voted, To name the Engine "Gen. Taylor." Motto, "Rough and Ready."

The engine was received and housed in a shed on School Street. The first fire to which the engine was taken was the burning of a dwelling in Somerville, and the reputation of the engine was then established.

The cost of the engine to the town was about $1,800, and $200, subscribed by the citizens, were expended for ornamentation, etc.

In 1848 they were in the great Boston procession which celebrated the introduction of water, and which was probably the largest gathering of firemen ever seen in New England.

May 23, 1849, they joined in the celebration of Malden's Bi-centennial, the engine in both cases being drawn by four horses. In 1853, the engine was taken to a muster in Natick and won the first prize. In 1866 the engine was left without a company, and in 1878 was sold. It is now the property of the "Fall River Vets."

Water having been introduced, the town purchased a four wheel hose carriage, and a company was organized December 30, 1872, with C. Corey, Foreman; James E. Manser 1st Assistant; Alex. Green, 2d Assistant; Charles T. Bean, Clerk; Columbus Corey, Treasurer; R. McLaren, Steward.

Mystic water was first used in extinguishment of fires in Everett, at the partial burning of a dwelling on Robin Street in 1872.

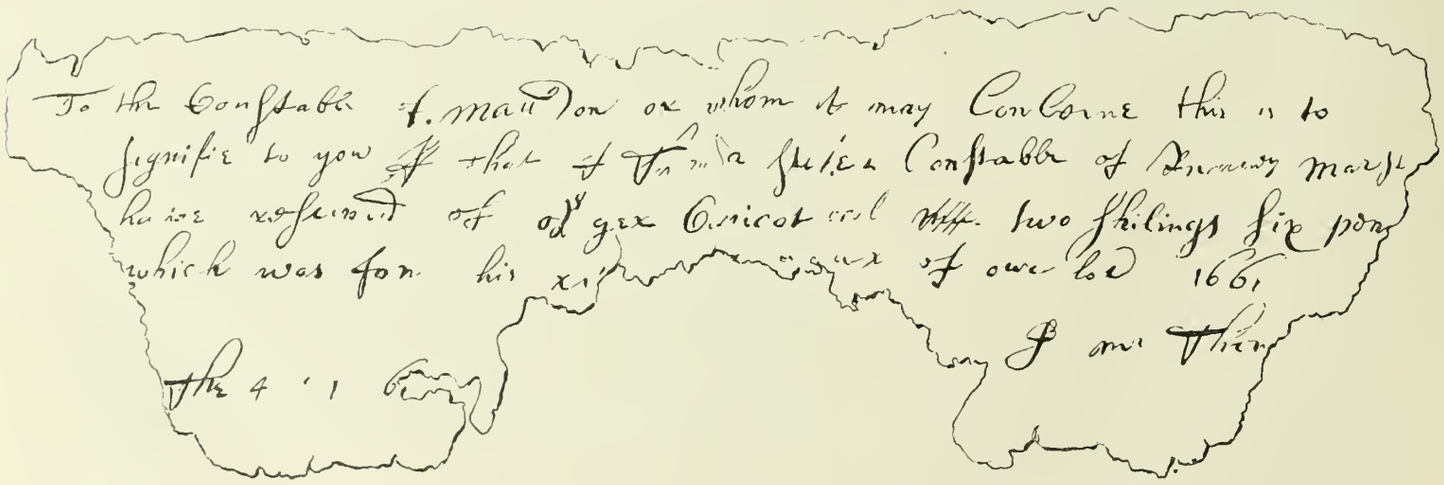
After much opposition the town voted to purchase a steamer, and on May 30, 1878 she was received.

The officers were C. Corey, Foreman; Frank W. Downing, Clerk.

The first fire at which it was used was the burning of North & Merriam's works, Somerville, June 16, 1878. The engine having done good service for 13 years, a larger, second class Amoskeag was placed in department, with G. A. Judd, Foreman; Austin W. White, Clerk.

In 1875 a light, hand hook and ladder truck was purchased and a company organized with Samuel M. Emerton as Foreman. In 1892 a two-horse truck took the place of the smaller one. In 1885 the Electric system of fire alarms was put in by Geo. M. Stevens.

The South Malden members of the board of Engineers at the first organization of a company were Chas. Baldwin and Coleman C. Kendrick, and the company consisted of 64 members.



Fac-Simile of Tax Receipt found in the Cellar of the Old Bucknam House

(Now known as the Swan House), on Bucknam Street. Ragged edge shows where paper was crumbled away.

Kindly loaned to the *Everett Souvenir* by FRANCIS E. DYER.

GEORGE FRANCIS WALLIS,*

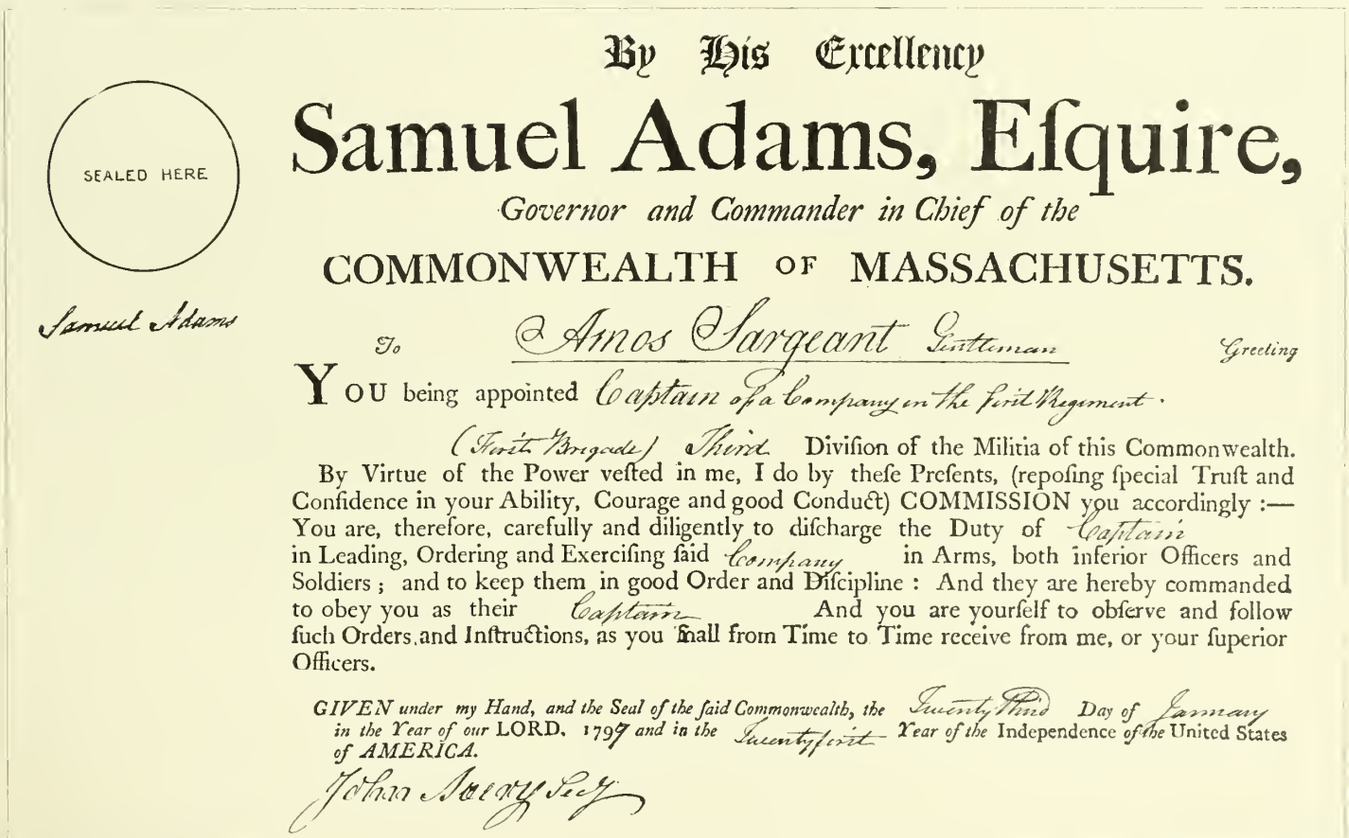
Was born in Boston, May 20, 1853; the son of Francis B. and Sarah Wallis. He attended the Boston Public Schools, primary, (Wells) Grammar, (Phillips,) graduating at the English High with high honors, receiving a silver medal for scholarship, with other prizes for proficiency in special branches and for exemplary deportment. He studied architecture in the office of O. F. Smith; was employed in Gridley J. F. Bryant's, William G. Preston's and George F. Meacham's offices. In Mr. Meacham's office he was the principal draughtsman for over a year on the plans of the Elliot Church in Newton. He commenced business soon after he was of age; many stores in Boston, private residences in Boston's suburbs, and especially in Everett are examples of his skill and taste. Among them may be mentioned Odd Fellow's Block in Everett Square, the Home School of Mrs. Potter, Summer Street, Mr. Badger's Building, Broadway. He drew plans for the City Hall and Broadway School House, besides building a large number of private residences.

Mr. George F. Wallis was a lover of the beautiful in art and nature and was especially fond of flowers. He was an excellent photographer as the many views in the *Souvenir*, which were copied from his extensive collection will testify. He was a fine painter, his water color pictures were especially meritorious. His skill with the pencil and brush was truly wonderful. He enjoyed books, was a fine French scholar, and his literary efforts were of a high order of merit. Mr. Wallis was quiet and unassuming in his deportment, and enjoyed the warm personal regard of his teachers, employers, and patrons in his profession. Mr. Wallis married Miss S. H. Synett, who, with a lovely daughter, survive him. His domestic relations were of a pleasant character. He was a dutiful son, a kind husband, and loving father. Mr. Wallis was prostrated with pneumonia October 17, 1890, and passed away October 22, after an illness of but five days.

*In the preparation of the *Everett Souvenir* the Publishers feel indebted to no one person more than the one whose cut appears on this page. But for the many views which have been preserved to us in the large collection made by him, this book would have been far from complete.

## NOTE.

For additional matter of interest relating to South Malden and Everett, list of town and city officers, tables showing growth of Everett, valuation, taxation, etc., see Appendix in back of *Souvenir*.



SEALED HERE

Samuel Adams

By His Excellency

Samuel Adams, Esquire,

*Governor and Commander in Chief of the*

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

To Amos Sargeant Gentleman Greeting

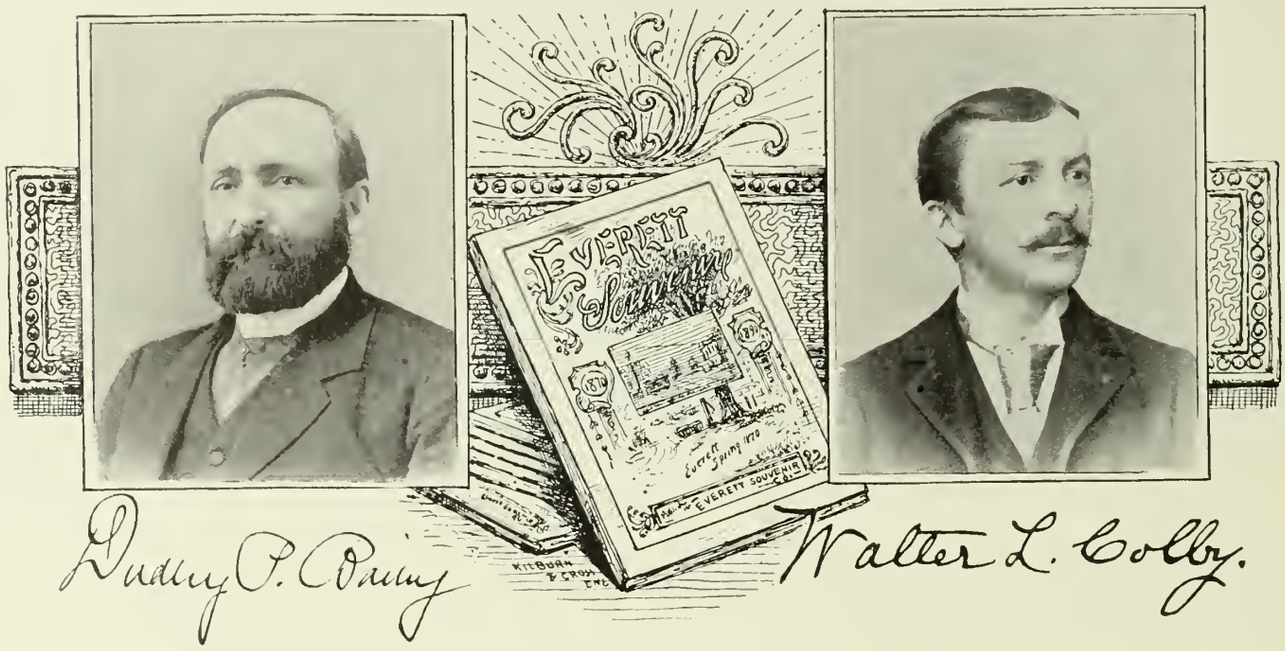
YOU being appointed Captain of a Company in the first Regiment (First Brigade) Third Division of the Militia of this Commonwealth. By Virtue of the Power vested in me, I do by these Presents, (reposing special Trust and Confidence in your Ability, Courage and good Conduct) COMMISSION you accordingly :— You are, therefore, carefully and diligently to discharge the Duty of Captain in Leading, Ordering and Exercising said Company in Arms, both inferior Officers and Soldiers; and to keep them in good Order and Discipline: And they are hereby commanded to obey you as their Captain And you are yourself to observe and follow such Orders and Instructions, as you shall from Time to Time receive from me, or your superior Officers.

*GIVEN under my Hand, and the Seal of the said Commonwealth, the* Twenty third *Day of* January *in the Year of our* LORD, 1797 *and in the* Twenty first *Year of the* Independence *of the* United States *of AMERICA.*

John Avery Jr.

Fac-Simile of an old "Commission," found among papers in the old Sargent Homestead.

Kindly loaned to the *Everett Souvenir* by Samuel P. Cannell.




Publishers of the EVERETT SOUVENIR.

(For sketch of Mr. Bailey, see Common Council, page 85.)

### The Everett Souvenir

Was printed by Smith & Porter, in their new building, No. 185 Franklin Street, Boston. Established in 1861, this firm occupied premises on Washington Street, until 1866, when they leased the Old South Chapel, in Spring Lane, remaining there for over twenty-six years. In 1890 they purchased the building, No. 185 Franklin Street (then occupied by the Youth's Companion), added two stories, making six in all, and otherwise improved the property. A large steam engine in the basement supplies the power, every floor is heated by steam, electric lights are over all the building, good elevator service is furnished, and the sunlight has free access on all sides. Smith & Porter occupy the 3d and 4th floors with a first class plant for all kinds of printing. The remainder of the building is leased to various well-known concerns, one of which is the "Wool and Cotton Reporter," of which our esteem fellow citizen, F. P. Bennett, is editor and proprietor.

### Engraving.

The Engraving in this *Souvenir* has been done by the old established firm of Kilburn & Cross, who have been doing business in Boston for more than forty years; Kilburn & Cross's reputation as engravers of magazine, as well as mechanical and commercial work, is of the highest order.

They have been called upon during the past many years to engrave for such well-known houses as Harper Bros., Chas. Scribner, Century Magazine, Cosmopolitan Magazine, and many other first-class New York and Boston publishing houses. As a guarantee of their skill in the mechanical and commercial line, they can well point with pride to the excellent catalogue work done by them for such firms as the Pope Manufacturing Co., Henry F. Miller Piano Co., Ivers & Pond Piano Co., Colchester Rubber Co., and many others. Their exclusive books have been the Memorial History of Boston, History of Hartford Co., Picturesque Washington, Marvels of the West, and lastly, but by no means least, the Everett Souvenir, which work is a standing testimonial of their success with "half tones," a branch of the art that Kilburn & Cross introduced into their business a few years ago. They occupy a portion of the Smith & Porter Building, 185 Franklin Street, Boston.

### Card.

The publishers of the *Souvenir* in bringing their work to a close, cordially extend thanks to the citizens of Everett for their hearty co-operation and encouragement in the preparation of this work, especially to those who have kindly contributed literary matter or have loaned photographs and relics (in many cases the only ones in existence). The work was originally projected on a much smaller scale by Mr. Edgar L. Turner, who, finding his time fully occupied in other directions, sold out his interest. The undertaking, prosecuted amid the incessant interruptions of business, in the midnight hours, and under a great variety of difficulties, has been an arduous though a pleasing one. The scope of the work has been greatly enlarged and includes many details not originally contemplated, which have more than doubled its size and cost, besides consuming much time. Hence, the issue of the publication, which was to have taken place in January, has been delayed until the present time.

NOTE. In the Appendix, on the following pages, will be found much valuable information, as well as matters of interest.

### Walter L. Colby,

Son of Augustus G. and Abigail J. (Jefferds) Colby, was born at Saybrook, Conn., May 25, 1865, and was educated in the common and private schools of Saybrook, and at the English and Classical School, West Newton, Mass. At the age of sixteen he entered the employ of A. H. Pomeroy, scroll-saw supplies, Hartford, Conn, In 1882 he entered the employ of C, F. Hovey & Co., Boston. During the years 1886–88 he was teacher in the English and Classical School at West Newton, Mass. During 1888–91 he was with Chandler & Co., Boston. In September, 1891, he bought out H. F. Paine's Men's Furnishing Goods Store, Everett, Mass., which he has since carried on. In 1892, he combined with this the real estate business, first as agent of Henry W. Savage, afterwards for himself, and still later in connection with A. E. Blanchard. Mr. Colby is a member of the A. L. of H., the Boston Congregational Superintendent's Union, of the Everett Y. M. C. A., and was for two years Superintendent of the Congregational Sunday School in Everett. He married, September 16, 1889, Susie M. Riley, daughter of John and Agnes Riley, of West Newton, Mass. He resides at 69 Linden Street.

# Middlesex Ice Co.

Office, Winter Street,

MALDEN.

*We make a Specialty of supplying the Family Trade with Pure Ice.*

# First National Bank of Chelsea.

CAPITAL, $300,000. SURPLUS, $100,000.

THOMAS MARTIN, Pres. S. B HINCKLEY, Vice-Pres.
WALTER WHITTLESEY, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Martin. George D. Emery. S. B. Hinckley.
C. Willis Gould. David Slade. Chas. A. Campbell.
S. B. Pearmain.

The location of this Bank, No. 248 Broadway, Chelsea, corner of Everett Avenue and Broadway, is exceptionally convenient to Everett people. There are *Safe Deposit Vaults* in connection with the Bank with boxes to rent, and patronage is solicited.

W. H. TUKEY. C. O. TUKEY.

# S. S. Tukey & Co.

. . . DEALERS IN . . .

Hardware, Cutlery,

Tools, Paints and Oils,

Plumbers' Supplies, Lime and Cement.

All sizes of **Akron Drain Pipe** in stock.

Kitchen Goods.

BROADWAY SQUARE, CHELSEA, MASS.

*TELEPHONE 39-2.*

P. S. J. TALBOT. JAMES R. TALBOT. CHAS. C. TALBOT.

PINE, WHITEWOOD, CYPRESS, HEMLOCK and SPRUCE.

# TALBOT BROS.,

Mouldings, Gutters, Conductors, Shingles, Laths, Pickets, Cedar Posts, etc.

DEALERS IN

# LUMBER

FRAMES CUT TO ORDER.

Connected by Telephone. P. O. Box 164.

Wharf at Bell Rock Station, Saugus Branch, B. & M. R. R.

MALDEN, MASS.

TRAINS STOP AT OFFICE.

# The Massachusetts TITLE Insurance Company.

*CAPITAL, . . . . $300,000.*

TO BUYERS OF REAL ESTATE THIS COMPANY OFFERS:

THOROUGH AND ACCURATE EXAMINATION OF TITLE.
ABSOLUTE PROTECTION AGAINST LITIGATION AND LOSS.
SAVING IN TIME AND EXPENSE OF CONVEYANCING.

ARNOLD A. RAND, VICE-PRESIDENT, MANAGER. ALFRED C. VINTON, COUNSEL.

COR. MILK AND HAWLEY STREETS, BOSTON.

Alonzo E. Blanchard.

## Real Estate.

Among the many real estate dealers in Everett none are better known than the one whose cut appears above. Mr. Blanchard has established an enviable reputation for square dealing, both in the contracting and building department of his business, as well as in the brokerage part. In all his business dealings he makes friends, for the reason that they see at once that he is looking out for their interests.

While he may not have made great profits out of any one transaction, yet Mr. Blanchard asserts that he has made more in the long run by creating — through those whom he has pleased — many new customers, which he thinks is better than the direct profit from a *few* dissatisfied ones. Mr. Blanchard, while doing business in connection with a former partner, built in Everett over 100 houses; also a number of large blocks, both wood and brick, — among other buildings, the Beacham Schoolhouse, in Everett.

Last October, Mr. Blanchard opened an office at **230 Broadway, Everett,** for the purpose of uniting more fully with his contract work, that of Real Estate Brokerage. He united with him, in this branch, Mr. Walter L. Colby,—formerly manager of Henry W. Savage's Everett Branch Office of Real Estate, — who acts as his agent. He has also, since that time, made a special feature of **INSURANCE.** He places insurance in the leading companies, or will place your insurance where you may wish.

Residence and home office of Alonzo E. Blanchard, 27 Chestnut Street, Everett.

In the coming months there will be much call for real estate in Everett. With better facilities for travel, improved streets and sidewalks, and the many neat and handsome houses which are constantly in process of erection, there will be much in the future to attract and draw people to our new city.

Telephone Connection.

Exterior View of Office.

Mr. Blanchard bought, last fall, within three minutes' walk of Everett Square, probably the finest piece of building land (containing between 30 and 40 house-lots) that there is in Everett.

This land will be sold in lots, and on terms to suit. He will furnish money to build, if desired, or will build from your own plan, or sell you one of the numerous houses already erected. The most liberal terms will be made, (or he will sell on the instalment plan, if desired).

A very fine class of houses is now in process of erection, and *those who come early will secure the best.*

Mr. Blanchard, with his team, will meet customers at any time, and most cheerfully show you houses built by himself, or any desirable property that may be in the market. Either he or Mr. Colby are always glad to show property, whether the customers *decide to purchase or not.*

The above cut represents house built by Alonzo E. Blanchard, on "Long Field," which can be sold or duplicated for $4,200 (or less, according to location).

Residence of Dr. Henry G. Davis, on Hampshire St., built by Alonzo E. Blanchard. Can be duplicated for $4,200 above the land.

HAVE YOUR
CARPETS
CLEANED
BY THE
F. P. Cox Carpet Cleaning Co.'s
NEW PROCESS.
Carpets Cleaned by our process are uniformly beaten their entire length and breadth without the least injury, and all Dust, Moths and Buffalo Bugs thoroughly expelled from the compartment where the carpets are beaten by exhaust fans. By this process carpets will wear one-third longer, as there is no beating or whipping by chains, ropes, sticks or straps.
PRICE LIST.
3 cts. per yard for Cleaning Woolens and Ingrains.
4 " " " Tapestry and Brussels.
5 " " " Wiltons, Velvets, Moquettes.
10 " " for Naphtha Cleansing or Scouring.
All grades of Carpet Lining and Stair Pads for sale at Lowest Prices.
Mattress and Feather Bed Renovating.
Carpets called for and delivered free in Malden, Everett, Melrose and Medford.
THE F. P. COX CARPET CLEANING CO.
259 Main Street, Cor. Eastern Ave.,
MALDEN.
Telephone 119-2.

**STORAGE**

For Furniture, Carriages, etc.

(Telephone Connection.)

**EASTERN STORAGE CO.,** EVERETT AVENUE, CHELSEA.

GEO. H. BUCK, MANAGER.

**Chas. R. Garratt, Ph. G.**

. . Pharmacist . .

Broadway, Cor. Railroad St., Everett, Mass.

**A. M. ELLIS,**

**Building Mover.**

P. O. Box 94,

MALDEN, MASS.

TELEPHONE NUMBER, 118-2.

**J. W. GRAY & SON,**

**General News and Variety Dealers**

No. 150 Main Street,

West Everett, Mass.

**Printing**

MERCANTILE
WEDDING . . .
SOCIETY . . . .
CHURCH . . . .

**GEO. E. DUNBAR,**

. . . . 382 Main Street,

. . . . Malden, Mass.

CHAS. C. NICHOLS,
Counsellor-at-Law,
23 COURT ST., BOSTON.
70 FERRY ST., EVERETT.

J. L. STICKNEY,
Real * Estate * Agent,
EVERETT SQ. CAR STATION,
EVERETT, MASS.

A. W. SEYMOUR,
EVERETT SQ., EVERETT, MASS.
RESIDENCE, 24 BRADFORD ST.

Whitening, Painting, Tinting.

Wall Paper, Graining, Mouldings.

Plain and Decorative Paper Hanging.
CEILING WORK A SPECIALTY.

EVERETT BAKERY
211 BROADWAY.
PASTRY OF ALL KINDS,
Confectionery and Ice Cream,
ALL FLAVORS.

COAL AND WOOD
HEADQUARTERS
. . . FOR . .
Wilkesbarre * Coal,
NO. 16 MAIN STREET, EVERETT.
Richardson & Curtis.

D. TOWLE,
Boarding & Livery Stable,
CHELSEA STREET,
Near Everett Square, EVERETT, MASS.

## APPENDIX.

### FINANCES.

The total expenditures of the town in its first two decades, 1870–90, and during the past two years have been as follows: —

| | |
|---|---|
| | 1870–80 |
| For town purposes . . . | $608,021.88 |
| State and County taxes . . | 44,872.15 |
| Total, | $652,894.03 |
| | 1880–90 |
| For town purposes . . . | $966,693.06 |
| State and County taxes . . | 85,986.10 |
| Total, | $1,052,679.16 |
| | 1891–92 |
| For town purposes . . . | $562,909.40 |
| State and County taxes . . | 24,630.71 |
| Total, | $587,540.11 |
| Total for town purposes 1870–92, | $2,137,624.34 |
| Total State and County taxes, 1870–92 . . . . . | 155,488.96 |
| Total expenditures from 1870–92, | $2,293,113.30 |

The total expenditures from March 9, 1870 to December 31, 1892 are classified as follows: —

| | |
|---|---|
| Contingent . . . . . | $75,834.80 |
| Fire Dept. (Current expenses) . | 53,032.30 |
| " " (Special) . . . | 24,551.99 |
| Fire Hydrants . . . . . | 4,974.45 |
| Glenwood Cemetery . . . | 17,843.39 |
| Health . . . . . | 8,737.50 |
| Interest, Town Debt . . | 102,996.40 |
| " Water Debt . . | 122,120.00 |
| " Service . . . | 6,500.00 |
| Malden Bridge . . . . | 4,600.00 |
| Memorial Day . . . . | 1,175.00 |
| Miscellaneous . . . . | 5,112.80 |
| Poor . . . . . | 67,954.68 |
| Police (Current expense) . . | *51,738.86 |
| " Lock-up . . . . | 1,938.64 |
| Public Library (Current expense) | 18,358.60 |
| " " (Blomerth Est.) . | 15,000.00 |
| Salaries . . . . . | 76,732.43 |
| Schools (Current expenses of) . | 399,059.85 |
| " (Special) . . . | 160,992.21 |
| Sewerage . . . . . | 107,675.68 |
| Shade Trees . . . . . | 1,628.35 |
| Sidewalks . . . . . | 29,893.26 |
| Sinking Funds . . . . | 79,537.51 |
| State and Military Aid . . | 16,773.75 |
| Streets and Highways (Current expenses) . . . . | 192,695.09 |
| Streets and Highways (Special), . | 90,757.21 |
| " " (Gravel Lots), | 15,916.25 |
| " " (Damages), | *4,610.00 |
| " " (Lights), | 51,510.46 |
| " " (Watering), | 13,316.94 |
| Water Works (including High Service) . . . . | 269,354.88 |
| Tax Titles . . . . . | 1,180.56 |
| Taxes Abated or Refunded . | 29,222.97 |
| Deficit, 1880 . . . . | 23,297.53 |
| Total Town Charges . | $2,137,624.34 |
| State Taxes . . . . . | 94,305.16 |
| County Taxes . . . . | 61,183.80 |
| Total, | $2,293,113.30 |

* A considerable additional amount is included in the "Contingent" Expenditures or Salaries.

(*Continued.*)

THE BARBER SHOP.
E. G. SIDELINGER,
Assisted by
A. C. Sidelinger, H. F. Edgecomb,
and John Hutchinson.
Everett Sq., opp. Baptist Church.

GRAGG & ROGERS,
: : DRUGGISTS : :
Everett Square, Everett, Mass.

J. P. JAYNE,
AUCTIONEER,
Real Estate and Insurance,
192 BROADWAY.
This is the estate that was donated to the city by Albert H. Parlin, for Public Library purposes. (See page 62).

L. K. JAMES,
PAINTER
243 BROADWAY, EVERETT.
Residence, 33 Courtland St.

GLENDALE PHARMACY.
DAILY PAPERS, CONFECTIONERY . . . .
. . . . LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE.
W. H. A. NEWTON,
Broadway, cor. Ferry St., Everett, Mass.

PHILIP CASEY,
HAIR DRESSER,
232 Broadway, Everett Square.
First-Class Work done here. Particular Attention paid to Ladies and Children's Hair Cutting.

F. W. EMERTON,
. . Practical Mover of . .
* FURNITURE * AND * PIANOS *
In and out of the city.
Also all kinds of Jobbing promptly attended to.
Residence, 31 Summer St., Everett, Mass.

CHARLES H. MEAD,
Building Contractor,
39 COURT STREET, BOSTON.
Connected by Telephone.
See Everett Residence Page 58.

BOSTON BRANCH,
F. C. SHORLEY & CO., Proprietors.
. . Dealers in . .
Groceries and Provisions,
62 Ferry Street, near High,
Everett, Mass.

NATHAN R. MORSE, Pres. WM. N. DAVENPORT, Treas.
BENJAMIN F. BADGER, JR., Sec'y.
THE
Puritan Accident Insurance Co.
INCORPORATED UNDER MASSACHUSETTS LAWS.
Home Office 19 Milk St., Boston, Mass.

J. M. BROOKS,
Choice Family Groceries,
MEATS AND PROVISIONS
Of the Best Quality.
No. 236 Broadway, Everett, Mass.

## HENDERSON BROS.,

### Builders and Real Estate Dealers.

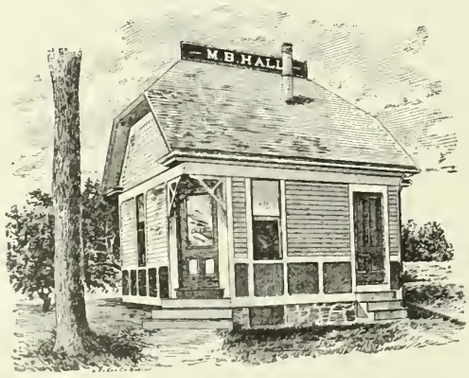
No firm has striven with greater zeal during the time since its establishment to bring to the front that branch of industry in which it labors, than the house of Henderson Brothers, and they have been rewarded, for to-day they occupy a leading position in the building trade of Everett, and have acquired a fame for the reliable and substantial manner in which they fulfil their contracts. As contractors and builders the Messrs. Henderson Brothers have had much to do with the advancement of the interests of this city, and can justly claim a large share of credit in bringing Everett to its present state of prosperity, as during the twenty years they have been established they have built over seven hundred houses and business blocks. The finest brick block in the city, at the corner of Main and Oak Streets, is owned and was built by them. They built and own two hundred houses in what is known as Hendersonville, where they put into operation a water plant, having driven seven artesian wells, from which a reservoir is filled with water that has been shown by analysis to be of an excellent quality. They handle all their own real estate, and any one desiring to build, buy or rent, can make satisfactory arrangements with this reliable house. They own a large saw and planing mill, making their own doors, window frames, etc., and give employment to about eighty-five men. In addition to the business just described, they are prepared to place insurance with reliable companies at satisfactory rates, and all business placed in their hands will receive prompt and proper attention. Jas. and John D. Henderson are the individual members of the firm, whose office and factory are located on Hawthorn Street. Mr. John D. Henderson is a very busy individual. He has, to a certain extent, always been interested in the affairs of the town, for he served two years on the Board of Selectmen, one year as its Chairman. At the city election of 1892 he was elected an Alderman for two years. During the past year they have erected a large brick block, on West Street, containing twelve tenements, besides a store in basement.

View of Cottage Street, Everett, Showing Row of Houses built by Henderson Bros.


# M. B. HALL,

DEALER IN

# Real Estate,




**314 BROADWAY,**

**EVERETT, MASS.**

Boston Office, Room 26, Globe Building.

TELEPHONE CONNECTION.

# The Everett Citizen

.....AND.....

**FREE PRESS and NEWS.**

A combination of the Youngest and Oldest Weekly Papers of the City.

"Fearless in utterance," it is essentially

# THE PEOPLE'S PAPER!

The Largest Circulation of any Newspaper in Everett.

**$2.00 Per Year, in Advance.**

**HAROLD I. SMITH, EDITOR,**

190 BROADWAY.

# C. E. JENNINGS,

HEADQUARTERS FOR

# Everett Real Estate

222 BROADWAY, EVERETT,

26 GLOBE BUILDING, BOSTON.

# D. O. Dearborn & Co.

[ESTABLISHED 1873.]

DEALERS IN

## Duluth Imperial Flour,

[Always Gives Satisfaction.]

ALSO

## Fine Teas and Coffees

And other Choice Groceries and Provisions.

*255 Broadway, Everett, Mass.*

D. O. DEARBORN. C. R. HOWARD.


## APPENDIX.

### FINANCES.

There have been raised, by taxation, the following sums:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1870–80 | $463,353.83 |
| 1880–90 | 865,527.12 |
| 1891–92 | 281,521.53 |
| Total Taxation, | $1,610,402.48 |

The total receipts from sources, other than taxation and loans, chiefly made up of interest on taxes, water rates and corporation, bank, and shipping taxes, were as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1870–80 | $80,133.75 |
| 1880–90 | 156,127.56 |
| 1891–92 | 78,718.70 |
| Total, | $314,980.01 |

The total town debt, January 1, 1893, was as follows;—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Old Town Debt | | $26,000.00 |
| School House Loans | | 75,650.00 |
| Steam Fire Engine | | 3,000.00 |
| Sidewalks | | 10,000.00 |
| Public Library, Blomerth Estate | | 15,000.00 |
| | | $129,650.00 |
| Less Sinking Funds | | 9,727.52 |
| Total, | | $119,922.48 |
| Temporary Loans | | 36,325.00 |
| Glenwood Cemetery | $11,000.00 | |
| Less Sinking Fund | 2,060.45 | $8,939.55 |
| Sewer Loans | $100,000.00 | |
| Less Sinking Fund | 4,848.37 | 95,151.63 |
| Net Town Debt, | | $260,338.66 |
| Water Bonds | $130,000.00 | |
| Less Sinking Fund | 6,475.71 | 123,524.29 |
| Total Net Debt, | | $383,862.95 |

(*Continued.*)


# Chas. Sumner Dearing

1875. - - 1893.

## The Pioneer Jeweler of Everett.

Reliable Watches, Diamonds, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, and Optical Goods at low prices. SPECIAL ATTENTION paid to Repairing.

30 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

See Sketch Page.

# The Winthrop National Bank,

## Ames Building, Boston.

Wilmot R. Evans, President. Charles H. Ramsay, Cashier.

Nathan P. Wyllie, D.M.D.

Dentist,

No. 3 Hamilton Place,

BOSTON.

A. D. KINGMAN,

DEALER IN

Pianos, Organs,
Sewing Machines,
Butterick Patterns.

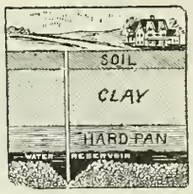
213 BROADWAY,

NEARLY OPPOSITE CAR STATION,

EVERETT SQUARE.

ARTESIAN WELLS.

Wells Drilled in Earth or Rock, by Hand or Steam Power.

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H. S. Coates & Co.,

79 MILK STREET,

BOSTON.

WILLARD M. FERGUSON,

DEALER IN

BOOTS, SHOES & RUBBERS.

All the Leading Styles at the Lowest City Prices.

REPAIRING NEATLY DONE.

KITTRIDGE BLOCK, EVERETT SQ.

## APPENDIX.

### DEBT AND SINKING FUND.

The fluctuations of the town and water debt, since the incorporation of Everett, has been as follows, not including floating debt:—

| Date. | Town Debt. | Water Debt. | Total. | Sinking Funds. | Net Debt. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| March 1, 1871 | $ 38,500 | | $ 38,500 | | |
| " 1872 | 38,500 | $ 26,000 | 64,500 | | |
| " 1873 | 43,500 | 84,000 | 127,500 | | |
| " 1874 | 41,000 | 86,000 | 127,000 | | |
| " 1875 | 69,900 | 88,000 | 157,900 | | |
| " 1876 | 69,900 | 97,000 | 166,900 | | |
| " 1877 | 66,900 | 98,000 | 164,900 | $ 3,000.00 | $161,900.00 |
| " 1878 | 73,900 | 99,000 | 172,900 | 7,917.35 | 164,982.65 |
| " 1879 | 73,900 | 100,000 | 173,900 | *9,728.00 | 164,172.00 |
| " 1880 | 83,900 | 100,000 | 183,900 | 13,254.18 | 170,645.82 |
| " 1881 | 76,000 | 100,000 | 176,000 | 18,062.28 | 157,937.72 |
| January 1, 1882 | 86,000 | 100,000 | 186,000 | 22,590.50 | 163,409.50 |
| " 1883 | 85,000 | 100,000 | 185,000 | 27,514.15 | 157,485.85 |
| " 1884 | 84,000 | 100,000 | 184,000 | 32,512.43 | 151,477.57 |
| " 1885 | 83,000 | 100,000 | 183,000 | 37,653.74 | 145,346.26 |
| " 1886 | 82,000 | 100,000 | 182,000 | 42,262.47 | 139,737.53 |
| " 1887 | 81,000 | 100,000 | 181,000 | 46,739.68 | 134,260.32 |
| " 1888 | 80,000 | 100,000 | 180,000 | 53,218.89 | 126,781.11 |
| " 1889 | 106,000 | 100,000 | 206,000 | 60,110.73 | 145,889.27 |
| " 1890 | 117,500 | 100,000 | 217,500 | 68,217.45 | 149,282.55 |
| " 1891 | 139,200 | 100,000 | 239,200 | 52,737.56 | 186,462.44 |
| " 1892 | 178,500 | 150,000 | 328,500 | 75,998.74 | 252,501.26 |
| " 1893 | 276,975 | 130,000 | 406,975 | 23,112.05 | 383,862.95 |

(*Continued.*)

M. P. Harvey, D.D.S.

DENTAL PARLORS,

86½ Chelsea St., Near Everett Sq.

Kimball & Company,

Dispensing Druggists

Finest Line of Toilet Articles.

PURE CONFECTIONERY AND SODA.

Masonic Building.

ESTABLISHED 1871.

THE EVERETT TAILOR

A. J. CURRIER.

Full Dress Suits

Made to your measure, right here in your new city, from $30 to $50. Pants, from $5 to $12. Business Suits, from $20 to $35.

Special Prices Made for

Police and Firemen's Uniforms.

LADIES' TAILORING.

Cleansing, Pressing and Repairing.

A. J. Currier & Co.,

209 BROADWAY.

[ESTABLISHED 1887.]

GEORGE A. SALTMARSH,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law

5 Tremont Street,

Rooms 60-61. BOSTON.

And at Residence,

No. 262 BROADWAY,

(See page 111),

EVERETT.

POCKET MAPS

(IN COVERS).

| | Price |
|---|---|
| Berkshire Hills | .25 |
| Boston with Index | .25 |
| Boston and the Country Adjacent | .50 |
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| Cape Cod and Vicinity | .25 |
| Chelsea and Vicinity | .25 |
| Connecticut, Eastern part | .50 |
| Connecticut, Western part | .50 |
| **Everett City and Vicinity** | **.25** |
| Maine, Coast of, Eastern part | .50 |
| Maine, Coast of, Western part | .50 |
| Malden City | .25 |
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Variety and Tea Store,

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EVERETT, MASS.


## APPENDIX.

### FINANCIAL SUMMARY.

The net town debt is only a little more than two per cent. of our estimated valuation of $12,000,000.

The gross total debt, including Water, January 1, 1893, was $406,975.00.

Nearly all of this debt was incurred for public works of permanent value and high utility. The City held, January 1, 1893, against these liabilities, (leaving out of the account cash, in the treasury and sundry items of personal property, estimated at $23,065), the following assets:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Real Estate, Valued at | $205,085.00 |
| Sinking Funds | 23,112.05 |
| Uncollected Taxes | 76,275.47 |
| Sewer Assessments due | 7,382.47 |
| Sewers | 100,000.00 |
| Water Works Estimated | 150,000.00 |
| Total, | $561,854.99 |

Until 1890, appropriations for the sinking fund had been made in a lump, without specifying how much was for the water, and how much for the town debt. At a town meeting, November, 6, 1890, the sinking funds were apportioned, and $31,500 set apart for the water debt and the balance reserved for the town debt. Since this time the different sinking funds have been kept separate. The income from the water works provides for the water debt sinking fund, besides paying the interest on the water bonds, which in 1891 and 1892 were refunded at four per cent, except so far as paid by the sinking fund. The receipts from bank and corporation taxes, and the tax on foreign shipping, have, since 1891, been devoted to the town debt sinking fund.

Within the past five years of its history the town expended the following sums for improvements of a permanent character:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Sewerage | $107,675.00 |
| Water Works, about | 90,000.00 |
| School houses and appurtenances | 95,000.00 |
| Public Library | 15,000.00 |
| Sidewalks | 24,000.00 |
| Streets (Construction) | 14,000.00 |
| Fire Department | 8,000.00 |
| Total, | $353,675.00 |
| Increase of the net debt, 5 years, | $257,081.84 |

The town has, therefore, paid from current receipts and taxation about $96,000 towards the cost of these improvements.

(*Continued.*)


MANSER BROS.,

Furniture Upholsterers

AND REPAIRERS,

Window Shades Made to Order as Cheap as Boston Prices.

Carpets Taken Up, Cleansed, Made Over, and Laid.
Shades, Drapery Poles and Trimmings for Sale.

D. P. MANSER, Agt.,

Nos. 84 and 86 Chelsea Street.

J. S. CATE,

PROPRIETOR.

East Everett Bakery,

21 FERRY STREET.

—ALSO,—

BAKERY, Broadway,

Corner Waverley Avenue.

HOME-MADE, CREAM, VIENNA AND RYE BREAD.

*CAKE AND PASTRY of all kinds, Made of the Best of Material, and sold at Popular Prices.*

ICE CREAM AT WHOLESALE.

Ice Cream and Cake furnished Lodges and Private Parties on short notice, and at reasonable prices.

J. S. CATE, 21 Ferry Street.

I. T. WINCHESTER & SON,

DEALERS IN

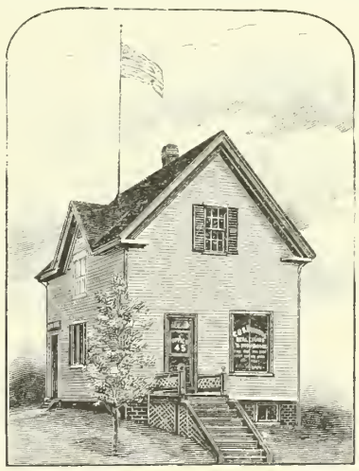
Grain, Feed,

Hay and Straw,

No. 78 CHELSEA ST.,

Everett Square.

I. T. Winchester. H. R. Winchester.



C. O. SAUNDERS,

REAL ESTATE and INSURANCE,

Real Estate bought and sold, leased and exchanged.
Mortgages Negotiated, and money advanced to build.
Houses for sale; very little down, balance monthly.

Office, 45 Bradford St., near Hancock St., Everett.

## APPENDIX.

### SOCIAL AND FINANCIAL DATA.

A large proportion of the residents, of Everett, are engaged in business in Boston. The valuation of the town, May 1, 1892, was $9,934,300; $9,403,200 real estate and $531,100 personal property. Of the real estate, the value of buildings represented $5,362,100, and land $4,041,100. The valuation fixed by the assessors is generally below the true market value, and the true valuation of the real and personal estate of the city, at the present time, is undoubtedly upwards of $12,000,000. The number of persons assessed, May 1, 1892, was 5,568, of whom 2,543 (including 664 non-residents) were assessed for property, and 3,025 a poll tax only. Of the total population of 11,068, in 1890, 8,156 were native born and 2,912 of foreign birth. The total number of dwellings, according to the census of 1890, was 2,101; the number of families, 2,561; the average number of persons to a dwelling, 5.27; and the average number of persons to a family, 4.32. The number of building permits (including alterations) issued during the last three years, and the estimated value of the buildings and alterations, covered by these permits, has been as follows: —

| | No. of Permits. | Estimated Value of the Work. |
|---|---|---|
| 1890 | 342 | $625,693.00 |
| 1891 | 433 | 709,330.00 |
| 1892 | 450 | 838,320.00 |

It may be remarked, that these estimates of value are usually excessive.

### POLICE.

Prior to 1876 police service had been somewhat intermittent, the population being small, nearly homogeneous, and for the most part law abiding. In 1876 a regular night watch was established, consisting of three men, which has never been interrupted for any great length of time since. The first appropriation made by the town specifically for police service was $500 in 1877–78. In 1884 a day police was established. The annual appropriation for this department had grown, in 1892, to $8,000, and the amount recommended for 1893 is $11,400. The Chief of Police is and for several years has been Samuel M. Emerton, who has been connected with the force for about fifteen years. The total force now employed consists of the chief, one captain, one sergeant, and seven patrolmen, one being on duty during the day.

### MALDEN TOWN OFFICERS.

We give below the names of some of the prominent men of South Malden who have held important offices in the town of Malden. The list is not complete, but may afford some idea as to who were the prominent and influential citizens of South Malden in early days: —

Representatives to the General Court; (Two being sometimes chosen): — John Greenland, 1695, 1708, 1710–15, '17, '20; Jonathan Sargent, 1721, 1724 to 1728 inclusive, 1730; Samuel Bucknam, 1722, '39; Joses Bucknam, 1744 to 1751 inclusive, 1753; Ezra Sargent, 1775, '76, '77, '81, '84, '85, '86; Capt. Benj. Blaney, 1778, '79, '80, '83, '87; Capt. Isaac Smith, 1790 to 1795 inclusive; Capt. Jona. Oakes, 1799 to 1812 inclusive, 1816, '17; * Nathan Nichols 1819, '20, '23, '24; Capt. Ebenezer Nichols, 1816, '17, '29, '30; William Peirce, 1833, '35; Leavitt Corbett, 1838; Jonathan Oakes, 1843; William Johnson, 1850; Henry W. VanVoorhis, 1852.

* Nathan Nichols was in 1808 and 1809 the unsuccessful candidate of the Federal party for the representative in General Court, Malden having been at that time strongly Democratic or Republican, to use the party name then in general use.

Town Clerk: — Capt. Jona. Oakes, 1807, '11, '12.

Town Treasurer: — Benj. Blaney, 1779, '80, '81; Ezra Sargent, 1782, '83; Wm. Dexter, 1784, '86, '98; Stephen Paine, 1800, 1803–10 inclusive; Uriah Tufts, 1811, '13, '14, '15; Uriah Oakes, 1812.

Selectmen (who were until 1830 also Assessors): —

† John Greenland, 1681, '85, '91, 1693–98 inclusive, 1700, '3, '5, '8, '10, '11, '13, '15, '18, '19, '20; Joses Bucknam, 1683, '90, '91; Samuel Bucknam, 1705, '6, '7, '10, '11, '12, '32; William Sargent, 1713, '14, '15, '18, '19, '20, '22, '23, '24; Jonathan Sargent, 1718 to 1720 inclusive; Joses Bucknam, 1728, '29, '30, '43, '44, '45, '50, '53; Stephen Paine, 1739, '40, '47, '48, '49, '50; Benjamin Blaney, 1744, '46, '72, '73, '74, '75; Uriah Oakes, 1752, '62; John Bucknam, 1760, '66, '67, '68, '70, '71; Ezra Sargent, 1772 to 1779 inclusive, 1784 to 1786 inclusive; Capt. Benjamin Blaney, 1775 to 1778 inclusive; Lt. Nathan Lynde, 1778, '79, 1782 to 1789 inclusive; David Sargent, 1779, '81, '82; William Dexter, 1781; Richard Shute, 1784, '85, '86, '89, '90, '91, '92; Amos Sargent, 1796, '97, '98, 1809, '10, '11, '12; John Paine, 1796, '97, '98, '99; Joseph Barrett, 1799, 1801 to 1806 inclusive; Capt. Jonathan Oakes, 1761, '62, 1799–1805, 1807, '8, '11, '15; Stephen Paine, Jr., 1801, '6, '9, '10, '12; Uriah Oakes, 1807, '13, '14, '17, '18; Capt. Eben'r Nichols, 1813 to 1830 inclusive; Wm. Peirce. 1833, '34, '35, '36, '48, '49; Jona. Oakes, 1840; Leavitt Corbett, 1840–47; Henry W. Van Voorhis, 1850, '51; Wilson Quint, 1852, '53, '54, '55, '58, '59, '60; Charles Sargent, 1856, '57; P. P. P. Ware, 1861; John S. Nichols, 1862; Elisha B. Loring, 1865, '66, '67; George W. Peirce, 1868, '69; Joseph E. Nichols, 1868, '69.

Assessors: — Ebenezer Nichols, 1831, '32, '34, '35, '36; Leavitt Corbett, 1838, '39, '40, '41; Stephen Stimpson, 1849; Elisha B. Loring, 1853, '54, '55, '58, '59, '60; William Johnson, 1861, '62, '63, '64, '65, '66, '67; Robert M. Barnard, 1868, '69.‡

School Committee: — Stephen Paine, 1801, '2, '3, '6; Ezra Sargent, 1801; Capt. Uriah Oakes, 1806, '14, '22, '27; Capt. Nathan Nichols, 1807, '10, '13, '16 '17, '18, '20, '21, '32; Nathan Lynde, Jr., 1808, '9, '11, '12, '13, '19, '20, '21; Winslow Sargent, 1812, '14; Capt. Jona. Oakes, 1814, '18, '23; Capt. Eben'r Nichols, 1814, '24; Sam'l Paine, 1815; Capt. Thos. Oakes, 1816, '17, '19, '23; Thaddeus Peirce, 1822; Charles Hurd, 1824, '25, '26; Wm. Peirce, 1825, '26; Sol'n Corey, 1830; Elisha Webb, 1831, '33, '38, '39; Benj. Nichols 1853–54; T. C. Edmester, 1853–54; Dr. J. F. Wakefield, 1855–66, 1867–68; David M. Bean, 1865–67; Henry L. Chase, 1868–69; James G. Foster, 1862–66, 1869–70.

### EVERETT TOWN AND CITY OFFICIALS.

As a part of our local municipal history, the following names of the different citizens, who have filled the more important town offices since the incorporation of the town, are presented.

Selectmen: — W. H. Lounsbury, 1870–72; H. W. Van Voorhis, 1870–72; George W. Peirce, 1870–71; E. B. Loring, 1870–75; P. Richmond Pratt, 1870–71; Joseph E. Nichols, 1871–73; Columbus Corey, 1871–76; Clarke Thompson, 1872–76; Lewis P. True, 1872–74, 1886–87; Samuel J. Cox, 1873–75, 1877–80; Philip Ham, 1874–76, 1880–83; Charles F. Atwood, 1876–79; Adams B. Cook, 1876–79, 1880–81; Woodbury A. Ham, 1879–80, 1881–83; Gulian H. Van Voorhis, 1879–80, 1887–90; Nath. J. Mead, 1880–81; Isaac T. Winchester, 1881–83, 1884–86; George F. Foster, 1883–84; Fred Johnson, 1883–84; Harden Palmer, 1883–86; Nath'l B. Plumer, 1884–86; Frank P. Bennett, 1886–87; Francis E. Dyer, 1886–90; John S. Cate, 1887–89, Chas. H. Spencer, 1889–90; John D. Henderson, 1890–92; Charles C. Nichols, 1890–92; Geo. C. Aiken, 1890–92.

Town Clerk: — Joseph H. Cannell, 1870–92; City Clerk, 1893.

Treasurer: — Daniel Emmons, 1870 to January 1, 1880; William Johnson, 1880–86; Joseph E. Nichols, 1886–90; Nathan Nichols, 1890–93.

Assessors: — William Johnson, 1870–80; James G. Foster, 1870–74; Otis Merriam, 1870–73; Robert M. Barnard, 1872–75; Joseph E. Nichols, 1876–78, 1880–87; Henry W. Van Voorhis, 1875–78, 1880–86; Columbus Corey, 1877–87, 1890–93; Francis E. Dyer, 1878–80; Albert W. Lewis, 1886–92; Amos Roberts, 1887–89; George G. Ladd, 1887–90, 1891–93; Daniel O. Dearborn, 1889–90; James A. Wallace, 1893.

School Committee: — James G. Foster, 1870–71; H. M. Currier, 1870–73; George S. Marshall, 1870–73, 1876–79; Charles F. Atwood, 1870–76; Dr. J. F. Wakefield, 1870–71, 1881–84; J. H. Whitman, 1870–73; G. C. Hickok, 1871–82, 1886–87; Andrew J. Bennett, 1872–74, 1893; E. A. Alger, Jr., 1873–74; Dudley P. Bailey, 1873–74, 1876–80, 1882–91; Albert W. Lewis, 1874–78, 1879–93; John H. Burt, 1874–76; Isaac E. Coburn, 1874–77; Francis E. Dyer, 1874–78; Harden Palmer, 1877–83; James B. Everett, 1878–81; Henry A. Tenney, 1878–81, 1883–85, 1893; Stephen F. Hoggs, 1880–85, 1886–89, 1890, 1891–93; Nathan Nichols, 1886–91; John C. Spofford, 1886–90; George M. Buttrick, 1887–90; Roscoe E. Brown, 1889–92; George N. P. Mead, 1889–93; Mary O. Bulfinch, 1889–92; Sarah J. Clough, 1889–93; Darius Hadley, 1890–92; Amos Harris, 1891–93; George E. Smith, 1891–93; Emma F. Berry, 1892; Wm. H. Chapman, 1893; H. H. Newton, 1893.

Auditors: — Columbus Corey, 1870–71; J. H. Cannell, 1870–76; Thos. Leavitt, 1871–74, 75–76; Geo. F. Foster, 1872–73, 1874–75, 1878–79; A. F. Ferguson, 1874–75, '76–80; S. A. Stimpson, 1876–77, 1888; H. A. Tenney, 1877–79; Chas. E. Jennings, 1879–83; Frank P. Bennett, 1879–81; Geo. H. Burr, 1881–86, 1889–90; Henry K. Veazie, 1883–93; Chas. C. Nichols, 1886–88; Henry E. Taylor, 1890; W. H. Chapman, 1891–92.

The first Water Committee consisted of five persons, to be elected annually, pursuant to chapter 205 of the Acts of 1871. The persons chosen on this committee were Charles Woodberry, Wm. H. Lounsbury, H. W. VanVoorhis, Otis Merriam, A. H. Evans, and they served for two years, when they were succeeded by the Water Board, elected pursuant to chapter 68 of the Acts of 1873, who have been as follows: — W. H. Lounsbury, 1873–76; Irving A. Evans, 1873–74; George F. Foster, 1873–74; Thos. Leavitt, 1874–80, 1882–93, Chas. D. Stearns' 1874–77; Chas. W. Merrill, 1876–78; Stephen A. Stimpson, 1877–81; Nathan Nichols, 1879–82; Nathan B. Smith, 1880–82; Geo. Taylor, 1882–85; Daniel Russell, Jr., 1882–86, 1890–93; Robert H. Jenkins, 1885–90; Isaac T. Winchester, 1886–91; Charles E. Jennings, 1891; Charles W. Richardson, 1892–93.

(*Continued on next page.*)

† This was Deacon John Greenland who was the former owner of the "Rich Farm" so-called, and who resided where Mr. Sammett now lives. His father, John Greenland, was among the earliest settlers on Mystic-Side.

‡ In all the early elections in Malden, written ballots were used. Mr. Albert F. Sargent states, that the first use of printed ballots in an election in Malden was in 1857, when they were successfully used by the enemies of Daniel A. Perkins, to defeat him for re-election as assessor, and to elect in his place a man much less competent. The device so successfully adopted in this case has supplanted entirely the written ballot, the obvious advantages of which have been in the main secured through the Australian ballot.

WM. H. CHAPMAN,

Funeral Director

Everett Square, near junction of School Street.

EVERYTHING PERTAINING TO THE BUSINESS CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

TELEPHONE, EVERETT 17-2.

## APPENDIX.

### EVERETT TOWN AND CITY OFFICIALS.

*(Continued.)*

A sinking fund was established in 1876. The following citizens have servec as Sinking Fund Commissioners: — Amos Roberts, 1876–89; Josiah A. Kingman, 1876–89; Chas. Woodberry, 1876–77; Joseph H. Cannell, 1876,–93; Jas. P. Stewart, 1889–93; Jas. E. Larkin, 1889–92; Samuel Lombard, 1893.

The Selectmen acted as Overseers of the Poor for the years 1870–80. The Overseers of the Poor since that time have been as follows: — Robert B. Rogers, Sr., 1880–82; Adams B. Cook, 1880–85, 1888–93; Stephen C. Currier, 1880–81, 1882–83; N. F. Shippee, 1881–84, Samuel P. Cannell, 1883–93; Geo. S. Marshall; 1884–93; D. P. Murphy, 1886–88.

The Selectmen also acted as Board of Health during the ten years 1870–80. The members of the Board since that time have been as follows: Geo. F. Foster, 1880–81; Adams B. Cook, 1880–81; Alfred Tufts, 1880–81; Francis E. Dyer, 1881–82; Isaac T. Winchester, 1881–84; Dr. W. G. Hanson, 1882–86; Dr. J. F. Wakefield, 1883–86; Joseph M. Bassett, 1884–86; John Reed, 1886–87; Wm. Goodhue, 1886–93; Dr. Abbott Sanford, 1886–88; D. W. Fitzgerald, 1887–88, 1889–90; Dr. E. W. Hill, 1888–89; Dr. W. K. Knowles, 1888–90; Dr. E. C. Newton, 1890–92; Nathan B. Smith, 1892–93; Charles O. Saunders, 1892; Dr. J. S. Norton, 1892–93.

Trustees of the Public Library, James B. Everett, 1880–93. Henry A. Tenney, 1880–93; Geo. E. Kimball. 1880–92; Dudley P. Bailey, 1880–93; F. B. Wallis, 1880–84, 1889–93; C. F. Atwood, 1880–81; Geo. S. Marshall, 1880–81; Wm. G. Colesworthy, 1880–82; Edward R. Thorndike, 1880–81; Rev. R. P. Bush, 1881–92; W. G. Heaver, 1881–83; Geo. H. Burr, 1881–90; Geo. E. Smith, 1882–93; Rev. Albert N. Dary, 1883–84, Gilmon C. Hickok, 1884–93; Martin J. Cahill, 1884–89; Geo. L. Mirick, 1891–93; Geo. M. Nash, 1892–93; Geo. G. Ladd, 1892–93; Mrs. Frances M. Fall, 1893; Mrs. A. P. Potter, 1893; James, Skinner, 1893; S. C. Currier, 1893.

The Selectmen acted as Surveyors of the Highways for the years 1870–72, 1874–75, 1879–80, 1885–87. The following gentlemen have been elected as Surveyors of Highways: — Daniel Eames, 1872–74; Geo. W. Paine, 1876–77; Benj. F. Nichols, 1880–85, 1887–89. The Highway Department has been managed by the following gentlemen as Road Commissioners, for the terms named: — Caleb Richardson and Geo. W. Paine, 1875–76; Lewis P. True, 1875–76, 1890–92; Robert M. Barnard. 1877–78, 1889–91; Samuel J. Sewall, 1877–79; George W. Peirce, 1877–78; Leonard Emerton, Sr., 1878–79; Benj. F. Nichols, 1878–79, 1891–92; Solomon Shute, 1889–90, 1893; Thos. Leavitt, 1889–90; Amos Stone, 1890–92. The Street Commissioners under the City Government are Solomon Shute and D. W. Fitzgerald.

The Trustees of Glenwood Cemetery, estab. lished in 1890, have been as follows: — John S. Cate, 1890–91; F. B. Wallis, 1890–93; Charles H. Spencer, 1890; Henry Schrow, 1890–92; Dudley P. Bailey, 1890–93; James B. Everett, 1891–93; Henry A. Tenny, 1801–93.

Until the year 1881, the financial year of the town ended on the last day of February, and the town meetings were held on the fourth Tuesday in March. By an amendment of the by-laws made in 1881, the financial year was made to correspond with the calendar year the accounts being made up for ten months, ending December 31, 1881. In 1882 and subsequent years, the annual town meeting was held on the first Tuesday in March. The by-laws were further amended, April 28, 1887, by adopting certain building regulations, and these not having been found sufficiently stringent, were amended and strengthened in December, 1889, and again in 1891, and with these, and certain other amendments, the by-laws of 1881 constituted the regulations governing town affairs. The building regulations have had an especially beneficial influence in promoting the erection of a better class of buildings. The office of building inspector was established in 1889, and Elisha A. Loring was elected the first building inspector, a position which he has continued to hold until the present time.

*Continued on next page.*

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**Odd Fellows Building,**

**Everett Sq., Everett, Mass.**

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**Lewando's French Dye House and Custom Laundry.**

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MILLINER,

57 CHELSEA STREET. EVERETT, MASS.


## APPENDIX.

### EVERETT'S RAPID GROWTH.

The following table shows at a glance the wonderful growth of the town in the twenty-three years of its history:—

| | Population. | School Children. | Valuation. | Tax Levy. | Rate. | No. of Dw'lg Houses. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1870 | 2,152 | 432 | $1,736,379 | $24,845.84 | $13.30 | 414 |
| 1871 | 2,471 | 503 | 2,423,232 | 31,040.78 | 12.00 | 491 |
| 1872 | 2,712 | 541 | 3,091,924 | 38,912.16 | 11.80 | 544 |
| 1873 | 3,177 | 602 | 3,911,875 | 55,023.94 | 13.30 | 635 |
| 1874 | 3,468 | 618 | 4,408,525 | 62,378.74 | 13.30 | 701 |
| 1875 | 3,500 | 680 | 4,404,650 | 62,389.85 | 13.30 | 770 |
| 1876 | 3,604 | 697 | 4,491,400 | 46,898.00 | 10.00 | 782 |
| 1877 | 3,686 | 724 | 4,542,550 | 47,463.50 | 10.00 | 804 |
| 1878 | 3,833 | 744 | 4,090,950 | 49,103.93 | 11.50 | 822 |
| 1879 | 3,888 | 734 | 4,103,950 | 45,272.70 | 10.50 | 828 |
| 1880 | 4,037 | 764 | 4,221,400 | 46,736.27 | 10.50 | 854 |
| 1881 | 4,402 | 832 | 4,263,550 | 59,963.58 | 13.50 | 866 |
| 1882 | 4,538 | 879 | 4,633,000 | 73,966.96 | 15.40 | 881 |
| 1883 | 4,810 | 912 | 4,796,550 | 62,745.64 | 12.50 | 937 |
| 1884 | 5,154 | 965 | 4,950,150 | 66,369.36 | 12.80 | 1,000 |
| 1885 | 5,640 | 1,039 | 5,133,600 | 69,168.56 | 12.80 | 1,114 |
| 1886 | 6,275 | 1,145 | 5,461,800 | 76,672.77 | 13.30 | 1,259 |
| 1887 | 6,965 | 1,217 | 5,835,850 | 82,895.48 | 13.50 | 1,420 |
| 1888 | 8,115 | 1,415 | 6,499,100 | 91,309.14 | 13.30 | 1,624 |
| 1889 | 9,262 | 1,659 | 7,210,300 | 113,720.75 | 15.00 | 1,848 |
| 1890 | 10,674 | 1,847 | 7,889,650 | 120,585.92 | 14.50 | 2,225 |
| 1891 | 12,472 | 2,173 | 8,780,850 | 134,374.88 | 14.50 | 2,520 |
| 1892 | 14,253 | 2,541 | 9,934,300 | 147,146.70 | 14.00 | 2,850 |

The foregoing statistics of population are those of the assessors.

The census returns gave the population as 2,220 in 1870; 3,651 in 1875; 4,159 in 1880; 5825 in 1885, and 11,068 in 1890.


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MRS. A. BOYCE, . . . . . Ferry St.
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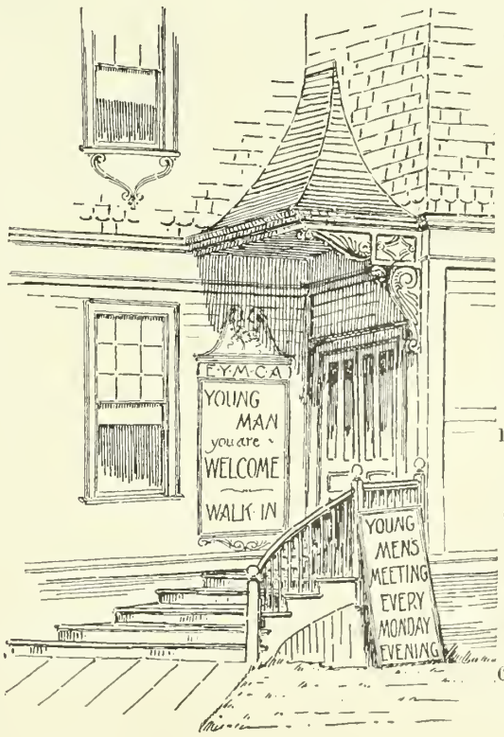


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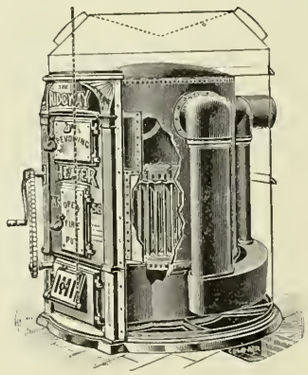

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